This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

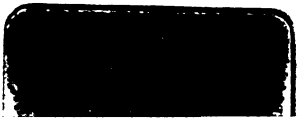
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

P 340.1

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY



Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

EDINBURGH

LITERARY MISCELLANY;

BEING

A General Repository

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS.

FOR 1812.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

VOL. LXXIV.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY,

By J. Ruthven and Sons.

1812.

Digitized by Google

P340.1

HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

9984.80.43

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JANUARY 1812.

With a View of the Railway from Kilmarnock to the Harbour of Troon.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for January	2
High Water at Leith for February	ib.
Description of the Railway from Kilmarnock to the Harbour of Troon	3
Proceedings of the Highland Society of Scotland	4
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts	6
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History	7
Varieties, Literary and Miscellaneous	ib.
Observations on Life and Manners. From the Italian	9
Chronological Account of Remarkable Occurrences during the year 1811	11
On a certain species of Inhospitality	15
Proceedings of the Wernerian Society	16
Memoirs of the late Dr Robert Whytt, Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh	17
Remarks on the Prejudices entertained against the House of Stuart	21
The Observer. No. XXIII	22
Account of Syrian Churches recently found in the heart of Syria. From Buchanan's Christian Researches	25
Critical Remarks, by Mr Fox, on the most eminent Greek Poets. From Letters appended to Trotter's Memoirs of Fox	30
Notices of Distinguished French Ladies —Madame de Deffant— Madame Geoffrin—Madame Necker	33
Character of the late Lord Newton	36
Table exhibiting the present State of Roads, Bridges, and Harbours, carrying on or completed, in the Highlands of Scotland. From the last Report presented to the House of Commons	38
Scottish Review.	
Travels in the Island of Iceland, during the Summer of the year 1810. By Sir George Steuart Mackenzie, Bart. F. R. S. Edinburgh	43
New Works published in Edinburgh	53
Literary Intelligence	ib.
Poetry.	
Fourteen prudential Maxims, written by George Buchanan, the famous Scots Historian and Poet, for the benefit of his pupil King James	55
Stanzas on the death of Dr John Leyden	56
Proceedings of Parliament.	
House of Lords	57
—— of Commons	58
Historical Affairs.	
East Indies—Capture of Batavia	60
United States—Adjustment of the Affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard —Correspondence between Mr Foster and Mr Monroe	64
Spain and Portugal	67
France	ib.
South America	68
Naval Intelligence—Loss of the St George, Hero, and Defence	ib.
Domestic Intelligence.—The King	70
Another Murder of a whole Family	ib.
Ireland—Alleged Conspiracy	72
Scottish Chronicle.	
High Court of Justiciary	73
Riots in Edinburgh	74
Appointments	76
Births	ib.
Marriages	77
Deaths	ib.
Stocks and Markets	80

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.

From Dec. 26th, to Jan. 25th, 1812,
in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1811.	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
Dec.		M.	N.		
26	30.11	34	36	——	Clear
27	29.22	31	34	——	——
28	29.75	30	33	0.31	Snow
29	30.1	33	36	——	Clear
30	30.15	29	37	——	——
31	29.95	39	43	——	Cloudy
Jan. 1	29.61	41	38	——	——
2	29.55	36	38	0.56	Snow
3	29.53	22	31	——	Clear
4	29.5	26	27	——	——
5	29.71	20	30	——	——
6	29.75	35	40	——	——
7	30.2	36	40	——	——
8	30.41	31	36	——	——
9	30.2	36	38	0.15	Rain
10	30.35	34	40	——	Cloudy
11	30.1	38	41	0.05	Rain
12	30.21	32	38	——	Clear
13	30.2	30	40	——	——
14	30.11	31	40	——	——
15	30.2	34	42	——	——
16	30.38	36	43	——	——
17	30.25	38	43	0.04	Showers
18	30.15	42	46	0.02	——
19	30.	43	47	——	Clear
20	30.05	32	36	——	——
21	30.	30	40	——	——
22	30.1	26	36	——	——
23	30.25	30	35	0.1	Snow
24	30.	30	39	——	Clear
25	30.	40	44	——	——

Quantity of rain..... 1.23

High Water at
For Feb. 18

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	
Sa.	1	4	28	
Su.	2	5	0	
M.	3	5	33	
Tu.	4	6	11	
W.	5	6	54	
Th.	6	7	52	
F.	7	9	6	
Sa.	8	10	32	1
Su.	9	11	44	—
M.	10	—	14	(
Tu.	11	1	11	)
W.	12	1	59	1
Th.	13	2	44	2
F.	14	3	30	3
Sa.	15	4	12	4
Su.	16	4	56	4
M.	17	5	37	5
Tu.	18	6	22	6
W.	19	7	13	7
Th.	20	8	17	8
F.	21	9	41	10
Sa.	22	11	4	11
Su.	23	—	—	0
M.	24	0	36	0
Tu.	25	1	20	1
W.	26	1	55	2
Th.	27	2	28	2
Fr.	28	3	0	3
Sa.	29	3	29	3

MOON'S PHASES

FOR FEBRUARY, 181

Apparent time at Edinbu

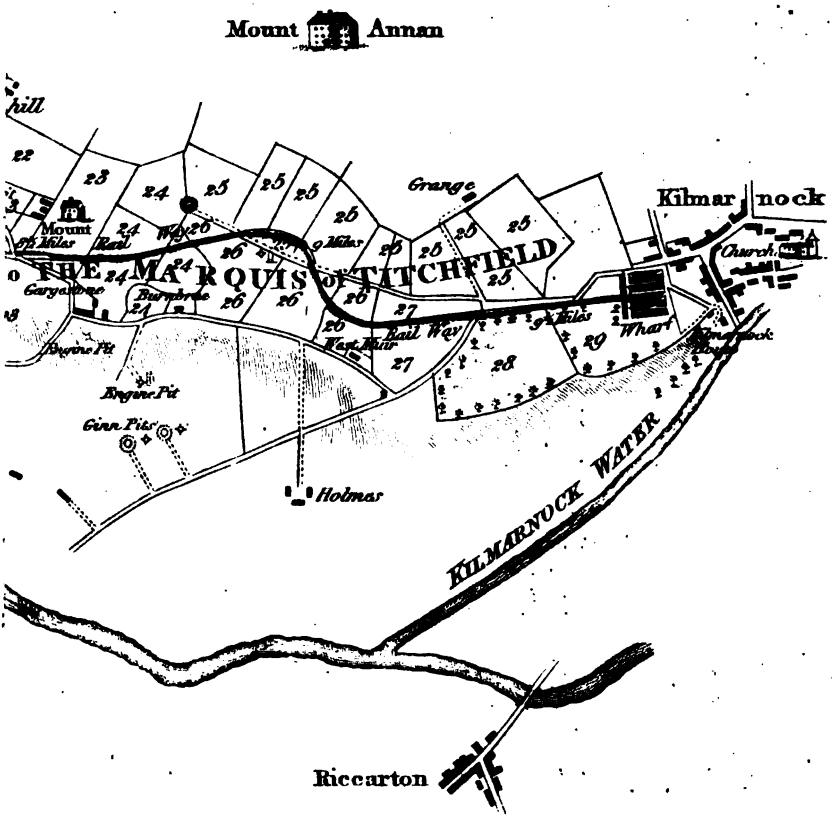
	D.	M.	H.	
Last Quart.	5	41	4	ev
New Moon	12	2	8	ev
First Quart.	19	28	11	mo
Full Moon	27	51	5	mo

2. Candlemas.
14. Valentine day.
19. Sun enters Pisces 37 min. past 5 evening.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

...KOON
...West Coast of
...SHIRE,
1807.



Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JANUARY 1812.

Description of the Railway from Kilmarnock to the Harbour of Troon.

THERE is no part of Scotland, where improvement is carried on with greater activity, than in the western counties. In our Number for May 1807, we gave a map and description of the important canal forming between Glasgow and Ardrossan. By the favour of Mr Aiton, we now exhibit a view of the Rail-road between Kilmarnock and the Troon; an operation on a smaller scale, indeed, but still likely to prove highly beneficial. It is also worthy of notice, as being the first undertaking of that nature, of any magnitude at least, which has been executed in Scotland. Kilmarnock and the country around it, form the most populous and flourishing part of Ayrshire. The only disadvantage under which they labour is that of distance from the sea. Ten miles, however, from Kilmarnock, lies the Troon, which is capable of becoming, and will soon be rendered, one of the best harbours in Ayrshire. It is obvious, therefore, how great must be the advantage of forming a communication between these two points.

This very important improvement has been undertaken by a single individual, the present Duke of Portland. It is computed, that it will cost upwards of £40,000. The mode of constructing it is thus described by Mr Aiton.

"The road is to be double, or two distinct roads of four feet in width each, and laid four feet distance from each other, with frequent communications from the one road to the other, so as not only to admit of carriages going both ways, but to allow one carriage to pass another, when both are travelling in one direction. The distance between the two rail roads or courses, being the same as the width of each, a horse may travel in the middle space, with a wheel on the inner range of each of the roads.

"The total rise of the ground, from the Troon harbour to the town of Kilmarnock, is 80 or 84 feet, which is equally divided over the whole course of the road, so as to form it into an inclined plane, having a declivity of nearly eight feet, every mile, which is less than one sixteenth of an inch, in each yard.

"The iron rails are 3 feet in length, and 40 lbs. in weight each. Their horizontal base,

Digitized by Google

base, on which the carriage wheels run, is 4 inches in breadth, and the ledge or parapet, rising perpendicular in the inner side of the rail, is also about 4 inches in height, raised in the centre, and declining at both ends of each rail, to add to its strength. The rails are something broader at both ends, to make them lie more solid on the blocks. They are not laid on sleepers of wood; but on solid blocks of stone, from 9 to 12 inches in thickness. and generally more than a foot square, in base and surface. The ground, on which these blocks are laid, is beat solid, and the stones are also beat down, after being laid, so as to give them all the solidity possible. The iron rails are bedded level on the blocks, and a hole about an inch and a quarter diameter, in the centre of each, six inches deep, is filled with a plug of oak; and a square niche being formed in the centre, at both ends of each of the rails, about half an inch on each side above, and something narrower below, and when the ends of two of these rails are put together, the niches in each of the two rails, form one hole about an inch in length, and more than half an inch in breadth, contracting a little below; and these being placed over the plug of wood, in the centre of the block of stone, a nail is fixed into it, the head of which exactly fills up the hole in the ends of the two rails, and the holes and heads of the nails being broader above than below, they keep the rails solid and firm on their beds. The space of 4 feet between the rails is filled with road metal for the horse, to near the top of the ledges of the rails, and the outside to the sole of the rails."

It is understood that when the railway is finished, a horse going from Kilmarnock will be able to draw upon it from 10 to 12 tons and from 8 to 10 in the contrary direction.

This, however, is not the only benefit, which the Duke of Portland is conferring upon Ayrshire. The Troon possesses many natural requisites, by which it is qualified to become an excellent harbour. By the great operations which the Duke has now undertaken, it will soon be rendered one of the first in Scotland. A pier is building, which will extend 500 feet into the sea, which will be 80 feet high, 13 of them under water, and 17 above. The width is to be from 35 to 60 feet. The harbour when finished, will afford 10 feet water at all times of the tide; it will admit merchant vessels constantly, and ships of war at high water. The expence amounts to 50 or L. 60,000, so that these two undertakings together, will not fall short of L. 100,000.

Proceedings of the Highland Society of Scotland.

THE Secretary submitted to the Meeting, the proceedings of the Directors since the General Meeting in July last. and the premiums adjudged by them for the year 1811, for bringing waste lands into tillage in different districts of the country, raising green crops in these parts where that beneficial system has hitherto been but little introduced, meliorating the breed of cattle, and to ploughmen for improvement in ploughing, and to the authors of essays on a variety of subjects: when the Meeting confirmed the proceedings of the Directors, authorised payment of the premiums to a larger amount than on any former occasion, and directed them to be afterwards published with the names of the preferred competitors. It appearing from the reports, that great attention had been given by the Conveners and resident members of the Society, to the cattle and ploughing competitions, the last of which, in particular, continued to excite much emulation and improvement among the ploughmen; the Meeting voted its thanks to Sir John Campbell, Sir H. Darymple Hamilton, Sir J. M. Riddell, and Sir J. Macgregor Murray, Barts.; Mr Garden Campbell of Troup, Colonel Duff of Fetteresso, Mr Miller of Glenlee, Mr Deniston of Colgrain, and Mr Maxwell of Aros, for the attention paid

Digitized by Google

paid by them as Conveners, to these competitions. The Meeting remitted the Essays for which premiums had been voted last year to their Committee on publications, in order that they may be published with previous approved papers in a 4th volume of the Society's transactions.

Mr Macdonald the Treasurer, now stated to the Society the situation of its Funds, its Income, and Expenditure last year, an accurate state of which had been prepared by Mr Wilson, the Society's Auditor of Accounts. The Meeting was gratified to find, from the improved state of their funds, that they were enabled gradually to increase the sum allowed annually for promoting the objects of the institution by Premiums, and which was voted accordingly. The Meeting at same time expressed their acknowledgments to Mr Wilson, the Auditor, for the perspicuous and correct view of the Society's Funds brought forward by him, on the table.

Mr Tait, Convener of the Committee, appointed for carrying through an Equalization and Uniformity of Weights and Measures in Scotland, stated, that in consequence of the resolution of the General Meeting in July last, the original report of the Committee then approved, had been transmitted to all the Counties in Scotland; and communicated to the Convention of Royal Burghs; that almost the whole of the Counties had already approved of the Society's having taken up this important object, and in order to co-operate with the Society, had requested landed gentlemen of their number to attend to its progress at Edinburgh. That in November last, these Gentlemen from the several Counties, and some Members of Royal Burghs, had a Meeting with the Society's Committee, when a set of suggestions, as to the proper mode of proceedings drawn up by that Committee, was submitted to consideration. A General Committee was then named for prosecuting the object of an Equalization of Weights and Measures, which had since communicated with the Chambers of Commerce of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Merchant Company of Leith, and received the sentiments of these Commercial Bodies. That as there were various points connected with the subject, which required investigation, these had been referred to several Sub-Committees, and Professor Playfair, of Edinburgh, had handsomely agreed to give his aid as to the best mode of constructing and checking the standards. That when these Sub-Committees had completed their inquiries, it was proposed to make up one General Report, which if ready, it would be proper to circulate to the Counties, previous to 30th of April, and to other Public Bodies who have an interest in this matter.

The Meeting unanimously approved of the steps hitherto taken in the business, and recommended to the Committee to continue their exertions, until the desirable object of an Equalization of Weights and Measures shall be carried into effect; and authorised the Committee, when the report is ready, to circulate it to the Counties and Public Bodies for Consideration.

The Society, on considering the report of a Committee, upon the merits of an enlarged Treatise on the origin, qualities, and cultivation of Moss Earth, with directions for converting it into Manure, recently published by Mr William Aiton, Strathaven, Ayrshire, dedicated by permission to the Society, voted a sum of Thirty Guineas to Mr

Digitized by Google

Mr Aiton, for a few copies of the work; and resolved to recommend it to the attention of Members of this Society and the Public, as containing much useful and practical information.

(To be continued.)

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

THE Comet which has been visible this year, is (says the Moniteur) one of the most remarkable which has ever been observed. None has ever been so long visible, and, consequently, none has ever afforded such certain means of information with respect to its orbit. Accordingly, since the end of March last, when it was first perceived by M. Flauguergues, in the South of France, its course has been regularly traced; nor shall we lose sight of it till the month of January 1812. Its train, which occupies a space of 12 degrees, exhibits several curious phenomena. It is not immediately connected with the comet, as if it were an emanation from it, but forms, at a distance from the nucleus, a wide belt, the lower part of which girds, without coming in contract with it, much in the same manner as the ring of Saturn; and this belt extends itself in two long luminous faces, one of which is usually rectilineal, while the other, at about the third of its length, shoots forth its rays with a slight curve like the branch of a palm-tree; nevertheless, this configuration is subject to change. It has been observed that the space between the body of the comet and its train is occasionally filled, and of the two faces, that which is generally rectilineal sometimes arches its rays, while those of the other assume the form of right lines. Finally, rays, or, as it were, plumes, of ignited matter, have been seen to issue from the lower extremities of the faces or flakes, and again unite. Professor Harding has also observed and delineated, with care, the present comet under its various aspects, and his design will appear in one of the succeeding numbers of the "Geographical and Astronomical Correspondence," edited at the Observatory of Gotha. They will shew that, when the comet first appeared, and was yet at a distance from the sun, the two flakes of its train were separated so as to form a right angle; but, as that distance decreased, they approached each other till they became parallel. As to the nucleus, or the comet itself, it has been found impossible, as yet, even with the aid of the best telescopes, to make observations on its disk, as on that of a solid body and of determinate circumference. There could be discerned only a vague circular mass, more luminous than the train, particularly towards the centre; but the verge of which was doubtful, furnishing, to the eye, no determined circumference. The mass is, without doubt, composed of a very subtile substance, as is, probably, that of all comets. This hypothesis receives support from the fact, that one of these stars, of very considerable magnitude, in 1770, passed and re-passed through the very middle of the satellites of Jupiter, without occasioning among them the slightest disorder. There is every reason to believe, that the nucleus of the present comet is nothing more than a union of vapours of very little density, so little perhaps as to be transparent. Such a body might, very possibly, be an incipident world, just passed its gaseous state, and which is to derive solidity from the precipitation and condensation of the matter surrounding it. The successive observation of

Digitized by Google

of some comets, in which it may be possible to distinguish the different stages of chaos, and progressive formation, can alone furnish any knowledge with respect to this point. According to M. Starck, an astronomer at Augsburgh, the comet was, October 16, at the distance of 32 millions of geographical miles (15 to a degree) from the earth: this is the nearest approach of these two celestial bodies. The tail of the comet was 800,000 miles in length, and the diameter of the nucleus about 860 miles.

On the road from Chaumont to Paris, a new carriage is set up, which is moved and directed by mechanism, and acts at the pleasure of the traveller.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Jan. 1812. DURING the first part of the month, a pretty intense frost prevailed, and the lovers of skaiting and *curling*, enjoyed these pastimes, on the lakes of Duddingston and Lochend, for about a fortnight. The mercury in the thermometer, however, was never observed to fall lower than 8 or 9 degrees below the freezing point. On the 14th a thaw commenced, which continued for about a week. The christmas rose immediately shewed its flowers; and, owing chiefly to the mild weather which had preceded the frost, the buds of honeysuckle, horse-chesnut, and some other trees and shrubs, began prematurely to expand. This thaw was again succeeded by frost and slight snow-showers.

Small flocks of *Fieldfares* have occasionally been observed; but these winter visitants of our neighbourhood have not this season been so numerous as when severe snow storms take place.

A *Water Rail*, (Rallus aquaticus), which is a rare bird here, was lately shot in a moist meadow at Comely Bank, near Edinburgh, and sent to Mr Wilson, College. This active collecter, and excellent preserver of birds and quadrupeds, lately received, from Inverness, a capital specimen of the true Wild Cat with a strong brindled fur, which inhabits most of the natural forests of Scotland. Its length, from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail, was 3 feet 9 inches; from the nose to the root of the tail, 2 feet 4 inches; the girth of the thickest part of the body, was 1 foot 8 inches; the height of the animal, 1 foot 3 inches. It weighed 11 lbs. English. It was a male. Some have been killed in our remote woods, which weighed several pounds more, and measured fully five feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. The Wild Cat, when of this size, is by far the most formidable beast of prey which now inhabits Scotland. N.

Canonmills,
25th Jan. 1812.

Varieties, Literary and Miscellaneous.

Character of Women.

IT is fashionable with many writers, to declaim against the female sex; a practice I by no means approve. But I do not recollect, in the most infuriate satirist, to have met with a more unfavourable representation, than is contained in a grave philosophical work, published about the middle of the seventeenth century. It is entitled, 'Speculum naturæ humanæ, ab Hermanno Fellino. Colonæ Agrippinæ

Digitized by Google

pinæ 1649.' The title of the chapter is 'Woman is more wicked than man.' He then enters upon a systematical proof of this proposition. The following translation will be found to contain the essence of this polite and interesting discussion.

"In proof of the foresaid proposition, I could produce many important reasons, did I not think that the female sex would be offended with me, whose friendship and benevolence I wish to gain, rather than their resentment. I prefer, therefore, a profound silence upon this subject. The philosopher, however, proves the truth of this theorem by experience; and the following demonstration may perhaps be satisfactory. Reason does not rule the appetite of women equally with that of men, wherefore they are more easily overcome, and impelled to the passions of the mind than males. They are therefore more active in contriving crimes; yet through the deficiency of strength, they can less accomplish those mischiefs which they meditate. Conscious therefore, of weakness, they dissemble the venom, which they hold in their mind; lamenting they lay their snares, and often shed tears of grief, because they cannot cruelly execute what they have wickedly planned."

The author then observes, that he could say much more, but that he cannot think of entirely forfeiting the favour of the female sex. *

Singular mode of Painting

A Danish artist, named Cornelius Ketel, invented the singular practice of painting with the hand alone. After having used the pencil for twenty years, like the rest of his profession, he quitted that instrument, and used his fingers. That he might have no witness of his first essays in this style, he began with his own portrait, and succeeded. Not satisfied with this display of address, he proceeded to paint with the fingers of his left hand, and at last with his two thumbs. Upon this subject, Descamps well remarks: 'We can paint better with the pencil, than with the feet or the hands; why then abandon a practice more secure and easy. The aim of an artist is to do the best possible; he ought therefore to prefer the method of doing well with ease, to that of doing ill with difficulty.'

* Quantum ad probationem hujus præfatæ propositionis attinet, multa rationum momenta in medium afferre potuissem, nisi sexum fœmineum mihi offensum fore arbitrarer, cujus potius amicitiam & benevolentiam exopto, quam offensam, altum ergo malo hac de re silentium. Philosophus tamen hoc theorema probat experientia, ex his quæ educantur domi animalibus, and ex relatione Pastorum, tum etiam Venatorum. Sed hæc non satis sunt ad probandum id quod scripsit de fœminis in universum. Neque in particulari, Eorum forsan poterit hæc esse demonstratio. Ratio non aquæ dominatur mulierum appetitui arque hominum, quare facilius vincuntur & feruntur ad passiones animi quam masculi, sunt ergo facinorum magis excogitatrices & peculantiores, quod minus rationis fræno cohibeantur, defectu tamen roboris & virium minus exequuntur ea, quæ meditantur mala: Conscie itaque debilitatis dissimulant venenum, quod animo continent, & insidias instruunt dum plorant, lachrymasque aliquando fundunt præ mœrore, quem concipiunt, ex eo quod exequi non possint crudelitur, quæ flagitiose decreuerunt.

Plura non dicam, ni crabrones in me irritari velim, mulierumque omni favore destitui, quarum naturam at crasin Aristotel sequentibus rationibus nobis aperuit.

Observations

Digitized by Google

Observations on Life and Manners.
From the Italian.
(Continued from last vol. p. 891.)

Friendship.

THERE is not a word in the vocabulary, which slips more from the tongue than friendship; every one says the whole day: "I am a good friend — few possess such friends as I do—such a man is truly my friend;" oh! what a warmth of friendship he has in his heart; so that to hear the sweetness and the ardour with which friendly professions issue from his mouth, one would imagine, that friends dropped down on all sides. In other quarters, one hears continual lamentations. This man complains of having been deserted by one whom he had believed to be another self, the next of having been betrayed by another to whom he had given his whole heart; nothing is heard but, 'alas the race of good friends is over; now they are no longer to be found. The name indeed remains, but the substance is vanished.' I myself have a thousand times in my life said, what I hear from all others, and have complained as much as any one of this calamity. I cannot say, whether or not I was in the right; but certainly I was wrong in believing, when young particularly, that a few kind words, a cordial address, a cheerful countenance, were marks of friendship. To know what are really such, requires a profound study, a very long experience, a wonderful prudence, and an examination of various circumstances. The heart of the youth, eager, impetuous, and wholly absorbed in his desires, has not time to make many reflections; he throws himself into every pursuit, as it were, headlong, and is swallowed up in the vast sea of the world. Once plunged into it, he must manage his head and feet as well as he can, and must either, with the help of God, reach the bank, or be drowned. If experienced men call to him from the shore: "Ho! where are you going? Do not do this;" he esteems them pedants, who interfere idly in his concerns; all that they may say goes for nothing. At length, he himself having grown old, goes to the shore to cry to others, where he is listened to in the same manner that he had listened to those before him; so that it may be said, that the world is composed of two sorts of people, one of whom are constantly straining their lungs to bawl out instruction to the rest; while the others turn a deaf ear, and let them cry on.

Inconstancy.

Why are you not to day, what you were yesterday, and why will you not be to-morrow, what you are to day? Thus might we address certain men, whose humour varies from hour to hour, or rather from minute to minute, so that to converse with them for several years is always, as it were, to know them for the first time. And what appears to me strange is that, to themselves, they always appear to be the very same. If to day for example, one of these persons is tranquil, and speaks of his own disposition, you will hear him say: 'As for me, there is nothing I hate more than change in any one thing. Peace delights me, and I attempt to preserve it in my heart, as the most precious treasure which the world contains, I believe him, and the more, because I see a good visage, hear polite words, and all is done with a good grace: next day I go up to him, I salute him cordially, and enter into frank conversation; I find him a serpent. Thus one day you will find him drowned in love, and exalting his mistress to the skies; the next day, he cannot endure

Digitized by Google

dure to look at her. In short, he cannot tell what he wants, who he is, nor what he is to do. There is not a greater misery in the world, than to have to do with such a man; in dealing with whom you cannot form any plan whatever, but must depend wholly upon his caprice. Wife, children, friends, relations, servants, all are bewildered. I imagine I see one of those little women, who, in order that her admirers may be constantly thinking of her, finds herself, at one time indisposed, at another frolicsome, now scolds, now laughs, next asks you for a thing, and when you reach it, throws it away, abusing you, moreover, for your attention, so that you have always two hearts in your breast, of which one bids you do, and the other refrain; you are in constant dread of doing amiss; you have a vulture continually gnawing you. The same practice, I believe, is followed by the more artful of these men, whom I call the inconstants. These partly are, and partly appear to be, lunatics, in order that their domestics, and their friends, studying how to divine them amid such a diversity, may be always intent on their motions, and may have a continual dependence on the actions which they do, the looks which they cast, the first word which issues in the morning from their mouth. In short the person, who has lived for a year or two with such men, may set up for a professor in the science of divination.

The Talkative Man.

A few evenings ago, a man argued in a company with so much fury and with such a torrent of words, that the tongues of all who were there present, became wholly useless; and if there was any one, who contrived to articulate a syllable, it only gave a new impulse to our talker, to pour forth with greater violence. It was a laughable thing for me to see constraint and vexation painted in the eyes of all, while he went on as if his words had been eagerly imbibed by the whole company. From time to time, he called out to the bystanders: 'what do you think of it; do I say well?' and as no answer was ever given, he took the silence for an assent, and addressing his talk to the person he had interrogated, pursued his argument as briskly, and as eagerly, as if he had just begun. I do not believe, that there was any one, except myself, that had lent him an ear. But I, at the time of his speech, had seated myself in a corner, and pretending to think something else, was investigating as much as I could, the nature of this brain. The man had really an imagination of fire, and so rapid, that he passed, by springs, or bounds, from one subject to another, without perceiving it. He was also well provided with memory, which enabled him to enforce whatever he said, with erudition of various kinds, whence he threw down by bundles or fragments, bits of stories, philosophical opinions, sayings of writers, little regarding whether they were to the purpose, or not. At length it pleased God, that this Universal Dictionary should terminate his reading, and should take his departure; upon which every one drew his breath; and the countenances which before were turbid and melancholy, resumed their gaiety. The company then returning to sports and jests, such as are usual where men meet to spend the time; 'What do you think, said some to me, of that noble stream of eloquence.—I can only say, replied I, that I should be unwilling, after so long a dissertation, to begin a new one, and drive so agreeable a company to despair.—Make a paper of it said another. Is it not an admirable

Digitized by Google

able character for you?' Do you think, that all this harangue which he has held, will not make out an article. He has said as much as would fill your pages for three months:—A fine work it would make, replied I, to print that, the speaking of which has so tired you all.—Come, said one of the boldest, you must either say it now, or promise, that the first paper published by you shall be upon our speaker. He must be charitably warned of his propensity.' Then, to get out of the scrape I was obliged to promise to write something upon the subject, and have now done so.

Chronological Account of Remarkable Occurrences during the year 1811.

Jan. 11. A Deputation of both Houses of Parliament waited upon the Prince of Wales, with the resolutions conferring on him the office of Regent, of which he was pleased to accept.

— A similar deputation waited on the Queen at Windsor.

15. Parliament opened by commission, and the regency bill brought in.

17. Great opposition made to various restricting clauses in the regency bill, but it was carried in favour of Ministers by narrow majorities. The debate continued till the bill finally passed both Houses.

Feb. 4. The regency bill received the royal assent by commmission.

6. The Prince of Wales installed Regent.

12. The session of Parliament formally opened, by a speech from the Prince Regent, which was delivered by commission. The addresses of both Houses passed unanimously.

21. The John and Jane transport run down by the Franchise frigate, off Falmouth, and 280 persons drowned.

24. A remarkably high tide at Leith. It rose to 18 feet 11 inches.

March 5. Battle of Barrosa, in which the French, under Marshal Victor, were defeated by the British and Spaniards, under Lieutenant-General Graham.

10. Badajos surrendered to the French, under Marshal Soult.

13. A French squadron, of five frigates, one corvette, one gun-boat, and one xebec, defeated in the Adriatic, by four British frigates, viz. the Amphion, Captain Hoste; the Cerberus, Active, and Volage. The Corona and Bellona, of 32 guns each, were taken, and the Favorite, of 44 guns, burnt.

14. The Foundation-stone of the second wet dock at Leith laid, by William Calder, Esq. Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

15. The French, under Massena, commenced their retreat, on the 5th, from their position at Santarem, and were closely pursued by the British army, under Lord Wellington. Several partial actions took place, from the 5th to the 15th, in which the British were uniformly successful.

20. Maria Louisa, Empress of France, delivered of a son, who was afterwards created King of Rome.

21. Campo Major taken by the French, after a short siege.

25. Marshal Beresford's cavalry defeated a superior body of French horse. The enemy lost above five hundred men; the British one hundred and seventy.

27. The Duke of Gloucester elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

— The island of Anholt attacked by a Danish flotilla, with four thousand men on board. They were totally defeated by the garrison, consisting of only three hundred and fifty men, under Captain Maurice.

Digitized by Google

rice. The Danes lost a great number in killed and wounded, and five hundred and fifty were taken prisoners.

— Great storms in Cadiz Bay, which lasted till the 29th, when upwards of fifty vessels were driven ashore and wrecked.

29. Gustavus Adolphus, late King of Sweden, leaves England for the continent.

April 10. Parliament voted 100,000l. towards relieving the Portuguese who had suffered during the retreat of the French army.

15. Olivenza surrendered to Marshal Beresford.

23 and 27. The French attacked the piquets of the British on the Azava, but were repulsed with loss.

May 1. A meeting held at London, and a subscription entered into for the relief of the suffering Portuguese, when 4000l. were subscribed in less than two hours.

5. A desperate battle at Fuentes de Honor, in Portugal, in which the French were defeated.

8. A meeting held at Edinburgh, for relief of the Portuguese, when a considerable sum was raised.

— Arthur William Hodge, Esq. executed at Tortola, for the murder of one of his slaves.

11. Almeida evacuated by the French. The garrison effected their escape through the blockading army.

14. A remarkable storm of thunder and lightning, which did considerable damage in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, Stirling, Dumfries, Carlisle, Newcastle, Sheffield, &c. and in which several people lost their lives.

— The foundation-stone of St George's Church, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, laid.

16. Battle of Albuera, in Portugal, between the allies, under Marshal Beresford, and the French, under Marshal Soult, in which the latter were repulsed, after a most sanguinary contest. Major General Houghton was killed, leading on his brigade.

— Action between the American frigate President and the British sloop of war Little Belt, in which the latter had a number of men killed and wounded.

20. A severe engagement, off Madagascar, between his Majesty's ships Astrea, Phœbe, Galatea, Racehorse, and three large French frigates, of 44 guns each. Two of the latter, La Renommee and La Nereide, were taken; but the third, La Clorinde, made her escape.

— The right honourable Robert Blair, Lord President of the Court of Session, died suddenly at his house in George's Square, Edinburgh.

— The budget opened by Mr Perceval, in the House of Commons. The hat duty was repealed, and no new taxes imposed.

21. The Faculty of Advocates voted a statue to the memory of President Blair.

— Another great thunder storm in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, &c.

— Lord Sidmouth's bill for amending and explaining the acts relative to dissenters rejected in the House of Lords.

25. A large body of French cavalry defeated near Usagre, in Portugal, by the honourable Major-General Lumley.

— The Duke of York reappointed Commander in Chief.

27. A violent storm of hail, which was felt severely in the counties of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, and did great damage, particularly in the city of Worcester and its neighbourhood.

28. Lord Viscount Melville died suddenly, at the house of his nephew, George's Square, Edinburgh.

— Lord President Blair interred in

Digitized by Google

in the Greyfriars burial ground, the Magistrates, Professors of the University, a deputation of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, with those belonging to the city, the Judges of the Courts of Session and Justiciary, the Barons of Exchequer, the Faculty of Advocates, Writers to the signet, and Solicitors before these Courts, accompanying the procession, in their robes.

31. An extraordinary flux and reflux of the sea at Plymouth.

June 2. Christophe crowned King of Hayti, by the title of Henry the First.

7. An earthquake felt at the Cape of Good Hope.

7. A severe thunder storm at Edinburgh, during which the lightning struck the house of Dr Henderson, at Fountainbridge, which was considerably damaged, and so severely burnt a servant-maid that she died in a short time after.

11. The siege of Badajos raised by the allies, after two attempts to take it by storm.

14. A great fire at Konigsberg, in Prussia, which burnt almost the half of the suburbs; 134 granaries were burnt, and the damage computed at a million of rixdollars.

18. A volcanic island, which arose from the bottom of the sea, off the west end of St Michael's, one of the Azores, discovered and taken possession of by the Sabrina sloop of war, in the name of his Britannic Majesty.

19. In the Court of King's Bench, a verdict was given for the defendant, in the action of Sir Francis Burdett against the Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons.

— A grand fete given by the Prince Regent, at Carleton-house, in honour of the King's birth-day, when upwards of 2000 of the nobility and gentry sat down to dinner.

28. Tarragona taken by storm by the French. Four thousand Spaniards were killed in the city, 1000 sabred or drowned, and nearly 10,000 made prisoners.

— The House of Lords found, after an investigation which lasted several months, that the claimant to the title of Earl of Berkeley, had not made out his case. By this decision, the title goes to the fourth son of the late Earl, being the first born legitimate child.

July 5. Representatives from the different provinces of the Caraccas, assembled in a general congress, publish a declaration of independence.

7. A severe hurricane in the West Indies, which continued till the 8th, when a number of vessels were lost.

14. The office of the Paisley Union Bank, at Glasgow, broken into, and upwards of 20,000l. in bank notes carried off.

24. Parliament prorogued by commission.

29. The yellow fever broke out at Carthagena, and several other places on the coast of Spain, and continued to rage through the rest of the season.

30. A proclamation issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for enforcing the convention act.

32. An extraordinary meeting of the Catholic committee held in Dublin, when a number of resolutions were passed, expressive of their determination to meet for the purpose of petitioning Parliament.

August 4. The British troops land in the island of Java.

5. Five catholic gentlemen arrested at Dublin, by virtue of warrants from the Lord Chief Justice, for acting as delegates to the Catholic committee.

8. Batavia surrendered to the British forces.

10. A sharp action with the enemy in Java, in which they lost a General and 300 men.

Digitized by Google

12. Mr Saddler ascended in a balloon, from the Mermaid, Hackney, accompanied by Lieutenant Paget, royal navy, and, after a pleasant aerial voyage, descended near Tilbury Fort, in Essex.

18. The city of New Valencia, in South America, taken by storm, by General Miranda, formerly in the service of the French republic, the commander of the revolutionary forces.

19. The fortress of Figueras surrendered to the French, after a blockade of four months.

26. A severe battle between the British and French, near Batavia, in which the latter were completely defeated, with the loss of 2000 killed and 5000 made prisoners, including three Generals. The loss of the British, above 800 in killed and wounded.

29. A comet appeared, not foretold by the astronomers, and was still visible in December, though much diminished in splendour.

Sep. 17. A revolt of the free people of colour and negroes broke out in the island of Martinique, and continued till the 21st, when it was suppressed without much bloodshed.

21. Bonaparte, while on a tour to the coast of Holland, witnessed the capture of a praam at Boulogne, by the Naiad frigate, Captain Carteret, Rinaldo, Redpole, and Castilian brigs, and Viper cutter, after an engagement with seven praams and 15 smaller vessels.

25 and 27. Some smart skirmishes between the allied and French armies in Portugal, in which the latter, after having succeeded in throwing supplies into Ciudad Rodrigo, retreated to Salamanca.

28. A boxing match took place at Thisleton Gap, Rutlandshire, between Crib and Molineaux, in which the former was victor. Upwards of 50,000l. were betted on the occasion.

October 1. Several gentlemen appointed by the British Government as Commissioners to mediate between Spain and her American colonies.

4. A Newhaven boat lost on the passage from Kinghorn; three of the crew drowned, and the fourth saved with great difficulty.

13. A violent gale of wind from the S. W. which did considerable damage to the shipping, &c.

14. The Pomone frigate lost, by striking on the Needle rocks.

19. The honourable Charles Hay, Lord Newton, died suddenly in Forfarshire.

22. The right honourable Charles Hope appointed President of the College of Justice, in room of President Blair, deceased.

25. General Blake defeated by the French army under Suchet, when attempting to relieve Saguntum, near Valencia, in consequence of which the place surrendered.

28. A division of the French army of Portugal, under General Girard, surprised by General Hill; 300 killed, upwards of 1000 taken prisoners, including two Generals and 40 officers, with all their artillery and baggage.

29. The right honourable David Boyle appointed Justice Clerk, in the room of President Hope.

30. The sloop Fame, of Carron, captured by a French privateer, brought up to the North Queensferry, with six Frenchmen on board, during a storm, under the direction of a boy of 13 years of age.

31. A dreadful storm of wind and rain, accompanied by extraordinary high tides, which continued several days, and did very great damage along the coast.

Nov. 10. A fire broke out in the Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, which was happily extinguished without doing any material damage.

12. The Court of Session met for the

Digitized by Google

the winter. On this occasion the right honourable Charles Hope took his seat as Lord President, the right honourable David Boyle as Justice Clerk, and Robert Craigie, Esq. presented the Regent's letter, naming him one of the Lords of Session.

15. A ferry-boat lost between Fort George and Fortrose, and eleven persons drowned.

16. Robert Craigie, Esq. took his seat as one of the Judges of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Craigie.

— Serious riots at Nottingham, created principally by the journeymen weavers destroying articles of machinery which diminished the demand for labour.

21. Dr Sheridan, one of the Catholic delegates, tried in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, and acquitted.

27. A powder-mill blew up at Waltham Abbey, by which seven persons lost their lives.

30. David Williamson and Adam Gillies, Esqrs. took their seats on the bench, the former as Lord Balgray, the latter as Lord Gillies.

— Horrid mutiny and murder committed on board a prize ship in the Channel. The perpetrators were convicted, and hanged at Portsmouth.

Dec. 5. The Saldanha frigate, Captain the honourable W. Pakenham, lost off the coast of Ireland, with all the crew.

7. Mr and Mrs Marr, their infant son, and a servant lad, aged 14, most inhumanly murdered in their own house, in Ratcliffe Highway, London. A reward of 500l. offered by Government for a discovery of the perpetrators.

10. Benjamin Walsh, Esq. Member of Parliament for Wooton Bassett, apprehended at Falmouth, for feloniously stealing from Sir Thomas Plomer, the Solicitor-General, the sum of 20,000l. Part of the money was recovered, and Mr Walsh, after an examination, fully committed for trial.

19. Mr and Mrs Williamson, and their servant maid, all murdered, in Mr Williamson's house, Gravel Lane, London. A reward of 500l. offered to discover the murderers.

21. A house in Castlehill, Edinburgh, blown up by gunpowder; one woman was killed, and several other persons wounded, one of whom (a woman), is since dead.

24. Bonaparte, by a decree, calls out 120,000 men, of the conscription of 1812.

27. Williams, one of the persons apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the murders at Ratcliffe Highway and New Gravel Lane, found suspended in his cell in Coldbath-fields prison. From evidence examined since his death, little doubt remains of his being one of the perpetrators of these horrid crimes.

New-year's day morning a very great number of people were knocked down and robbed on the streets of this city, some of them dangerously hurt. The most active measures have been adopted by the magistrates to discover the offenders. A policeman died in the Royal infirmary, three days after, in consequence of the hurts he received on this occasion.

On a certain species of Inhospitality.

WE are not so hospitable as we once were; but this is the natural consequences of increased civilization and intercourse with strangers. Our hospitality now, is confined to our own friends and acquaintances; but among some of us there is a strange species of inhospitality, which, for the honour of Scotland, cannot be too strongly resisted before it takes such deep root

Digitized by Google

root as to be afterwards immoveable. It was first introduced by a few *great* men, and has been since anxiously copied by a great many *little* men. What I allude to, is the mean practice of not receiving the horses and servants of visitors; but of dismissing them, however tired or jaded, to some paltry alehouse, or perhaps to an inn at a considerable distance. With *great* men who do not return visits, this may answer very well; and may save to them at the years end, five and twenty, or even *thirty* pounds; a sum, certainly not to be overlooked in these hard times. It is true, it will cost their visitors three or four times that sum; but then, again, the Inn, which probably belongs to the great man, will fetch a proportionable rent, and by this means he is doubly a gainer. Besides, however the *horses* may fare, the *servants* have themselves to blame if they have not every thing that is best; they are, in fact, masters, for the time; and may order what they please, without the smallest chance of their masters learning what they are about; and if they should be afraid of swelling out the bill for their own entertainment too much, there is an easy method, though probably unknown to our chemists, of converting oats into porter, or even into wine! Not to mention the many *useful* lessons which a country booby of a servant will naturally learn by frequent communications with immaculate hostlers and chaise drivers! Now, although I have clearly shown that this practice is really profitable to the great man who does *not* return visits, yet, I confess, I do not see either the profit or economy of it to the *little* man who *does*. But, to put the matter in a clear light, let us suppose that when I go to visit my friend *A*, it costs me thirty shillings for my servants and horses at an inn which does *not* belong (for that is a matter to be considered) to the said *A*; and when the said *A* returns my visit, it costs him the same. Now had *A* received my horses, and I his, it would not have cost each of us above a third of that sum. *Ergo*, we lose just twenty shillings a piece by this refinement in hospitality. Q. E. D. For my own part, I confess I would take it quite as kind to be sent to the alehouse myself, as to have my servants and horses sent thither; and the former, indeed, I think, would be a great improvement upon this species of hospitality.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ANDREW AULD.

P. S. If the practice continues, would it not be a notable improvement to convert our Porter's Lodges into inns.

Proceedings of the Wernerian Society.

AT the meeting of this Society, on the 14th December, Professor Jameson read a short general account of the geognosy of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It would appear from the Professor's description, that the greater portion of this part of Scotland is composed of grey-wacke, grey-wacke slate, and transition slate, with subordinate beds of *transition porphyry*, transition greenstone, and flinty slate. But three tracts, the first of which contains the mountain of Criffle, the second Cairnsmuir of Dee, &c. and the third Loch Doume, are composed of granite, sienite, sienitic porphyry, and killas. The sienite and granite, in some places, are covered by the killas; in other places the granite and sienite rest upon the killas; and Professor Jameson also observed the killas alternating

Digitized by Google

ternating with beds of granite and sienite, and veins shooting from the granite into the adjacent killas. The granitous rocks, besides felspar, quartz, mica, and hornblende, also contain imbedded rutilite, titanitie, iron-ore, and molybdena; and, in rolled masses of a reddish coloured sienite, crystals and grains of zircon were observed. Professor Jameson also stated several of the characters of the killas, described the magnetic pyrites it contains, noticed its affinity with certain rocks of the transition class, and exhibited specimens to illustrate this affinity.

At the same meeting, there was read a series of thermometrical observations on the temperature of the Gulf Stream, by Dr Manson of New Galloway: And a description of a new craniometer, proposed by Mr W. E. Leach, illustrated by a sketch.

Memoirs of the late Dr Robert Whytt, Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, with corrections and additions, from the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. XX.

THIS eminent Physician, born at Edinburgh on the 6th September 1714, was the son of Robert Whytt, Esq. of Bennochy, Fifeshire, advocate, by his wife Jean, daughter of Anthony Murray, Esq. of Woodend, Perthshire, advocate, and niece of Sir Thomas Murray of Glendoick, baronet, Lord Register in the time of Charles II. Robert Whytt died six months before the birth of our author, who had also the misfortune to be deprived of his mother soon after he had attained the 15th year of his age. After receiving the first rudiments of school education, he was sent to the University of St Andrews, and, after the usual course of instruction there, in classical, philosophical, and mathematical learning, he came to Edinburgh, where he entered upon the study of medicine, under these eminent medical teachers, Munro, Rutherford, Sinclair, Plummer, Alston, and James. After learning what was to be acquired at this university, in the prosecution of his studies, he visited foreign countries; and, after attending the most eminent teachers at London, Paris, and Leyden, he had the degree of doctor of physic conferred upon him by the University of Rheims in 1736, being then in the 22d year of his age.

Upon his return to his native country, he had the same honour also conferred upon him by the University of St Andrews; where he had before obtained, with applause, the degree of master of arts.

Not long afterwards, in the year 1737, he was admitted a licentiate of medicine by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; and, the year following, he was raised to the rank of fellow of the college. From the time of his admission as a licentiate, he entered upon the practice of physic at Edinburgh; and the reputation which he acquired for medical learning, pointed him out as a fit successor for the first vacant chair in the university. Accordingly, when Dr Sinclair, whose eminent medical abilities, and persuasive powers of oratory, had contributed not a little to the rapid advancement of the medical school of Edinburgh, found that these conspicuous talents which he possessed, could no longer be exerted in the manner which they once had been, when he enjoyed bodily vigour, unimpaired by age, and powers of mind unloaded by disease, he resigned his academical appointments in favour of Dr Whytt.

This admission into the college took place on the 20th of June 1746; and he began his first course of the institutions of medicine at the commencement

Digitized by Google

mencement of the next winter session. The abilities which he displayed from his academical chair, in no particular disappointed the expectations which had been formed of his lectures. The Latin tongue was the language of the University of Edinburgh; and he both spoke and wrote in Latin with singular propriety and perspicuity. At that time, the system and sentiments of Dr Boerhaave, which, notwithstanding their errors, must challenge the admiration of latest ages, were very generally received by the most intelligent physicians in Britain. Dr Whytt had no such idle ardour for novelties as to throw them entirely aside, because he could not follow them in every particular. The institutions of Dr Boerhaave, therefore, furnished him with a text for his lectures; and he was no less successful in explaining, illustrating, and establishing the sentiments of the author, when he could freely adopt them, than in refuting them by clear, connected, and decisive arguments, when he had occasion to differ from him. The opinions which he himself proposed were delivered and enforced with such acuteness of invention, such display of facts and force of arguments, as could rarely fail to gain universal assent from his numerous auditors; but free from that self-sufficiency which is ever the offspring of ignorance and conceit, he delivered his conclusions with becoming modesty and diffidence.

From the first time that he entered upon an academical appointment, till the year 1756, his prelections were confined to the institutious of medicine alone. But at that period, his learned colleague, Dr Rutherford, who then filled the practical chair, who had already taught medicine at Edinburgh, with universal applause, for more than thirty years, and who had been the first to begin the institution of clinical lectures at the Royal Infirmary, found it necessary to retire from the fatiguing duties of an office, to which the progress of age rendered him unequal. On this crisis, Dr Whytt, Dr Munro sen. and Dr Cullen, each agreed to take a share in an appointment, in which their united exertions promised the highest advantages to the university. By this arrangement, students, who had an opportunity of daily witnessing the practice of three such teachers, and of hearing the grounds of that practice explained, could not fail to derive the most solid advantages.

In these two departments, the institutions of medicine in the university, and the clinical lectures in the Royal Infirmary, Dr Whytt's academical labours were attended with the most beneficial consequences, both to the students and to the university. But not long after the period we have last mentioned, his lectures on the former of these subjects underwent a considerable change. About this time the illustrious Gaubius, who had succeeded to the chair of Boerhaave, favoured the world with his Institutiones Pathologiae. This branch of medicine had, indeed, a place in the text which Dr Whytt formerly followed, but, without detracting from the character of Dr Boerhaave, it may justly be said, that the attention he had bestowed upon it was not equal to its importance. Dr Whytt was sensible of the improved state in which pathology now appeared in the writings of Boerhaave's successor; and he made no delay in availing himself of the advantages which were then afforded.

In the year 1762, his pathological lectures were entirely new modelled. Following the publication of Gaubius as a text, he delivered a comment, which was read by every intelligent student with most unfeigned satisfaction. In these lectures he collected

Digitized by Google

collected and condensed the fruits of accurate observation and long experience. Enriched by all the opportunities of information which he had enjoyed, and by all the discernment which he was capable of exerting, they were justly considered as his most finished production.

For a period of more than twenty years, during which he was justly held in the highest esteem as a lecturer at Edinburgh, it may readily be supposed that the extent of his practice corresponded to his reputation. In fact, he both received the emoluments and the highest honours that could be obtained. With extensive practice in Edinburgh, he had numerous consultations from other places. His opinion on medical subjects was daily requested by his most eminent contemporaries in every part of Britain. Foreigners of the first distinction, and celebrated physicians in the most remote parts of the British empire, courted an intercourse with him by letter. Besides private testimonies of esteem, many public marks of honour were conferred upon him both at home and abroad. In 1752, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London; in 1761, he was appointed first physician to the king in Scotland; and in 1764, he was chosen president of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

But the fame which Dr Whytt acquired as a practitioner and teacher of medicine was not a little increased by the information which he communicated to the medical world in different publications. His celebrity as an author was still more extensive than his reputation as a professor.

His first publication, "An Essay on the Vital and other involuntary Motions of Animals," although it had been begun soon after he had finished his academical course of education, did not come from the press till 1751; a period of fifteen years from the time that he had finished his academical course, and obtained a degree in medicine: but the delay of this publication was fully compensated by the matter which it contained, and the improved form under which it appeared.

The next subject which employed the pen of Dr Whytt was one of a nature more immediately practical. His Essay on the Virtues of Lime-water and Soap in the Cure of the Stone, first made its appearance in a separate volume in 1752. Part of this second work had appeared several years before in the Edinburgh Medical Essays; but it was now presented to the world as a distinct publication, with many improvements and additions.

His third work, entitled, Physiological Essays, was first published in the year 1755. This treatise consisted of two parts: 1st, An Inquiry into the Causes which promote the Circulation of the Fluids in the very small Vessels of Animals, occasioned by Dr Haller's treatise on that subject. The former of these may be considered as an extension and farther illustration of the sentiments which he had already delivered in his Essay on the Vital Motions, while the latter was a subject of a controversial nature. In both he displayed that acuteness of genius and strength of judgment which appeared in his former writings.

From the time at which his Physiological Essays were published, several years were probably employed by our author in preparing for the press a larger and perhaps a more important work than any yet mentioned—his Observations on the Nature, Causes, and Cure of those Disorders which are commonly called Nervous, Hypochondriac, and Hysteric. This elaborate and useful work was published in the year 1765.

The last of Dr Whytt's writings is

Digitized by Google

is entitled, Observations on the Dropsy in the Brain. This treatise did not appear till two years after his death, when all his other works were collected and published in one quarto volume, under the direction of his son and of his intimate friend the late Sir John Pringle.

Besides these five works, he wrote many other papers which appeared in different periodical publications, particularly in the Philosophical Transactions, the Medical Essays, the Medical Observations, and the Physical and Literary Essays.

At an early period of life, soon after he had settled as a medical practitioner in Edinburgh, he entered into the married state. His first wife was Miss Robertson, sister to General Robertson, governor of New York; by her he had two children, both of whom died in early infancy, and their mother did not long survive them. A few years after the death of his first wife, he married, as a second wife, Miss Balfour, sister to James Balfour, Esq. of Pilrig. By her he had fourteen children; but in these also he was in some respects unfortunate; for six of them only survived him, three sons and three daughters, and of the former, two are since dead. Although the feeling heart of Dr Whytt, amidst the distresses of his family, must have often suffered that uneasiness and anxiety which in such circumstances is the unavoidable consequence of parental and conjugal love, yet he enjoyed a large share of matrimonial felicity. But his course of happiness was terminated by the death of his wife, which happened in the year 1765; and it is not improbable that this event had some share in hastening his own death; for, in the beginning of the year 1765, his health was so far impaired, that he became incapable of his former exertions. A tedious complication of chronical ailments, which chiefly appeared under the form of diabetes, was not to be resisted by all the medical skill which Edinburgh could afford, and at length terminated in death, on the 15th of April 1766, in the 52d year of his age.

Dr Whytt's eldest son Robert, who died at Naples 1776, in the 27th year of his age, had erected a monument in the private burying-ground of the family in Greyfriars church-yard, to the memory of his father and mother, on which was inscribed the following elegant epitaph:

Hic jacet
Robertus Whytt de Bennochy, Armiger,
Medicus Regius
Med. in Acad. Edin. P.
Colleg. Med. Reg. Præses:
et
S. R. S.
ob. XV Apr. MDCCLXVI, ætat. LI.
nec non
Louisa Balfour, ejus uxor,
quatuordecim liberorum mater,
ob. XXV Mar. MDCCLXIV, ætat. XLVI.
optimis parentibus
patri vere illustri
tam humanitate
quam ingenio præclaro,
Matri dilectissimæ
virtutibus quæ sexum suum
ornant locupleti,
hocce marmor
sacrum voluit
Robertus Whytt de Bennochy, Armiger.

Melville, the youngest son, died, in his 20th year, at Belritiro, Dumbartonshire, to whose memory was erected a tablet in Bonhill church-yard, on which the following short and neat epitaph was inscribed:

M. S.
Melvill Whytt, Armigeri,
optimæ spei juvenis,
qui veram spirans gloriam
invidiam fefellit.
Obiit 1779; æt. 21.
H. M. P. Gs. Provet.

Remarks

Digitized by Google

Remarks on the Prejudices entertained against the House of Stuart.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—The following was written as a note, at the end of the last volume of Hume's history. As it may tend to correct some mistakes prevalent on a subject, certainly very interesting to Scotland, I should be happy to see it inserted in your Miscellany :

S.

WHILE the House of Commons were stripping Charles of his illegal exercise of regal power, they were doing so likewise with respect to those rights and prerogatives which he was *justly* entitled to ; these he held by the same tenure that they did theirs as members of parliament ; which rights and prerogatives they had repeatedly sworn to maintain to him and his successors. And while thus employed, they were usurping and assuming to themselves privileges unheard of till then, and contrary to Magna Charta, the then laws of the kingdom. Some of these privileges are continued to this day, and have been exerted with a vigour truly astonishing, especially in the case of what is called *breach of privilege*. There was no definition of this offence, which might also be extended to any length the house *chose to vote it*, and at the same time, was not cognisable in any court of law. Besides, it cannot be denied, that Charles had not carried these stretches of power so far as the Tudor family did, who are as much extolled by the English of this day, as the Stuart family are vilified. And he was driven to these irregularities by the commons, who, from the very *first year* of his reign, withheld from him those supplies which were necessary for carrying on the affairs of the nation ; add to this, that the commons engaged him in expensive wars, as far as we can judge, for the purpose of increasing his pecuniary embarrassments. The very monies raised by him in an objectionable manner, were applied to the exigencies of the state, not to his own private purposes ; one of his greatest errors was, in making this application to the extent he did.

Had William been placed in his situation, he would have probably made a different application of this money. It is remarkable, that the tax-gatherers of that day were as much bent on reducing the amount of the receipts, as those of the present day are in increasing theirs ; probably they did not, in Charles's time, get a per centage on the amount of their collections. By these manœuvres, a subsidy, which was originally 700,000l. when the vaule of money was three times more than in 1642, was dwindled down in Charles's reign to 50,000l. while the commons affected to consider a subsidy then, as equal to one in that of Elizabeth, a mockery of terms, which shows the spirit by which they were actuate d.

This interesting period should be studied by every British subject. Unfortunately, the prejudices entertained by Englishmen against the Stuart family, fomented, no doubt, by the endeavours of the descendants of those men who opposed Charles and his sons, do not allow them to give these princes, particularly Charles I. and II. any credit for those inestimable benefits they conferred on the English nation. To mention a few of them only, I shall state the abolition of the high commission and the star-chamber—the habeas corpus and navigation acts—Charles I. never interfering in the elections of members of parliament—their great attention to the improvement of the navy, the signals now in

Digitized by Google

use being invented by James II.—their expending money almost entirely for the use of the public, at a time when it was withheld by the House of Commons, for the purpose of destroying the regal power and authority. That these princes committed great faults cannot be denied; but if it shall be considered how much they gave away in the course of 10 years, of those privileges exercised by their predecessors, some allowance should be made for their errors. The English drove Charles II. and his brother James into the arms of Roman Catholic princes, who befriended them in their adversity, yet the very people, who, after murdering their father drove them to form these connexions, made it a crime in them to have allowed the religion and the habits of their benefactors to make any impression on minds, then so young, and liable to the impressions of those about them.

It is to the oppression of the English, and the avarice and venality of the Scots, that the partiality of these two kings to the Roman Catholic religion *was owing*; for both Charles I. and his father James were extremely attached to the tenets and discipline of the Church of England; and this attachment was imputed to the former as a crime, both by the Scots nation, and the leading party in England, the Puritans, particularly by the great body of the citizens of London, worse, if possible, than the others, and more dangerous from their local situation.

I may add, that nine-tenths of the people in London who eat calves-head every 30th January, know very little of the history of the two countries during this period; nor have we had, since his time, a more virtuous and well-intentioned or patriotic prince on the throne than Charles I.

While the princes of the Stuart race had their faults, it should not be forgotten how much the English nation were benefited by the concessions, voluntary, in many instances, made by them in favour of their people, and their efforts to raise England in the scale of European nations.

The Observer. *No. XXIII.*

Consilium proprium. Hor.

THERE is nothing by which, on many occasions, a man may render himself more useful to others, than by giving them advice. It often happens that persons have abundance, nay, even a superfluity, of every thing external, who yet are very defective in regard to that good sense and knowledge of the proper mode of conducting themselves, from the want of which the possession of these advantages may in effect rather be detrimental to them than otherwise, and serve only to make their follies more glaring, and to give a wider range of destructive consequence to their errors and their vices. In these circumstances, the benefit is incalculable that may be derived from the friendly admonitions of a judicious counsellor, whose experience at once qualifies him to instruct, and gives him the authority necessary to render his instruction effectual. Under this happy influence, the wild sallies of irregular passion may be seasonably checked; the fatal effects prevented of a blind temerity; and that regular and orderly conduct maintained which is both most respectable in itself, and of which, in every view, the results are most salutary and beneficial. An office of so much importance for those in behalf of whom it is exercised, is naturally honourable to him who discharges it. The qualifications necessary to his doing so with advantage are of that kind which are least accidental or fortuitous. They are in every case the fruit of voluntary

Digitized by Google

tary and continued application of mind. They have in themselves an intrinsic excellence, of which they cannot be divested; and they are what confers upon our nature its truest honour, its most real and most desirable distinction.

The commerce alluded to would always be such as it has been now described—on the one side, thus useful—on the other, so respectable, were it always entered into with proper views, and in the spirit essentially and rightly adapted to it. But here, as in other instances in human affairs, abuses are frequent. Advice is often sought when the design is any thing rather than to profit by it. And it is given when there is neither the necessary capacity, nor indeed any real care for the interests of those upon whom it is bestowed.

If it were truly from a desire of information or direction that advice was in every case sought, then, unquestionably, the application for it would never be deferred till after the step was actually taken, or till something nearly equivalent had happened in respect of that, on account of which eventually the advice was solicited. But nothing is more common than such a preposterous procedure. A man will go up to another apparently most anxious to have the benefit of his counsel in regard to a matter which he represents as of the very utmost consequence to him. He unfolds his case at great length, exhibiting very particularly the difficulties which press upon him, as it is considered under one view or another. He seems to be quite lost in his deliberations, and would be thought to have had no design in preferring the present suit but that he might be helped out of the perplexing situation from which he finds such difficulty in extricating himself, and when he is so much in danger of making a wrong and fatal choice. The benevolence of him whom he addresses is interested by a statement thus fraught with circumstances to excite attention and sympathy. He puts himself to some trouble in considering the case. He patiently goes over all the particulars by which the result should be effected; and, having formed his opinion with as much care and solicitude as if on the issue were suspended something in which he himself was most immediately and closely concerned, he goes to acquaint his petitioner with the conclusion of his reflections on the subject. He does not wish to impose any thing on him, of the propriety of which he may not be fully satisfied. He enters with him, therefore, anew into the business, exhibiting at length the reasons which have guided him in his determination, and, with this explanation, leaving it of course to himself either to follow his counsel, or to adopt whatever other measures may seem to him more proper or advisable. That he should have found the sentiments of his friend not entirely to coincide with his own, he would not have been surprised, neither would it have displeased him that, such a difference existing, it should be his choice to adhere rather to what he himself judged most advantageous, than, where so much was in dependence, to give a dangerous preference to the sentiments of another. But he has certainly cause to be dissatisfied when, in the course of conversation, he comes to understand, that long before he had ever been consulted, every thing was completely and finally arranged as to the line to be pursued in respect to those very matters which, it was pretended, were so wonderfully perplexing, and as to which it was alleged that so much weight was to be attached to his

Digitized by Google

his advice. There is something so singularly strange, indeed, so unprincipled, in this sort of conduct, that it may well appear surprising how any reasonable being, much more, any person pretending to an honourable character, should be guilty of it. Unquestionably, it will be thought that the motives which lead to so apparently unaccountable a proceeding must ever be of the most urgent and most irresistible kind. But, in truth, they are nothing less. They are more commonly such as hardly to deserve to be called by that name—a mere desire of talking—a wish to appear engaged in considerable affairs, or a thirst for flattery, and, in all likelihood, unmerited praise.

The faults on the part of those who give advice are not less frequent or considerable. There are some who are never satisfied with any appearance of things that actually come before them, who would always be making changes in some respect or another, and who, in short, seem to think nothing right which either they themselves have not done in the first instance, or which they have not, as they conceive, more or less rectified and improved. These people are ever putting themselves forward to give counsel to those who have no desire of such assistance from them, carping at matters which, it may be, they do not understand, and suggesting corrections, of which, in such circumstances, it is not difficult to perceive what will be the real value and importance. The dread of giving offence is so strong in the minds of others that, while they do not altogether decline giving an opinion, which would certainly be the most candid and honourable procedure, they adjust with so much solicitude the opinion which they give to what they imagine to be the wishes of those who require this service, that they are much more likely to betray than really to benefit them; and so inconsiderate are others, that, as if not aware how much superior commonly the influence of example is to that of precept, they are prone to give advices which are in direct contradiction to the daily tenor of their own lives.

It is perfectly obvious, that the same opinion is by no means to be entertained, nor the same expectations to be formed, in respect to advices given or received under such circumstances of abuse, as may properly be conceived where they are in a state of freedom from those corruptions. When there is no sincere intention to make any use of an advice, the case remains in effect just as if that advice had never been asked, with this difference only, that, by the abortive proceeding which takes place upon such an occasion, a sort of insult is offered to the one party, while the other is guilty of acting in a manner at once base and contemptible. Where advice is not given in such a way as to afford a probability of its being useful, it were better that it should be altogether withheld. No good end is answered by it in the mean time, and a bar is even thrown in the way of those advantages which at future periods might be derived from counsels more salutary, or more wisely adjusted to existing circumstances.

That advice may, on any occasion, be attended with beneficial effect, it will be quite indispensable that that idea of superiority should be as much as possible held out of view, which seems to force itself upon the imagination as almost necessarily implied in the department of giving counsel. That pride which would revolt at the very appearance of any thing dictated to it with a tone of authority, may be led often, with the greatest ease, into

Digitized by Google

into every measure which may be judged expedient, by the bare assumption, on the part of him who undertakes the office of guiding it, of a reasonable civility and politeness. When credit is taken by any person for greater wisdom or capacity than he allows to others, which may be considered as in some degree the case, when he takes it upon him to give them advice, it were assuredly fit that this pretension were tempered, at least, by the semblance of modesty, and by a reasonable care to avoid every thing unnecessarily offensive. Whenever it is possible by any means of insinuation or address, not inconsistent with truth or propriety, to increase the chance of any advice that is offered, being favourably received, this is an undoubted reason for making use of their assistance, if, in the first instance, it is understood to be of any consequence that that advice should be followed. But, further than this, it is not fit that such indulgence should go. To flatter a man in his errors or his faults is the most consummate cruelty. It takes away entirely the probability of his ever correcting in himself what he is thus taught by the corroborating verdict of another judgment, in addition to his own, even to value himself for and to approve. The effect of such ill-placed and vicious complaisance may be yet more extensively fatal, by poisoning his mind, and producing in it a general repugnance to all counsels, however sound, in which there is the least infusion of bitterness, or which trench in the slightest degree upon any preconceived opinion or favourite inclination. The same or a similar consequence to that which, in one case, is to be apprehended from extreme lenity in giving counsel, may proceed in another from the opposite extreme of rigour, and an apparently eager desire of finding fault. The inference which will very probably be deduced from instances of this latter kind is, that the blame so liberally charged is more in the imagination of him who pretends to see it, than in the conduct of him who is assailed on account of it; which habit of thinking, if it has time to grow, and to strengthen itself in the mind, may lead eventually to a difficulty of perceiving the reprehensibility of what is most plainly obnoxious to censure, and to doubts respecting the justness of the charges made, even by candour itself. Though the part of giving advice, in any degree painful, is not a very gracious one, yet will not a true friend shrink from it, if he has any expectation that, by assuming it, he may really be of use? Neither, on the other side, if there is any fairness of sentiment, will this freedom be offensive, or defeat its own purpose. It is the office of judgment to direct as to the occasions, the time and the manner of giving advice. But in all these cases, universally, the whole conduct, it is obvious, should be of a piece, and nothing admitted by which the effect of salutary precept may be counteracted, and rendered nugatory through the influence of pernicious examples.

M.

Account of Syrian Churches recently found in the heart of India. From Christian Researches in India. By the Rev. Claudius Buchanan. 8vo. Edin. 1812.

THE Syrian Christians inhabit the interior of Travancore and Malabar, in the south of India; and have been settled there from the early ages of Christianity. The first notices of this ancient people in recent times are to be found in the Portugueze histories. When Vasco de Gama arrived at Cochin, on the coast of

Digitized by Google

of Malabar, in the year 1503, he saw the sceptre of the Christian king; for the Syrian Christians had formerly regal power in Malay-Ala.* The name or title of their last king was Beliarte; and he dying without issue, the dominion devolved on the King of Cochin and Diamper.

When the Portugueze arrived, they were agreeably surprised to find upwards of 100 Christian churches on the coast of Malabar. But when they became acquainted with the purity and simplicity of their worship, they were offended. "These churches," said the Portugueze, "belong to the pope." "Who is the pope?" said the natives, "we never heard of him." The European priests were yet more alarmed, when they found that these Hindoo Christians maintained the order and discipline of a regular church under Episcopal jurisdiction; and that, for 1800 years past, they had enjoyed a succession of bishops appointed by the patriarch of Antioch. "We," said they, "are of the true faith, whatever you from the west may be; for we come from the place where the followers of Christ were first called Christians."

When the power of the Portugueze became sufficient for their purpose, they invaded these tranquil churches, seized some of the clergy, and devoted them to the death of heretics. Then the inhabitants heard for the first time that there was a place called the *Inquisition*; and that its fires had been lately lighted at Goa, near their own land. But the Portugueze, finding that the people were resolute in defending their ancient faith, began to try more conciliatory measures. They seized the Syrian bishop, Mar Joseph, and sent him prisoner to Lisbon, and then convened a synod at one of the Syrian churches, called Diamper, near Cochin, at which the Romish Archbishop Menezes presided. At this compulsory synod 150 of the Syrian clergy appeared. They were accused of the following practices and opinions: "That they had married wives; that they owned but two sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper; that they neither invoked saints, nor worshipped images; nor believed in purgatory; and that they had no other orders or names of dignity in the church than bishop, priest, and deacon." These tenets they were called on to abjure, or to suffer suspension from all church benefices. It was also decreed that all the Syrian books on ecclesiastical subjects that could be found should be burned, "in order," said the Inquisitors, "that no pretended apostolical monuments may remain."

The churches on the sea-coast were thus compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the pope; but they refused to pray in Latin, and insisted on retaining their own language and liturgy. This point, they said, they would only give up with their lives. The pope compromised with them: Menezes purged their liturgy of its errors; and they retain their Syriac language, and have a Syriac college unto this day. These are called the Syro-Roman churches, and are principally situated on the sea-coast.

The churches in the interior would not yield to Rome. After a show of submission for a little while, they proclaimed eternal war against the Inquisition; they hid their books, fled

* Malay-Ala is the proper name for the whole country of Travancore and Malabar, comprehending the territory between the mountains and the sea, from Cape Cormorin to Cape Illi or Dilly. The language of these extensive regions is called Malayalim, and sometimes Malabar. We shall use the word *Malabar*, as being of easier pronunciation.

Digitized by Google

fled to the mountains, and sought the protection of the native princes, who had always been proud of their alliance.

Two centuries had elapsed without any particular information concerning the Syrian Christians in Malay-ala. It was doubted by many whether they existed at all; but if they did exist, it was thought probable that they must possess some interesting documents of Christian antiquity. The author conceived the design of visiting them, if practicable, in his tour through Hindoostan. He presented a short memoir on the subject in 1805 to Marquis Wellesley, then governor-general of India, who was pleased to give orders that every facility should be afforded to him in the prosecution of his inquiries. About a year after that nobleman had left India, the author proceeded on his tour. It was necessary that he should visit first the court of the Rajah of Travancore, in whose dominions the Syrian Christians resided, that he might obtain permission to pass to their country. The two chief objects which he proposed to himself, in exploring the state of this ancient people, were these: First, to investigate their literature and history, and to collect biblical manuscripts. Secondly, if he should find them to be an intelligent people, and well acquainted with the Syriac scriptures, to endeavour to make them instruments of illuminating the southern part of India, by engaging them in translating their scriptures into the native languages. He had reason to believe that this had not yet been done; and he was prepared not to wonder at the delay, when he reflected how long it was before his own countrymen began to think it their duty to make versions of the scriptures for the use of other nations.

The following is the account transmitted by him of the success of his mission.

"From the palace of Travancore I proceeded to Mavely-car, and thence to the hills at the bottom of the high Ghauts, which divide the Carnatic from Malay-ala. The face of the country in general, in the vicinity of the mountains, exhibits a varied scene of hill and dale, and winding streams. These streams fall from the mountains, and preserve the vallies in perpetual verdure. The woods produce pepper, cardamoms, and cassia, or common cinnamon; also frankincense, and other aromatic gums. What adds much to the grandeur of the scenery in this country is, that the adjacent mountains of Travancore are not *barren*, but covered with forests of *teak* wood, (the Indian oak,) producing, it is said, the largest timber in the world.

"The first view of the Christian churches in this sequestered region of Hindoostan, connected with the idea of their tranquil duration for so many ages, cannot fail to excite pleasing emotions in the mind of the beholder. The form of the oldest buildings is not unlike that of some of the old parish churches in England, the style of building in both being of Saracenic origin. They have sloping roofs, pointed arch windows, and buttresses supporting the walls. The beams of the roof being exposed to view are ornamented; and the ceiling of the choir and altar is circular and fretted. In the cathedral churches, the shrines of the deceased bishops are placed on each side of the altar. Most of the churches are built of a reddish stone,* squared

* This stone possesses a singular property. It is so soft at the quarry that it may be pared with a knife, and modelled in any fashion with ease; but when exposed for a time to the air, it indurates like adamant.

Digitized by Google Dr

squared and polished at the quarry, and are of durable construction.—The bells of the churches are cast in the founderies of the country: some of them are of large dimensions, and have inscriptions in Syriac and Malay-alim. In approaching a town in the evening, I once heard the sound of the bells among the hills; a circumstance which made me forget for a moment that I was in Hindoostan, and reminded me of *another* country.

"The first Syrian church which I saw was at Mavely-car; but the Syrians here are in the vicinity of the Romish Christians, and are not so simple in their manners as those nearer the mountains. They had been often visited by Romish emissaries in former times; and they at first suspected that I belonged to that communion. They had heard of the English, but strangely supposed that they belonged to the church of the pope in the west. They had been so little accustomed to see a friend, that they could not believe that I was come with any friendly purpose. Added to this, I had some discussions with a most intelligent priest, in regard to the original language of the four gospels, which he maintained to be Syriac; and they suspected, from the complexion of my argument, that I wished to weaken the evidences for their antiquity.* Soon, however, the gloom and suspicion subsided; they gave me the right hand of fellowship, in the primitive manner; and one of their number was deputed to accompany me to the churches in the interior.

"When we were approaching the church of Chinganoor, we met one of the *Cassanars*, or Syrian clergy. He was dressed in a white loose vestment, with a cap of red silk hanging down behind. Being informed who he

---

Dr Francis Buchanan of Bengal requested that I would bring to England a specimen of this stone, which he had not seen in any of the British collections.

* "You concede," said the Syrian, "that our Saviour spoke in our language; how do you know it?" From Syriac expressions in the Greek gospels. It appears that he spoke Syriac when he walked by the way, (Ephphatha,) and when he sat in the house, (Talitha Cumi,) and when he was upon the cross, (Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani.) The Syrians were pleased when they heard that we had got their language in our English books. The priest observed that these last were not the exact words, but "Ail, Ail, lamono sabachthani." I answered, that the word must have been very like *Eli*, for one said 'He calleth *Elias*.' "True," said he; "but yet it was more likely to be *Ail*, *Ail*, (pronounced Il or Eel,) for *Hil*, or *Hila*, is Syriac for vinegar; and one thought he wanted vinegar, and filled immediately a sponge with it. But our Saviour did not want the medicated drink, as they supposed. But," added he, "if the parables and discourses of our Lord were in Syriac, and the people of Jerusalem commonly used it, is it not marvellous that his disciples did not record his parables in the Syriac language; but that they should have recourse to the Greek?" I observed, that the gospel was for the world, and the Greek was then the universal language; and therefore Providence selected it. "It is very probable," said he, "that the gospels were translated immediately afterwards into Greek, as into other languages; but surely there must have been a Syriac original. The poor people in Jerusalem could not read Greek. Had *they* no record in their hands of Christ's parables which they had heard, and of his sublime discourses recorded by St John after his ascension?" I acknowledged that it was believed by some of the learned that the gospel of St Matthew was written originally in Syriac. "So you admit St Matthew? You may as well admit St John. Or was one gospel enough for the inhabitants of Jerusalem?" I contended that there were many Greek and Roman words in their own Syriac gospels. "True," said he, "Roman words for Roman things." They wished, however, to see some of these words. The discussion afterwards, particularly in reference to the gospel of St Luke, was more in my favour.

Digitized by Google

he was, I said to him in the Syriac language, 'Peace be unto you.' He was surprised at the salutation, but immediately answered, 'The God of peace be with you.' He accosted the rajah's servants in the language of the country to know who I was; and immediately returned to the village to announce our approach. When we arrived, I was received at the door of the church by three *Kasheeshas*, that is, presbyters, or priests, who were habited, in like manner, in white vestments. Their names were Jesu, Zecharias, and Urias, which they wrote down in my journal, each of them adding to his name the title of *Kasheesha*. There were also present two *Shumshanas*, or deacons. The elder priest was a very intelligent man, of reverend appearance, having a long white beard, and of an affable and engaging deportment. The three principal Christians, or lay-elders, belonging to the church, were named Abraham, Thoma, and Alexandros. After some conversation with my attendants, they received me with confidence and affection; and the people of the neighbouring villages came round, women as well as men. The sight of the WOMEN assured me that I was once more (after a long absence from England) in a Christian country. For the Hindoo women, and the Mahomedan women, and, in short, all women who are not Christians, are accounted by the men an inferior race; and, in general, are confined to the house for life, like ional creatures. In every counnce now before me I thought I d discover the intelligence of stianity. But, at the same time, rceived all around symptoms of rty and political depression. In churches, and in the people, there the air of fallen greatness. I to the senior priest, 'You appear to me like a people who have known better days.' 'It is even so,' said he. 'We are in a degenerate state compared with our forefathers.' He noticed, that there were two causes of their present decay. 'About 300 years ago, an enemy came from the west, bearing the name of Christ, but armed with the Inquisition, and compelled us to seek the protection of the native princes; and the native princes have kept us in a state of depression ever since. They indeed recognise our ancient personal privileges; for we rank, in general, next to the *Nairs*, the nobility of the country; but they have encroached by degress on our property, till we have been reduced to the humble state in which you find us. The glory of our church has passed away; but we hope your nation will revive it again.' I observed, that 'the glory of a church could never die, if it preserved the bible.' 'We have preserved the bible,' said he; 'the Hindoo princes never touched our liberty of conscience. We were formerly on a footing with them in political power; and they respect our religion. We have also converts from time to time; but in this Christian duty we are not so active as we once were; besides, it is not so creditable now to become Christian in our low estate.' He then pointed out to me a Namboory brahmin, (that is, a brahmin of the highest cast,) who had lately become a Christian, and assumed the white vestment of a Syrian priest. 'The learning, too, of the bible,' he added, 'is in a low state amongst us. Our copies are few in number, and that number is dimimishing, instead of increasing; and the writing out a whole copy of sacred scripture is a great labour, where there is no profit, and little piety.' I then produced a printed copy of the Syriac New

Digitized by Google

New Testament. There was not one of them who had ever seen a printed copy before. They admired it much; and every priest, as it came into his hands, began to read a portion, which he did fluently, while the women came round to hear. I asked the old priest whether I should send them some copies from Europe. 'They would be worth their weight in silver,' said he. He asked me whether the Old Testament was printed in Syriac as well as the New. I told him it was, but I had not a copy. They professed an earnest desire to obtain some copies of the *whole* Syriac bible; and asked whether it would be practicable to obtain one copy for every church. 'I must confess to you,' said Zecharias, 'that we have very few copies of the *prophetical* scriptures in the church. Our church languishes for want of the scriptures.' But he added, 'the language that is most in use among the people is the Malayalim, (or Malabar,) the vernacular language of the country. The Syriac is now only the learned language, and the language of the church; but we generally expound the scriptures to the people in the vernacular tongue."

Critical Remarks, by Mr Fox, on the most eminent Greek Poets. From Letters appended to Trotter's Memoirs of Fox.

I was much gratified, my dear Sir, with your letter, as your taste seems so exactly to agree with mine; and am very glad, for your sake, that you have taken to Greek, as it will now be very easy to you, and if I may judge from myself, will be one of the greatest sources of amusement to you. Homer and Ariosto have always been my favourites; there is something so delightful in the wonderful facility, and the apparent absence of all study, in their expression, which is almost peculiar to them. I think you must be very partial, however, to find but two faults in the twelve books of the Iliad. The passage in the 9th book, about Ate, appears to me, as it does to you, both poor and forced; but I have no great objection to that about the wall in the 12th, though, to be sure, it is not very necessary. The tenth book has always been a particular favourite with me, not so much on account of Diomede's and Ulysses's exploits, (though that part is excellent too,) as on account of the beginning, which describes so forcibly the anxious state of the generals, with an enemy so near, and having had rather the worst of the former day. I do not know any description any where that sets the thing so clearly before one; and then the brotherly feelings of Agamemnon towards Menelaus, and the modesty and amiableness of Menelaus's character (whom Homer, by the way, seems to be particularly fond of) are very affecting. Ariosto has certainly taken his night expedition either from Homer's or from Virgil's Nisus and Euryalus. I scarcely know which I prefer of the three; I rather think Virgil's; but Ariosto has one merit beyond the others, from the important consequences which arise from it to the story. Tasso (for he, too, must have whatever is in the Iliad or Æneid) is a very poor imitation, as far as I recollect.

"I suppose, as soon as you have done the Iliad, you will read the Odyssey; which though certainly not so fine a poem, is, to my taste, still pleasanter to read. Pray let me know what parts of it strike you most, and believe me you cannot oblige me more than by corresponding on such subjects. Of the other Greek poets, Hesiod,

Digitized by Google

Hesiod, Pindar, Eschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Apollonius Rhodius, and Theocritus, are the most worth reading. Of the tragedians, I like Euripides the best; but Sophocles is, I believe, more generally preferred, and is certainly more finished, and has fewer gross faults. Theocritus, in his way, is perfect;—the two first Idylls, particularly, are excellent. I suppose the ode you like is Ἄδωνιν ἀ Κυθερεᾶ, which is pretty enough, but not such as to give you any adequate idea of Theocritus. There is an elegy upon Adonis, by Bion, which is in parts very beautiful, and particularly some lines of it upon the common-place of death, which have been imitated over and over again, but have never been equalled. In Hesiod, the account of Pandora, of the golden age, &c. and some other parts, are very good; but there is much that is tiresome. Perhaps the work, which is most generally considered as not his, I mean the Ασπις, is the one that has most poetry in it. It is very good, and to say that it is inferior to Homer's and Virgil's shields, is not saying much against it. Pindar is too often obscure, and sometimes much more spun out and wordy than suits my taste; but there are passages in him quite divine. I have not read above half his works. Apollonius Rhodius is, I think, very well worth reading. The beginning of Medæa's love is, I believe, original, and though often copied since, never equalled. There are many other fine parts in his poem, besides some which Virgil has improved, others scarce equalled. There is, however, in the greater part of the poem, an appearance of labour, and a hardness that makes it tiresome. He seems to me to be an author of about the same degree of genius with Tasso; and if there is more in the latter to be liked, there is nothing, I think, to be liked in him so well as the parts of Apollonius to which I have alluded. I have said nothing of Aristophanes, because I never read him. Callimachus and Moschus are worth reading; but there is little of them. By the way, I now recollect that the passage about death, which I said was in Bion's elegy upon Adonis, is in Moschus's upon Bion. Now you have all my knowledge about Greek poetry. I am quite pleased at your liking Ariosto so much; though indeed I foresaw you would, from the great delight you expressed at Spenser, who is certainly inferior to him, though very excellent too. Tasso I think below both of them, but many count him the first among those three; and even Metastasio, who ought to be a better judge of Italian poetry than you or I, gives him upon the whole the preference to Ariosto.

I am very glad you prefer Euripides to Sophocles, because it is my taste; though I am not sure that it is not thought a heresy. He (Eur.) appears to me to have much more of facility and nature in his way of writing than the other. The speech you mention of Electra is, indeed, beautiful; but when you have read some more of Euripides, perhaps you will not think it quite unrivalled. Of all Sophocles's plays, I like Electra clearly the best, and I think your epithet to Oed. Tyrs. a very just one. It is really to me a *disagreeable* play; and yet there are many who not only prefer it to Electra, but reckon it the finest specimen of the Greek theatre. I like his other two plays upon the Theban story both better, *i. e.* the Oed. Col. and the Antigone. In the latter there is a passage in her answer to Cicero that is, perhaps, the sublimest in the world; and, in many parts of the play, there is a spirit almost miraculous, if, as it is said, Sophocles was

Digitized by Google past

past eighty when he composed it. Cicero has made great use of the passage I allude to, in his oration for Mile. I suppose you selected Hipp. and Iph. in Aulis, on account of Racine; and I hope you have observed with what extreme judgment he has imitated them. In the character of Hipp. only, I think he has fallen short of his original. The scene of Phedra's discovery of her love to her nurse, he has imitated pretty closely; and if he has not surpassed it, it is only because that was impossible. His Clytemnestra, too, is excellent, but would have been better if he had ventured to bring on the young Orestes as Eur. does. The change which you mention in the Greek Iphigenia, I like extremely; but it is censured by Aristotle as a change of character,—not, I think, justly. Perhaps the sudden change in Menelaus, which he also censures, is less defensible.—Now, though the two plays of Eur. which you have read, are undoubtedly *among* his best, I will venture to assure you, that there are four others you will like full as well; Medæa, Phœnissæ, Heraclidæ, and Alcestis; with the last of which, if I know any thing of your taste, you will be enchanted. Many faults are found with it, but those faults lead to the greatest beauties. For instance, if Hercules's levity is a little improper in a tragedy, his shame afterwards, and the immediate consequence of that shame being a more than human exertion, afford the finest picture of an herioc mind that exists. The speech beginning ω πολλα τλασα καρδια, &c. is divine. Besides the two you have read, and the four I have recommended, Hercules Furens, Iph. in Tauris, Hecuba, Bacchæ, and Troades, are all very excellent. Then come Ion, Supplices, Electra and Helen; Orestes and Andromache are, in my judgment, the worst. I have not mentioned Rhesus and Cyclops, because the former is not thought to be really Euripides's, and the latter is entirely comic, or rather a very coarse farce; excellent, however, in its way, and the conception of the characters not unlike that of Shakespeare in Caliban. I should never finish, if I were to let myself go upon Euripides. In two very material points, however, he is certainly far excelled by Sophocles: 1st, in the introduction of proper subjects in the songs of the chorus; and, 2dly, in the management of his plot. The extreme absurdity of the chorus, in Medæa suffering her to kill her children, and of that in Phædra letting her hang herself, without the least attempt to prevent it, has been often and justly ridiculed; but what signify faults, where there are such excessive beauties? Pray write soon, and let me know, if you have read more of these plays, and what you think of them.

I said nothing of Æschylus, because I know but little of him; I read two of his plays, the Septem apud Thebas, and the Prometheus, at Oxford; of which I do not remember much, except that I like the last far the best. I have since read the Eumenicles, in which there are, no doubt, most sublime passages; but in general the figures are too forced and hard for my taste; and then there is too much of the grand and terrific, and gigantic, without a mixture of any thing, either tender or pleasant or elegant, which keeps the mind too much on the stretch. This never suits my taste; and I feel the same objection to most parts of the Paradise Lost, though in that poem there are most splendid exceptions, Eve, Paradise, &c. I have heard that the Agamemnon, if you can conquer its obscurity, is the finest of all Æschylus's plays, and I will attempt it when

Digitized by Google

I have a little time. I quite long to hear how you are captivated with Alcestes, for captivated, I am sure, you will be.

I was just going to end without noticing *Pindar*. I dare say the obscurities are chiefly owing to our want of means of making out the allusions; his style is more full of allusions than that of any other poet, except, perhaps, Dante, who is on that account so difficult, and as I think, on that account only. The fine passages in Pindar are equal to, if not beyond, any thing; but the want of interest in the subjects, and, if it is not blasphemy to say so, the excessive profusion of words, make him something bordering upon *tedious*. There is a fire in the celebrated passage in the 2d Olympick, which begins σοφος ὁ πολλα ιδως φυᾳ, that is quite unequalled in any poem whatever; and the sweetness in the preceding part, describing the happy islands, is in its way almost as good. Pray let us hear from you soon, that you are well and happy; if you read the Heraclidæ of Euripides, pray tell me if you are particularly struck by one passage in Demophoon's part; if you miss it, I will point it out to you.

Account of distinguished French Ladies.

Translated from Madame Genlis's "Histoire des Femmes Françaises les plus celebres."

Madame du Deffant.

IT was impossible to know Madame du Deffant, and to study her character, without being confirmed in the opinion, that false philosophy relaxes all the springs of the soul, withers the imagination, and dries up the heart. Madame du Deffant had a fund of goodness; she was obliging, generous; she combined, in conversation, extreme simplicity, with a great deal of wit; she was the only female *philosopher* who had neither pedantry nor pretensions, neither the ambition of ruling, nor the desire of shining, and attracting admirers; the only one, in short, who had not the absurd intolerance of impiety. But, with too sound an understanding to be strongly attached to her errors, too much weakness and indolence to reject them, she lived in the most painful uncertainty.

Madame du Deffant, discontented, restless, had a temper extremely unequal; her soul was susceptible neither of joy nor of any other sentiment in a lively degree; but her conversation was always agreeable, because always rational. Her house, during more than twenty years, was the rendezvous of all the men of letters, who were most distinguished for their talents and celebrity. She served a great number of them, and found more than one ungrateful. She had received into her house a young person of good birth, but with no fortune, (Mad. L'Espinasse,) who soon supplanted her benefactress in her own house, formed there a separate society, who daily preferred the apartment of Mad. L'Espinasse to the drawing-room of Mad. du Deffant. The latter, hurt by being thus abandoned, complained; the other replied with *hauteur*; the misunderstanding increased, and became violent. At last Mad. L'Espinasse, through the friends whom she had formed in the house of Mad. du Deffant, obtained a pension from the king. This certainly was a very extraordinary favour, for it was not founded upon any species of claim.

Then

Digitized by Google

Then Mad. L'Espinasse abandoned for ever the person who had given her an asylum. She formed a colony of wits, deserters from the house of Madame du Deffant; this insurrection produced a little literary republic, which detested the ancient sovereign whose yoke they had thrown off.—Never were the American insurgents more embittered against his Britannic majesty, than was M. d'Alembert, (the Washington of this revolt) against Mad. du Deffant. La Harpe says, that Mad. L'Espinasse had a soul *singularly loving*;—singularly indeed, since she had two violent passions at once, a degree of the loving faculty, with which she alone, I believe, was ever endowed. La Harpe says, that the death of a young Spanish lord, the Count de Mora, overwhelmed with grief Mad. L'Espinasse, and that profound chagrin shortened her days. This, however, was not the sole cause of the ruin of her health; she had, it is true, a violent love for this young Spaniard; but at the same time, she loved with ardour M. Guibert, and she had likewise a passionate attachment to M. d'Alembert, who was the confident of her two loves, and himself distractedly fond of her. If the heart often sinks under the torments of a single passion, it is not wonderful that it should be unable to resist the strange anxieties caused by two or three. All these things appear, to the vulgar, shameful and incomprehensible follies, the fruit of a depraved imagination, especially as the heroine of this romance, so new in its kind, was upwards of forty; but modern philosophy admires this vast faculty of loving, this amorous philanthropy, which renders the heart of an energetic and feeling woman the same to her adorers, as that of a good mother is to her children. We might write beneath the portrait of Mad. L'Espinasse: "She was the most interesting victim of love; for she loved equally all her lovers."

Madame du Deffant had the merit of not being soured by so much ingratitude; she spoke of Mad. L'Espinasse and of d'Alembert with a moderation full of mildness and indulgence; thus, without intending it, she aggravated their wrongs.

Madame du Deffant died in 1780, aged 84; she had been blind for 30 years.

Madame Geoffrin.

This lady, born 1699, was the patroness of some artists, and of all modern philosophers. She was the widow of a glass manufacturer, who left her a considerable fortune. She opened her house also to foreigners. She paid particular attention to Count Poniatowsky, who was afterwards king of Poland, and who called her his mother. When this prince was upon the throne, he wrote to Mad. Geoffrin, *Mamma, your son is a king.* He invited her to visit him, and, though sixty-nine, she had the resolution to undertake this long journey. At Vienna, through which she passed on her way to Warsaw, the empress lavished upon her the most flattering attentions. She was received at Warsaw by the king with the utmost kindness and favour. She died at Paris in 1777. She did not forget her friends in her will; she left legacies to Thomas and d'Alembert; this last showed her eulogy so few days after her death, that, had it been possible to doubt the sensibility of a philosopher, we might have supposed it prepared at all hazards during her illness. But, as an impromptu, this writing is most astonishing; for it is difficult to conceive, that a man plunged in deep grief should have the faculty of arranging phrases, antitheses,

Digitized by Google

antitheses, and of recollecting that infinity of words and little facts which forms the basis of this discourse. M. d'Alembert had just lost Mad. L'Espinasse, with whom he passed his evenings; he consecrated his mornings to Madame Geoffrin, "so that now, said he, there is to me neither morning nor evening."

La Harpe, who loved Madame Geoffrin, says that she had very little wit, but that she was obliging, and had a studied neatness, the ornament of old age. This praise is not extravagant. It appears, in fact, all that can be said of this person, whose celebrity could with difficulty be conceived, did we not recollect that she had as her friends the persons who at this time distributed reputation.

Madame Necker.

This lady, the daughter of a Protestant minister, received the most careful education. She learned Latin, and applied with success to severe studies. She acquired extensive information; she had much natural understanding, and the noblest sentiments. Her works, by the knowledge and purity of morals which they display, do great honour to her instructors; but her conduct, which was always correct and irreproachable, does them still more.

She married Mons. Necker, who was then the mere clerk of a Swiss banker. When he rose to the management of the finances of France, Madame Necker used his power only to do more good. She contributed the amelioration of the interior management of hospitals, and herself erected one which she had established at her own expense near Paris. She had every thing that characterises true virtue—immovable religious principles; a great elevation of soul; regularity of conduct superior to all suspicion; and an extreme indulgence. She was a good mother, a faithful friend, and the tenderest, best of wives. This woman, so worthy of esteem and admiration, had but one fault; but this fault disturbed her life, involved her in many inconsistencies, and at length led astray her judgment and her understanding. She had too passionate a taste for literature; so true it is, that the most innocent and even noblest sentiment, when not confined within just limits, may have serious inconveniences, especially to a woman. This having become the ruling passion in one who possessed the consciousness of strength, and who justly thought herself superior, in regard to understanding and information, to all other women, inspired her with an ardent desire of obtaining a great celebrity both for herself, and for the object of her warmest affection, whose glory would be reflected back upon her.

Madame Necker, as well as Madame Geoffrin, was the friend and patroness of all philosophers. But what was very natural in Madame Geoffrin was inconsistent in Madame Necker, because she had religious sentiments. Indulgence does in no degree prescribe that we should make our society consist of all the persons whose principles are most directly opposite to ours. Different circumstances may lead us to form one or two such acquaintances; but it is odd to seek them all, and not to let a single one escape. Madame Necker, though most religious, was, and by her own choice, habitually surrounded only by deists and atheists. With the purest virtue, she wrote to the scandalous author of the *Bijoux Indiscrets*, as she would have written to Bossuet; she called him a great man, and congratulated him on his genius. She said that there were in Switzerland better morals and much more

Digitized by Google

more virtue than at Paris; but as there is an infinitely greater number of wits at Paris, she confessed that, for this reason, she tired in Switzerland, though she had there all her relations, a charming estate, and all whom she loved. This woman, born for those simple tastes which virtue inspires, could not endure the country, though surrounded by those who were dear to her; she needed a court of literary men. Too reasonable to disdain the occupations of her sex, she could not apply to them. The rage of being a *belle esprit* deprived her of all the natural graces of a woman. She had an inexhaustible craving for learned and witty conversations. She never enjoyed the pleasure of talking about, and amusing herself with, trifles; with an extremely good disposition, she never tasted the pleasure of frank good-humoured conversation; she never, in short, knew the happiness of writing to her friend without pretension, without reflection, whatever struck her fancy: there is not a letter of hers which was not meditated, corrected, rewritten; she kept copies of them all.

A woman so Christian, a soul so elevated, should naturally have had modesty and sincerity; but an unbounded ambition for brilliant celebrity altered too much, in this respect, her taste and her character. To obtain praises, how many has she lavished on works which she did not love, and on men whom she did not esteem. Wishing always, from a very respectable sentiment, to associate M. Necker in her pretensions to glory and renown, we see her incessantly braving all received customs and all decorum, in order to extol him with equal exaggeration and intrepidity. It is true that M. Necker has well returned the kindness. These domestic concerts of praise, these secrets of a pride so extravagant, unveiled by their own author, appeared the strangest thing in the world, even in an age when the public ought to be accustomed to intimate and singular confidential communications.

Character of the late Lord Newton.

THE late Lord Newton was descended of the Hays of Rannes, one of the most ancient branches of the family of Hay. He was born in the year 1747, and was called to the bar in 1769. He had so thoroughly studied the principles of the profession on which he now entered, that he used often to say, that he was as good a lawyer at that time as he ever was at any future period. His strong natural abilities, assisted with such preparation for business, could not fail to attract notice, and he became soon distinguished for his acuteness, his learning, and his profound knowledge of law. It was remarkable of him, that he always appeared as much versed in the common and daily practice of the Court, and even in those minute forms that are little known, except to the inferior practitioners, as in the higher branches of legal knowledge, that are only understood by the greatest lawyers. The great simplicity of character, which he carried with him through the whole of his life, was nowhere more conspicuous than in his appearances at the bar. His pleadings exhibited a plain and fair statement of the facts; a profound and accurate exposition of the law, and a very acute and solid reasoning on both; but there was an entire absence of every thing merely ornamental, and especially of those little arts by which a speaker often tries to turn the attention of his auditors on himself. He seemed full of the cause in which he was engaged, and not a word escaped which could lead any one to imagine the thoughts of the

Digitized by Google

the orator were ever turned to his own performance.

Though his reputation continued always to increase, he practised at the bar without obtaining any preferment till the beginning of the year 1808, when, on the death of the late Lord Methven, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, by the Ministry of which Mr Fox was a member, and was the only Judge in the Court of Session appointed while that great statesman was in power, a distinction on which he always professed to set a high value.

Lord Newton's talents never appeared to greater advantage than after he took his seat on the Bench. As a lawyer, the opinions he gave were probably never surpassed, for their acuteness, discrimination, and solidity; and, as a Judge, he now shewed that all this was the result of such a rapid and easy application of the principles of law, as appeared more like the effect of intuition than of study and laborious exertion. The clearest and most comprehensive view of every question seemed naturally to present itself; and his opinions, at the same time that they were readily and decisively formed, were considered by professional men as being perhaps less liable to error than those of any other Judge who h' appeared in our time. He was unremitting in his exertions; and it is certain that, for his dispatch of business, and the correctness of his judgment, Lord Newton has been rarely excelled.

As to political principles, Lord Newton was an ardent and steady Whig. Owing to the great openness and sincerity of his character, and the entire absence of the least approach to art or duplicity, he passed through a period remarkable for the hostility which political opinions engendered, with fewer personal enemies than any other man, equally unreserved in condemning the measures which he thought wrong, and equally inflexible in supporting those which he thought right.

In private life he was extremely amiable, and his social qualities, as well as his great worth, endeared him to his friends. He possessed an extraordinary fund of good humour, a disposition extremely playful, great simplicity of character, with the entire absence of all vanity and affectation. A few peculiarities or little eccentricities, which he possessed, appeared with so good a grace, and in the company of so many estimable qualities, that they only tended to render him more interesting to his friends.

Lord Newton appeared to possess two characters that are but rarely united together. Those who saw him only on the Bench were naturally led to think that his whole time and thoughts had, for his whole life, been devoted to the laborious study of the law. Those, on the other hand, who saw him in the circle of his friends, when form and austerity were laid aside, could not easily conceive that he had not passed his life in the intercourse of society.—With great gentleness and kindness of heart, he had a manly and firm mind; he had hardly any feeling of personal danger; and he seemed to despise pain, to which he was a good deal exposed in the last year of his life. He was a man of great bodily strength, and till the latter years of his life, when he became very corpulent, of great activity.

He was never married, and the large fortune which he left is inherited by his only sister, Mrs Hay Mudie, for whom he always entertained the greatest esteem and affection.

Table

Digitized by Google

Table exhibiting the present State of Roads, Bridges, and Harbours, carrying on or completed in the Highlands of Scotland.

[From the last (5th) Report presented to the House of Commons, on Highland Roads and Bridges.]

NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF ROADS, BRIDGES, AND HARBOURS.		Length of Roads; Water-way of Bridges.		Work to be completed.	Contract completed, and Final Payment.
		Miles.	*Yards.*		
Alford Bridge	County of Aberdeen, over the river Don, near Alford, three arches	128 feet.		1 Nov. 1811.	—
Ardnoe Road	District of Cowal, county of Argyll—From Lochgoilhead, by Ardnoe, to Lochfine	6	726	Whitsunday 1808.	—
Arkeeg Road	County of Inverness—From Lochnevish-head, by Glendesserie, and the north side of Locharkeeg to Auchnacharrie	20	10,45	—	—
Arran Roads	County of Bute:				
	From Lamlash, by Brodick, to Corrie-quarry, along the east coast of Arran	9	1,120	Lammas 1812.	—
	From Brodick to Blackwater, across the Isle of Arran	9	1,431		
Ballater Bridge	County of Aberdeen—Over the river Dee, near Pannanach, five arches	238 feet.		Michaelmas 1811.	—
Ballenoch Road	County of Argyll—From the village of Ballenoch to the harbour of Crinan	1	1,480	1 April 1809.	25 Jan. 1809.
Banff Harbour	In the Moray Frith—Banffshire	—	—	—	—
Beauly Bridge	See Lovat Bridge	—	—	—	—
Bonar Bridge	County of Sutherland—Over the Dornoch Frith, ner Portinleik, one arch	150 feet.		—	—
Broadford Road	Isle of Skye, county of Inverness—From Broadford to the Bay of Ardavaser, a little to the westward of Armadale	15	1,590	Whitsund. 1810.	—
Burgh-head Harbour	In the Moray Frith—Shire of Elgin	—	—	1 Jan. 1809.	27 Sept. 1808.
Burgh-head Road	Counties of Elgin and Banff—From Burgh-head southward to Tomintoul	39	88	—	—
Conan Bridge	County of Ross—Over the river Conan five arches	265 feet.		1 Oct. 1809.	—

Digitized by Google

NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF ROADS, BRIDGES, AND HARBOURS.		Length of Roads; Water-way of Bridges.		Work to be completed.	Contract completed, and Final Payment.
		Miles.	*Yards.*		
Crinan Road	County of Argyll—From the rock of Craignachonie to Crinan quay	—	560	1 May 1806.	28 March 1806.
Dornoch Road (form. East. Fearn road)	County of Ross—From Dingwall to Wester Fearn on the Dornoch Frith	24	890	—	—
Drumbolleston Road	County of Caithness—From Thurso westward to Drumholleston	14	1,206	—	—
Dunbeath Road	County of Caithness—From the Ord of Caithness to Wick Bridge	34	890	—	—
Dunkeld Bridge	County of Perth—Over the river Tay at Dunkeld - seven arches	446 feet.		25 Sept. 1808.	—
	——————Roads of approach at and near Dunkeld Bridge	—	1,200	—	—
Dunrobin Road	County of Sutherland—From Golspie, by Dunrobin Castle, to the Ord	21	880	Martinmas 1809.	—
Easter Fearn Road	See Dornoch Road	—	—	—	—
Findhorn Road	County of Nairn, east side of the river Findhorn—From near Dulsie Bridge to Relugas	12	565	—	—
Fort Augustus Road	County of Inverness—From Fort Augustus along the north-west side of Lochness to Invermorrison	6	75	1 June 1807.	5 Oct. 1810.
Fraserburgh Harbour	On the north-east coast of Aberdeenshire	—	—	1 Oct. 1810.	—
Glendaruel Road	District of Cowal, county of Argyll—From Cullintrive Ferry, through the valley of Glendaruel, to Leanach	18	1,705	Nov. 1811.	—
Glenelg, or *Glensheill Road*	Counties of Inverness and Ross—From the bridge of Doe at Kaun-a-Krock, through Glencluny and Glensheill, to Kyle Rhea	36	1,021	—	—
Glenfalloch Road	From Tarbet, on Lochlomond, to Fillan	16	638	—	—
Glengarry Road	County of Inverness—From head of Loch-hournto a junction with the military road at both ends of Lochoich	31	1,068	Martinmas 1806.	—
Glenlednaig Road	County of Perth—From Lochtay side to Comrie	14	960	—	—
Glenmorrison Road	County of Inverness—From Invermorrison up Glenmorrison to the bridge of Doe at Kaun-a-Krock	14	469	Martinmas 1811.	—

Digitized by Google

NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF ROADS, BRIDGES, AND HARBOURS.		Length of Roads; Water-way of Bridges.		Work to be completed.	Contract completed, and Final Payment.
		Miles.	*Yards.*		
Helmsdale Bridge	County of Sutherland—Over the river Helmsdale - two arches	140 feet.		1 Oct. 1809.	——
Inchlaggan Road	See Rhiebuie Road - - - - - -	—	—	——	——
Inverfarigag Road	County of Inverness—From near the kirk of Daviot, on the intended Moy Road (a little south of the water of Nairn) through Strathnairn to the bridge of Inverfarigag and Lochness, with a small branch westward near Toredaroch -	19	1,128	Martinmas 1810.	——
Invermorrison Road	County of Inverness—From Bonar Ferry along the N. W. side of Lochness to Invermorrison - - - - -	21	1,225	1 Aug. 1808.	——
Islay Road - - -	County of Argyll—From a Bridge-end to Portnahaven, in the island of Islay - - - - - -	14	1,239	Whitsund. 1807.	12 Feb. 1807.
Jura Road - - -	County of Argyll—From the ferry of Feoline to the ferry of Lagg, in the island of Jura - - - - -	16	157	1 Aug. 1810.	——
Keills Road - - -	County of Argyll—From the quay of Keills to junction with the county road - - - - -	1	528	Martinmas 1806.	30 June 1808.
Kilmelford Road -	County of Argyll—From Kintraw inn to the church of Melford - - - - - - - -	8	888	1 Sept. 1809.	20 Aug. 1810.
Kirkwall Harbour -	In the island of Pomona, county of Orkney - - -	-	- -	Martinmas 1811.	——
Laggan Road - -	County of Inverness—From the bridge of Lundie near Fort William, through Glenspean, by the N. W. side of Lochlaggan, to Pitmain in Badenoch - - - -	46	1,470	——	——
Lochcarron Road -	County of Ross—From Kyle-haken ferry to Dingwall:				
Divisions -	Lochalsh—From Kyle-haken to Strome ferry - -	13	1,560	Martinmas 1812.	——
	Jean Town—From Strome to Coulachs - - -	9	769	——	——
	Luip—From Coulachs to Auchnasheen - - -	17	946	1 Nov. 1811.	——
	Auchnasheen—From Auchnasheen to Contin - -	22	705	——	——
	Contin—From Contin to Dingwall - - - -	7	1,210	——	——

Digitized by Google

NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF ROADS, BRIDGES, AND HARBOURS.		Length of Roads; Water-way of Bridges.		Work to be completed.	Contract completed, and Final Payment.
		Miles.	*Yards.*		
Lochawe Road	County of Argyll—From Lochfeachan on the western coast, across Lochawe to near Inverary	20	—	—	—
Lochieside Road	Counties of Argyll and Inverness—From Corpach-moss along the west side of the river Lochie to Clunes, and a branch from thence towards Locharkegg	12	540	1 Nov. 1810.	28 Jan. 1811.
Lochlochie Road	County of Inverness—From Clunes to the head of Lochlochie	9	30	—	—
Lochnagaul Road	Counties of Inverness and Argyll—From Arisaig on the side of Lochnagaul, to the ferry of Lochie, near Fort William	37	1,087	Martinmas 1806.	—
Lochtay Road	See Glenleduaig Road	—	—	—	—
Lovat Bridge	County of Inverness—Over the river Beauley, five arches	240 feet.		—	—
Macduff Harbour	In the Murray Frith, Banffshire	—	—	—	—
Morvern Road	County of Argyll—From Inversanda to the Sound of Mull	20	—	—	—
Moy Road	County of Inverness—From Inverness by kirk of Daviot to the kirk of Moy	11	1,690	1 Oct. 1809.	April 1811.
Moydart Road	County of Argyll—From Corran Ferry at Ardgour, by Lochsunart, to the nearest convenient landing-place on the north side of Lochmoydart	34	860	Martinmas 1811.	—
Nethey Bridge	See Strathspey	—	—	—	—
Orrin Bridge	County of Ross—Over the river Orrin, three arches or two bridges. (See 4th Report.)	100 feet.		—	—
Peterhead Harbour	On the east coast of Aberdeenshire	—	—	1 Jan. 1812.	—
Portree Road	Isle of Skye, county of Inverness—From Portree to Sconser	12	1,071	Martinmas 1814.	—
Potarch Bridge	County of Aberdeen—Over the river Dee near Kincardine O'Neal, three arches	200 feet.		—	—
Rhiebuie Road, (or Inch Laggan Road)	Counties of Inverness and Ross—From Rhiebuie in Strathcluny to Inch Laggan in Glengarry	10	593	—	—

NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF ROADS, BRIDGES, AND HARBOURS.	Length of Roads; Water-way of Bridges.		Work to be completed.	Contract completed, and Final Payment.
	Miles.	*Yards.*		
Riddan Road - - County of Argyll—A branch of the Glendaruel road, from the bridge of Ballochindrain to head of Lochriddan	1	1,440	1 Nov. 1811.	April 1811.
Sconser Road - - - Isle of Skye, county of Inverness—From Kyle-rhea, by Broadford, to Sconser	23	555	Whitsunday 1810.	—
Skibo Road - - - County of Sutherland—From Drimuie of Golspie to the ferry over Dornoch Frith at Creich	16	267	Martinmas 1811.	—
Snizort Road - - - Isle of Skye, county of Inverness—From the village of Portree to Bulegrumuie, and by Lochsnizort to junction with Stein road near Dunvegan	19	730	Martinmas 1811.	—
Stein Road - - - Isle of Skye, county of Inverness—From the head of Lochsligichan, by Lochbrackadale and Dunvegan, to the fishing village of Stein	30	1,450	—	—
Strachur Road - - District of Cowal, county of Argyll—From Strachur on Lochfine to Ardintenny on Lochlong	10	1,234	1 Aug. 1808.	16 Jan. 1810.
Strathglass Road - - County of Inverness—From Beauley to Easter Knockfin	24	880	—	—
Strathspey Road and *Three Bridges* - In the county of Elgin—Over the rivers Nethy, Aultmore, and Dualg, in Strathspey	1	1,119	Midsummer 1810.	—
		129 feet.		
Tarbet Harbour - - On the west side of Lochfine, at the separation of Cantyre from the rest of Argyllshire	—	—	1 Aug. 1810.	—
Thurso Road - - - County of Caithness—From Wick to Thurso	20	475	—	—
Tobermory Road - - In the Isle of Mull, county of Argyll—From Tobermory by Ballachroy, Torloish-house, the ferry to Ulva, and to kirk of Salen, (with branch-roads	31	46	—	—
Tongue Road - - - County of Sutherland—From Creich on the Dornoch Frith to Tongue on the north coast	50	550	—	—
Trotternish Road - - Isle of Skye, county of Inverness—From the hill of Buleagrumuie on the Snizort road to the Aird of Trotternish	21	135	—	—
Wick Bridge - - - County of Caithness—Over the river Wick at the town of Wick, three arches	156 feet.		1 June 1807.	Nov. 1809.

Digitized by Google

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Travels in the Island of Iceland during the Summer of 1810. By Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. 1 vol. 4to. With 32 engravings. 3l. 3s. Constable and Co.

NO part of the world, so remote and secluded as Iceland, has been so much the object of public curiosity. Those who have been accustomed only to happier climates, feel a natural interest respecting the form which man and nature assume, in a situation so different, and under so severe a pressure of physical privation. But the grand point of view under which this island has claimed the attention of men of science, arises from the peculiarity of its physical structure. Instead of being, like the rest of the polar world, benumbed in perpetual frost, it exhibits a variety of phenomena, which seemed to belong only to the tropical regions. An eternal fire, burning beneath mountains of ice, and producing, by its incessant action, volcanoes, steaming exhalations, and an infinite variety of mineral combinations—such is the spectacle exhibited here, and here only, on the face of the earth. The moral aspect too of this island is considerably more interesting than might have been previously expected. Under a situation which seemed to doom its inhabitants to perpetual want and rudeness, Iceland excites much of the interest arising from civilized life and intellectual cultivation. She has her historians, her poets, and was, at one period of history, the grand repository of arts and learning for the northern world.

Notwithstanding these motives, which attracted towards Iceland the attention of men of research, the visits to that country have hitherto been few, and with long intervals between each. Neither business nor amusement lured men to visit so ungenial a region, or to brave the tempestuous ocean which surrounds it. It was necessary that a pure and intrepid love of science should combine with leisure and independent fortune, to overcome so many difficulties and discouragements. Since the time of Sir Joseph Banks, no British traveller has been found who united all these requisites; and Scotland, though so favourably situated for such an expedition, had not yet contributed a traveller that was willing to undertake it. In supplying this deficiency, Sir George has made a most judicious use of that independence which he combines with so honourable a zeal for the interests of science. He has done what very few men duly qualified have the means of doing; and has well availed himself of his opportunities to present to the world a more ample view of the physical and moral condition of this remarkable island, than had been contributed from any former quarter.

The volume opens with a general view of the history and literature of Iceland. This relation throws light upon the causes which transported so large a measure of civilization and refinement into a region that seemed little formed to be their abode. Iceland grew under the calamities which afflicted all the neighbouring kingdoms. Above all, the tyranny of Harold king of Norway, in the ninth century, compelled a number of his most distinguished subjects to settle in Iceland. Being joined by many from other parts of Europe, who sought refuge from the calamities of war and devastation, they soon formed a pretty numerous community; and they established a constitution, founded on the highest principles of feudal independance.

Digitized by Google

dence. They had a general assembly of the island, an elective monarch, and a code of laws, very judiciously adapted to their peculiar circumstances. Learning, in that age of turbulence, could find shelter only in the corners and hiding-places of Europe, and Iceland afforded it a secure retreat. Besides the comparative tranquillity which it enjoyed, the long repose of its winter afforded ample leisure for literary pursuit. The Skalds, or poets of Iceland, were at this period by far the most celebrated of any in the north of Europe. Among the bards who adorned the courts of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, two-thirds were Icelanders. The most celebrated fruit of their genius was the Edda, that grand repository of the religion and poetry of the northern nations. According to the researches of Sir George Mackenzie, this work appears to have been produced by a succession of bards, who added to and improved upon each other's labours. Their historians were not less pre-eminent over all others who then cultivated that department of literature. To them we are indebted for most of what we now know respecting the annals of the Scandinavian kingdoms.

This brilliant era in Icelandic history terminated about the middle of the 13th century, when the island submitted to the dominion of the kings of Norway. The manner in which this revolution was accomplished, is extremely remarkable. It was preceded by a long period of violent intestine convulsion, the result of which was ,that the Icelanders determined to submit to a foreign yoke, as the only means of delivering themselves from domestic misrule. On the subject of this proceeding, which is perhaps unprecedented in the history of nations, we should have been happy to receive a more complete elucidation than is here given. It is expressly stated that no force was employed; yet it appears that all the persons concerned in the surrender became the objects of popular hatred.

By this subjection, in whatever manner accomplished, Iceland purchased tranquillity at the expense of greatness. The yoke was mild, and seems to have improved the general condition of the inhabitants; but the race of poets and historians, who had flourished under the shade of freedom, were quickly extinct. Physical calamities combined with political degradation to annihilate the prosperity of Iceland. An epidemic is said to have carried off nearly two-thirds of the population; and the ravages of pirates (we are sorry to say English pirates) completed the devastation. As soon, however, as Iceland began to breathe from these calamities, she resumed also her literary pursuits. In 1530, a printing press was established, and Iceland again began to produce authors of merit. They no longer, indeed, occupied the same comparative station as before with regard to the neighbouring nations; but this was owing, not to their own deficiency, but to the unprecedented progress made by the rest of Europe. Nature, however, again began to persecute them. In the beginning of the 18th century, the small-pox was introduced, and carried off about 10,000 of the inhabitants. The latter part of that century (1783) was distinguished by a volcanic eruption, the most terrible apparently, which has ever been experienced on the face of the globe. The beds of rivers were filled up; the cattle were destroyed; and a thick cloud of smoke and ashes, during a year, covered the whole of Iceland. A famine was the consequence; and it must have been long before

Digitized by Google

before the island could recover from so violent a shock. Yet, amid these severe calamities, letters were still cultivated with ardour; and, among other eminent names, Iceland can boast that of Torfæus, the well-known historian of Denmark and Norway. The government has uniformly continued to be mild and protecting.

Having thus surveyed the introductory part, we come now to the narrative of the voyage. Sir George landed first at Reikiavik, which place, and not Skalholt, is, contrary to general belief, the capital of Iceland, if such a name can be applied to a place which is described by Sir George in the following terms:

"Viewed from the sea, the capital of Iceland has a very mean appearance. It is situated on a narrow flat, between two hills, having the sea on the north-east, and a small lake on the south-west side. We landed for a short time in the evening; and had I not previously seen the fishermen, I should have been a good deal surprised at the odd figures that flocked about us. The Danish inhabitants, who seldom stir without tobacco-pipes in their mouths, were easily distinguished. The beach slopes rapidly; but is extremely convenient for boats at all times of the tide. It is composed entirely of comminuted lava. There were two large wooden platforms, made to be occasionally pushed into the water, for the purpose of loading and unloading the larger boats. The anchorage is good; and the bay is defended from heavy seas by several small islands, which render it a very safe harbour.

"The houses, with the exception of one that is constructed of brick, and the church and prison which are of stone, are formed of wood, coated on the outside with a mixture of tar and red clay. The storehouses, some of which are very large, are built of the same materials, which in every case are put together very neatly. The longest range of houses extends along the beach; the other stretches at a right angle from it at the west end, and is terminated by a house which is used by the merchants as a tavern. At the east end of the town is the Toght-huus, or prison, which, having been white-washed by the usurper Jorgenson, is very conspicuous among the other dark-brown buildings. Behind this end of the street, which is on the beach, stands the house of the late governor, Count Tramp; and beyond that, near the lake, is the church; a clumsy building covered with tiles. It is in a sad state of dilapidation, the winds and rain having free access to every part of it. Though sufficiently large to accommodate some hundreds, it is not much frequented on ordinary Sundays. On particular occasions, such as a day of confirmation, it is much crowded. In the neighbourhood of the town there is a considerable number of cottages, all very mean, and inhabited for the most part by the people who work for the merchants. The whole population amounts to about five hundred. On the top of the hill to the westward, is an observatory, in which a few instruments are usually kept. At present they are in the hands of two Danish officers, who are employed in surveying the coasts."

Sir George was hospitably received at Reikiavik; but his account of the manners and state of society is not extremely favourable. He complains of the immense quantities of wine and punch which he found it necessary to swallow. Many of the ladies seem to have very ill maintained their reputation, yet were not the less received into all companies. Nor do we find many symptoms of that love of literature which has been supposed

Digitized by Google

supposed so remarkably to distinguish the island.

Sir George's zeal to accomplish the object of his expedition seems to have led him to begin his movements at an earlier period of the season than was well suited for travelling in this climate; and he was thus obliged to undertake the excursion on foot. Some horses, however, were necessary for carrying the baggage; and a curious account is given of the manner in which journies are performed with these animals.

"The packsaddles consist of square pieces of light spungy turf, cut from the bogs. These are tied on with a rope; a piece of wood made to fit the horse's back, with a peg projecting from each side, is fastened over the turf, and on these pegs the baggage is hung by means of cords. The Icelanders pretend to be very nice in balancing the loads; but I do not recollect ever having travelled two miles, without stopping ten times to rectify the baggage. When all the horses are loaded, they are fastened to each other, head to tail. A cord is tied round the under jaw of the second horse, and the other end of it is joined to the tail of the first; and thus I have seen thirty or forty marching through the country. The Iceland horses, though very hardy, and patient of fatigue, are easily startled. When any one horse in a string is alarmed, it often happens that the cords break, and the whole cavalcade is put into confusion. The poor animals, however, never fail to stop where they can get any thing to eat; and at all times they are easily caught. A well-broke riding-horse will wait on the spot where his master leaves him, for any length of time. If any grass is near, he may feed; but if there is none, he will stand perfectly still for hours. Many horses will not even touch grass when under their feet. Every Icelander, of whatever rank, can shoe a horse. The shoes are plain; and the nails, which are very large, are driven firmly through the hoof, and carefully doubled over; and in this simple state the shoes remain firm till completely worn, or accidentally broken. Travellers always carry a supply of shoes and nails, when going long journies. For a short journey it is customary to put shoes only on the fore feet of the horses. When iron is scarce, the horns of sheep are made use of for horse shoes."

The first place they reached was Havnefiord, which, with the approach to it, seems very striking.

"We passed through a bare dismal looking country, over some low hills; till, not far from Havnefiord, we entered a rough path, and got upon a track which bore dreadful marks of fire. As we approached this scene of desolation, snow began to fall so thickly, that we could not see more than fifty yards distance; and this added not a little to the awful impressions which the first sight of a stream of lava made upon us. The melted masses had been heaved up in every direction, and had assumed all sorts of fantastic forms; on every side chasms and caverns presented themselves. As we advanced, the scene assumed a more terrific aspect; and when we least expected it, we descried Havnefiord situate directly under one of the most rugged parts of the lava; and so placed, that the houses obtained the most complete shelter from masses of matter, that had formerly carried destruction in their course.

"There are only two merchants' houses here, and a few storehouses, all constructed of wood, and placed close to the sea, which here forms a small but very snug bay, in which there is good anchorage. There is a dry

Digitized by Google

dry harbour, into which a sloop of forty or fifty tons may be brought for repair. The wooden buildings, the cottages scattered among the lava, the sea, and the distant country, form altogether a singular scene."

From this they went to visit the school at Bessestad, the account of which gives but a melancholy view of the condition and prospects of the literature of that island.

"We proceeded to the school-house, and were received by the bishop in his full dress. His under robe was of black velvet, over which was a silk one bordered with velvet; the cuffs were of white cambric.—Round his neck he wore a white ruff. In this dress our good friend had a most venerable and dignified appearance.—The school-rooms are lofty, but rather confined and dirty. Above these are barrack-rooms for the scholars and attendants, all in a very uncleanly condition. The lector lamented this, and the bishop pronounced with emphasis, 'Bella, horrida bella!' which at once explained the evident state of decay into which this only remaining seminary of learning seemed to be falling. There is a considerable collection of books, a few of them curious and rare; but they are piled confusedly together in a miserable garret, and covered with dust and cobwebs."

The travellers now proceeded towards the sulphur mountains, through a country which exhibited the most singular aspect of entire desolation. The surface was wholly covered with lava, which rose in a thousand fantastic forms. Not a leaf, not a tree, no sign of vegetation, was to be seen, and their track was over pointed rocks, covered with sand and ashes. Such a path could with difficulty be passed on foot, and would have presented insuperable obstacles to any horses but those of Iceland. They soon came in sight of a phenomenon, most singular in any other country, though it soon proved to be common here.

"We saw vapour arising behind a hill at a short distance. We approached, and beheld it ascending with impetuosity from a circular bason, in a hollow near the summit of the mountain. Having advanced to the spot, we were surprised to see no water running from what was supposed to be a boiling spring. On advancing nearer, we heard loud splashing, and going close to the bason, which was twelve feet in diameter, we perceived it to be full of thick black mud, in a state of very violent ebullition. This singular phenomenon seemed to be occasioned by steam escaping from some deep seated reservoir of boiling water, and suspending the mud, which was probably produced by the action of the steam, in softening the matter through which it forced its way. We discovered a number of little fissures in the sand round about, from which steam rushed with a hissing noise. Though the splashing of the mud was incessant and violent, we did not observe any of it to escape from the boundary it had formed for itself."

At length our travellers reached the sulphur mountain, the chief object of this part of their excursion; and they have given the following view of its very singular construction.

"At the foot of the mountain was a small bank composed chiefly of white clay and some sulphur, from all parts of which steam issued.—Ascending it, we got upon a ridge immediately above a deep hollow, from which a profusion of vapour arose, and heard a confused noise of boiling and splashing, joined to the roaring of steam escaping from narrow crevices in the rock. This hollow, together with the whole side of the

Digitized by Google

the mountain opposite, as far up as we could see, was covered with sulphur and clay, chiefly of a white or yellowish colour. Walking over this soft and steaming surface we found to be very hazardous; and I was frequently very uneasy when the vapour concealed my friends from me. The day, however, being dry and warm, the surface was not so slippery as to occasion much risk of our falling.—The chance of the crust of sulphur breaking, or the clay sinking with us was great, and we were several times in danger of being much scalded.—Mr Bright ran at one time a great hazard, and suffered considerable pain from accidentally plunging one of his legs into the hot clay. From whatever spot the sulphur is removed, steam instantly escapes; and in many places the sulphur was so hot that we could scarcely handle it. From the smell I perceived that the steam was mixed with a small quantity of sulphurated hydrogen gas. When the thermometer was sunk a few inches into the clay, it rose generally to within a few degrees of the boiling point. By stepping cautiously, and avoiding every little hole from which steam issued, we soon discovered how far we might venture. Our good fortune, however, ought not to tempt any person to examine this wonderful place, without being provided with two boards, with which any one may cross every part of the banks in perfect safety. At the bottom of this hollow we found a cauldron of boiling mud, about fifteen feet in diameter, similar to that on the top of the mountain which we had seen the evening before; but this boiled with much more vehemence. We went within a few yards of it, the wind happening to be remarkably favourable for viewing every part of this singular scene. The mud was in constant agitation, and often thrown up to the height of six or eight feet. Near this spot was an irregular space filled with water boiling briskly. At the foot of the hill, in a hollow formed by a bank of clay and sulphur, steam rushed with great force and noise from among the loose fragments of rock."

Our author is of opinion, that if proper arrangements were made for collecting the sulphur, which is continually sublimating in this extraordinary spot, it might be made a profitable article of commerce. The steps necessary for this object, however, seem much too complicated to allow us to expect that they should be taken by a people so poor and so little enterprising.

From the sulphur mountain, our party proceeded to a place called Grundevick, which they found animated by a great degree of industry. Fishing was there carried on to a great extent by a number of persons from all the neighbouring parts of the island. The following very interesting view is here introduced of the domestic economy of the natives, and the sources from which they derive their subsistence.

"One of the chief cares of an Icelander is the laying in a stock of provision for the winter season. Towards this object, almost his whole time and exertions are directed, and the sea is his great and sure resource. About the beginning of February, the people of the interior, and even those inhabiting the northern parts of the island, begin to move, and a great part of the male population emigrates towards the western and south-western coasts. The farmers send their servants, and frequently accompany them. They take a small stock of butter and smoked mutton, and sheep skin dresses. The farmers are sometimes distinguished from their servants by having a small quantity of

Digitized by Google

of rye bread and a little brandy. Before commencing his journey, an Icelander takes off his hat, places it before his face, and repeats a prayer prescribed for such occasions. He is welcomed at every cottage he stops at, and it is seldom that any remuneration is required for his entertainment. Many travel two hundred miles amidst snow and darkness, to the place they chuse for their fishing station; and if they have not previously made some agreement with the proprietor of a boat, a bargain is soon entered into, the terms of which have long been established by custom. By these, a person coming from the interior, engages himself from the 12th February to the 12th May, (the period varies a little) to be ready to obey the call for fishing, and to assist in the management of the boat. In return for his labour he receives forty pounds of meal, (if any is to be got) and five gallons of sour whey, besides a share of the fish that are taken. The fish are divided into two shares more than the number of men employed, and these belong to the owner of the boat, who provides lines and hooks. When he furnishes nets, which are generally used during the early part of the season, he receives one half of the fish caught. All the people engaged for one boat generally live together in the same hut. The previous arrangements being made, a long period of hardship and privation begins. In darkness, and subjected to intense cold, these poor people seek from the ocean the means for subsisting their families during the following winter. As soon as the boat is pushed from the shore, the man at the helm takes off his hat and repeats a prayer for success, in which he is joined by the crew. They generally remain at sea from eight to twelve hours, during which time they taste nothing but a little sour whey, which is the only provision ever taken out with them. The women assist in cleaning and splitting the fish, after they have been brought to land. When the weather is so stormy that the fishermen cannot venture to sea, they frequently amuse themselves by wrestling, or playing at leap frog, and other diversions. Their mode of wrestling is somewhat peculiar. The two men who are to try their strength and skill, lay hold of each other in the way they think best.—As soon as they have secured their grasp, each endeavours by sudden jerks, or by lifting him from the ground, or by quick turning, to throw his antagonist; and the dexterity they display is often extraordinary. About the beginning of May, the fishermen return home, leaving their fish, which are not by this time perfectly dried, and which may amount to five or six hundred for the share of each individual, to the care of some person who resides on the spot. About the middle of June, when the horses have got plump and strong, the farmers set out on their second annual journey, carrying with them all their marketable commodities, which they dispose of, and return home with their fish and such things as they may have purshased. When the stock of fish is thought too small, they barter wool, tallow, or butter, for any additional quantity they may require, and pay a small sum for the lodging and food of their servants."

Sir George now returned to Reikiavik, previous to exploring some other parts of Iceland. After a short residence there, he set out on an excursion over the western part of the island, terminated by a very lofty mountain, called Snæfell Jokul, which our travellers were anxious to examine. Their present route lay through a more inhabited district than the former; and considerable information

Digitized by Google

formation is given in the course of it respecting the domestic and rural economy of Iceland. We were much pleased with the extracts from a register kept by the clergyman of a village called Saurbar, and with the minute and beneficent inspection which it exhibits into all the concerns and interests of his parishioners. We are then conducted to Indreholm, the residence of Mr Stephenson, chief justice, and apparently the most important personage in the island. Here, therefore, our travellers had an opportunity of observing the highest style of society, free from any foreign mixture. It certainly differs considerably from our standard, particularly in one respect. The ladies of the family, instead of sitting down to dinner, waited and acted as servants; the mistress of the house, indeed, did not join in the executive part, but merely stood and observed. In other respects, however, they seem to have behaved on a footing of equality. There is no mention of any hired servants kept in the house of Mr Stephenson, though a man of considerable property.

Mr Stephenson appears to be the most zealous in the cultivation of literature of any person now in Iceland. He has a library of 700 or 800 volumes; he is at the head of the first literary society, and has the management of the only printing press in the island. Unfortunately, however, for the benefits to be derived from this latter circumstance, he is himself an author, and very voluminous; he entertains, moreover, a higher opinion of his own works than of those produced by any other of his countrymen. The consequence is, that the latter can with great difficulty find access to this only channel by which their writings could become known.

As our travellers approached the Gaufell Jokul, the country again assumed the character of desolation, though not so entire as that observed in their former journey. The surface was covered with lava, and many little hills formed by that substance: clearly proving that this region is also volcanic. Caves were also observed, exhibiting columnar appearances on a great scale. Two of the party ascended nearly to the summit of the mountain, higher than any of the natives had ever ventured; and a very interesting account is given by Mr Bright of the obstacles which they here met and surmounted.

The most remarkable object which they observed on their return to Reikiavik, consisted in the hot springs in the valley of Reikholt.

The third excursion embraced objects the most celebrated and most interesting of all; the Great Geyser and Mount Hekla. On their way, our travellers visited Thingvalla, a place celebrated in the ancient history of Iceland. On the shores of its lake was held the *Allthing*, or general assembly of Iceland; and Thingvalla continued, till within these ten years, to be the seat of the courts of justice. At that time, they were transferred to Reikiavik, and scarcely any thing now remains to mark the former greatness of Thingvalla. Our travellers next proceeded to Skalholt, which has been erroneously supposed to be the capital of Iceland. It is beautifully situated, but not of such magnitude as to deserve to be called a town.

About sixteen miles from Skalholt, lie the Geysers, whither Sir George immediately proceeded. He soon witnessed an eruption of the Great Geyser, a description of which our readers will no doubt be anxious to peruse.

"I returned to the Geyser in order to collect specimens of the incrustations on the mount. I selected a fine

Digitized by Google

fast mass close to the water on the brink of the bason, and had not struck many blows with my hammer, when I heard a sound like the distant discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the ground shook under me. The sound was repeated irregularly and rapidly; and I had just given the alarm to my companions, when the water, after heaving several times, suddenly rose in a large column, accompanied by clouds of steam, from the middle of the bason, to the height of ten or twelve feet. The column seemed as if it burst, and sinking down, it produced a wave which caused the water to overflow the bason in considerable quantity. The water having reached my feet, I was under the necessity of retreating, but I kept my eye fixed on what was going on. After the first propulsion, the water was thrown up again to the height of about fifteen feet. There was now a succession of jets to the number of eighteen, none of which appeared to me to exceed fifty feet in height; they lasted about five minutes. Though the wind blew strongly, yet the clouds of vapour were so dense, that after the first two jets, I could only see the highest part of the spray, and some of it that was occasionally thrown out sideways. After the last jet, which was the most furious, the water suddenly left the bason, and sunk into a pipe in the centre. The heat of the bottom of the bason soon made it dry, and the wind blew aside the vapour almost immediately after the spouting ceased.—We lost no time in entering the bason to examine the pipe, into which the water had sunk about ten feet, and appeared to be rising slowly. The diameter of the pipe, or rather pit, is ten feet, but near the top it widens to sixteen feet. The section, which is taken across the longest diameter of the bason, gives a distinct idea of the whole structure of the external part of this wonderful apparatus.—The perpendicular depth of the bason is three feet; that of the pipe being somewhat more than sixty feet, though there may be some inaccessible hollows which extend to a much greater depth."

Sir George saw another eruption; and several of the New Geyser, which threw its waters to the height even of 70 feet. Scarcely less wonderful than the action of these springs are the effects produced by their petrifying power, some of which are thus described.

"We were occupied this morning in examining the environs of the Geysers; and at every step received some new gratification. Following the channel which has been formed by the water escaping from the great bason during the eruptions, we found some beautiful and delicate petrifactions. The leaves of birch and willow were seen converted into white stone, and in the most perfect state of preservation; every minute fibre being entire. Grass and rushes were in the same state, and also masses of peat. In order to preserve specimens so rare and elegant, we brought away large masses, and broke them up after our return to Britain; by which means we have formed very rich collections; though many fine specimens were destroyed in carrying them to Reikiavik. On the outside of the mount of the Geyser, the depositions, owing to the splashing of the water, are rough, and have been justly compared to the heads of cauliflowers.—They are of a yellowish brown colour, and are arranged round the mount somewhat like a circular flight of steps. The inside of the bason is comparatively smooth; and the matter forming it is more compact and dense than the exterior crust; and when polished, is not devoid of beauty, being of a grey colour, mottled with

Digitized by Google

with black and white spots and streaks. The white incrustation formed by the water of the beautiful cavity before described, had taken a very curious form at the edge of the water, very much resembling the capital of a Gothic column. We were so rapacious here, that I believe we did not leave a single specimen which we could reach; and even scalded our fingers in our eagerness to obtain them. We found the process of petrifaction in all its stages; and procured some specimens in which the grass was yet alive and fresh, while the deposition of the silicious matter was going on around it. These were found in places at a little distance from the cavity, where the water running from it had become cold."

One object only now remained to be explored; but that the most celebrated which Iceland presented. From the Geysers, our travellers proceeded towards Mount Hekla, and ascended its highest pinnacle. The phenomena, however, which presented themselves, were not of so striking a nature as we might have been led to expect. The most important occurrence was, the discovery of a large mass of obsidian, in a situation throwing great light upon the origin of that substance. This discovery was most grateful; for it had been one of the chief objects which induced Sir George to undertake his present journey. There is something very striking in the description of the scenery which surrounds this spot.

"On ascending one of the abrupt pinnacles which rose out of this extraordinary mass of rock, we beheld a region, the desolation of which can scarcely be paralleled. Fantastic groups of hills, craters, and lava, leading the eye to distant snow-crowned Jokuls; the mist rising from a waterfall; lakes embosomed among bare bleak mountains; an awful profound silence; lowering clouds; marks all around of the furious action of the most destructive of elements; all combined to impress the soul with sensations of dread and wonder.—The longer we contemplated this scene, horrible as it was, the more unable we were to turn our eyes from it; and a considerable time elapsed before we could bring ourselves to attend to the business which tempted us to enter so frightful a district of the country. Our discovery of obsidian afforded us very great pleasure, which can only be understood by zealous geologists; and we traversed an immense and rugged mass of that curious substance, with a high degree of satisfaction; though various circumstances prevented our tracing it so fully as we wished."

The volcanic celebrity of Mount Hekla seems to have considerably exceeded its just pretensions. The eruptions, which have desolated Iceland, are not confined to any one spot. Beneath its whole surface, subterraneous fire seems to rage, and to break out at every opening. The great number of apertures which this element has formed for itself, prevents the discharge at any one point from being very considerable. The following is a list given of the number and local situation of the recorded eruptions.

From Hekla, since the year	1004, inclusive	22
From Kattlagiau Jokul	900,	7
From Krabla	1724,	4
In different parts of the Guldbringè Syssel	1000,	3
At sea	1583,	2
From the lake Grimsvatn, in	1716,	1

From

Digitized by Google

From Eyafialla Jokul	in 1717, inclusive,	1
From Eyrefa Jokul	in 1720,	1
From Skaptaa Jokul,	in 1783,	1
		42

After descending from Hekla, our travellers returned to Reikiavik, and soon sailed for Scotland.

The narrative of the journey being thus finished, several chapters treat in succession on the character and occupations of the inhabitants; their literature, their government, laws, and constitution, the botany and zoology of Iceland, and at considerable length, on its mineralogy. After the extent, however, to which this article has reached, our limits merely allow us to indicate the valuable information contained in these chapters. The appendix is also valuable, and presents a view of the diseases of Iceland; the Flora of that island; a list of its minerals; a meteorological journal; and several other miscellaneous articles of information.

New Works Published in Edinburgh.

A BREEFE Memoriall of the Life and Death of Dr James Spottiswood, Bishop of Clogher in Ireland, and of the Labyrinth of Troubles he fell into in that kingdom, and the manner of the unhappy accident which brought such troubles upon him. Published from a manuscript in the Auchinleck Library. Very neatly printed, in small quarto, price 10s. 6d. sewed.

☞ Of this interesting historical memoir a very limited number of copies have been printed.

Heir followeth the Coppie of the Ressoning which was betwixt the Abbote of Crosraguell and John Knox, in Mayboill, concerning the Masse, in the year of God a thousand five hundred thre score and two yeires.—Imprinted, at Edinburgh, by Robert Lekpreiuk, and are to be sold at his house, at the Netherbow. Cum priuilegio, 1563. Reprinted, 1812: Black Letter, from types cast on purpose at private expence. Small quarto, price 12s. sewed.

☞ The above very curious work is printed from the orginal copy in the Library at Auchinleck; it is a fac simile of Lekpreuik's edition, which is so rare, that no other copy is known.

Some account of an ancient Manuscript of Martial's Epigrams; illustrated by an engraving and occasional anecdotes of the Manners of the Romans. By John Graham Dalyell, Esq. Octavo, price 15s. boards.

☞ Of this tract only 30 copies have been printed, of which six are in vellum.

Literary Intelligence.

A WORK will very speedily be published, which cannot fail at the present moment, to prove highly interesting. It is entitled, "A view of the political state of Scotland, at Michaelmas 1811." It will comprehend the rolls of Freeholders at that period, with a state of the votes at the last election for each county; an abstract of the setts for the royal burghs; with the names of the delegates from the burghs, and a state of the votes at the last election for each district.

There

Digitized by Google

There will be prefixed an account of the forms of procedure, at elections for the counties and burghs of Scotland.

The late Mr Walter Nichol, so advantageously known by his publications of the "Gardeners Kalendar" "the Villa Garden Directory," &c. has left a posthumous work which will speedily make its appearance. It is entitled the Planter's Kalender; or, the Nurseryman and Forester's Guide, in the operations of the Nursery, the Forest, and the Grove. It has been edited and completed by Mr Edward Sang, Nurseryman. The Kalendar will be preceded by observations on the proper situations and soils for a Nursery; on the situations and soils fit for forest and grove plantations; on situations for woods and copses; on the kinds of trees to be cultivated in forests, groves, and woods, in the park, and in hedge-rows; and on the value of timber, and the advantages to be derived from planting. It will then exhibit the manner of raising all kinds of forest trees and hedge-plants from seeds; nursing and preparing them for planting out; the preparation of the ground in the forest, the grove, and the park, intended for planting; the manner of fencing these plantations; and the culture of fences in general; the methods of planting, pruning, thinning, and otherwise cultivating your plantations; the manner of thinning and reclaiming neglected plantations; and the method of forming new, and of cultivating old woods and copses; so as to form a complete assistant to the operative and patriotic planter.

Robert Bell, Esq. who has been appointed Lecturer on Conveyancing by the Society of Writers to the Signet, will speedily publish a "Commentary on the election laws, as they relate to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Mr Bell is well known as the author of several elaborate and highly esteemed works; a "Treatise on forms of Deeds"; "Dictionary of the Law of Scotland," &c.

A new edition of the three volumes already published, of Mr Jameson's celebrated and extensive "System of Mineralogy," will speedily make its appearance. They are in octavo, and contain numerous plates, illustrative of the various crystallizations that occur in the mineral kingdom; of the structure of the earth; and of the form of the organic remains which it contains.

Mr Patrick Neill, Secretary to the Wernerian Society, has completed the translation of a valuable Memoir by J. F. Daubuisson, member of the National Institute, upon the Basalt rocks of Saxony, accompanied by observations upon the origin of Basaltic rocks in general.

Mr MacNeil will publish early next month a novel, in two volumes, entitled "the Scottish Adventurers." His object is to illustrate the good and bad effects of two opposite modes of education.

Dr Brewster has in the press, and will speedily publish, in one volume 8vo. illustrated by numerous plates, a treatise containing the theory, description, and method of using a variety of new philosophical instruments, for various purposes in the arts and sciences, viz. Astronomy, Optics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, Meteorology, and Surveying, and for various Military and Naval purposes.

The views of France relative to England, have lately been developed in a pamphlet of M. de Montgaillard, a member of the French government, and published under the auspices of the Emperor. A copy has reached London, and a translation will appear in a few days.

Poetry.

Digitized by Google

Poetry.

Thirteen Prudential Maxims, written by George Buchanan, the famous Scots Historian and Poet, for the use of his Pupil King James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England, and found in the King's strong box after his death.

(We consider ourselves most fortunate in having received permission from the translator (the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan,) to gratify our readers with the following verses, to which his Lordship has added one that is entirely original.)

I.

Give God, thy great Creator, homage due:
Consider well thy business, then pursue:
Converse with honest men, let such be dear;
Let self-conceitedness in nought appear.

II.

To others' judgment due regard be shewn,
Be ever modest to defend thy own:
Who speaks to thee, thou with attention hear;
Nor study how to make thy wit appear.

III.

Talk that to each, which each best understands,
Thy tongue pronouncing what thy heart commends.
Think ere you promise, but disdain to evade,
By subtle arts, thy promises when made.

IV.

Let speech obligingly, gently, sweetly fall,
And, in your looks at least, be kind to all.
Let your whole air be disengag'd and free;
Let not to levities familiarity.

V.

Give none, by hasty judgment, cause to grieve:
Love without interest, without fear forgive:
Respect, but never fawn upon the great:
Avoid Contention, Friendship cultivate.

VI.

Aim not to make a Friend his thoughts reveal;
With seeming openness thine own conceal.
Lend readily, if lending you propose;
He doubly gives, who gracefully bestows.

VII.

Well weigh your talents for the part you'd play;
Avoid extremes, and mark the middle way.
Let proper objects never want a tear;
Excuse mistakes; in Friendship be sincere.

VIII.

From peevish thoughts thy cheerful mind defend:
Nor in rash words discharge them on thy friend.
Speak peace: where Discord reigns assuage the flood;
And, for revenge, persist in doing good.

IX.

Reprove with gentleness, with truth commend:
Laugh at a jest, but laugh not without end.
To each man's calling just respect be shewn;
Ne'er criticise to make thy learning known.

X.

Do favours privately: if you upbraid,
Or publish first, the obligation's paid.
Prevent petitions, where you see distress,
Nor let your manner make the gift the less.

XI.

If anger kindles, check the impetuous flame;
Nor let thy tongue traduce an absent name.
Let no ingratitude your honour stain;
Play for diversion, but despise the gain.

XII.

Scorn to deceive; think much, but little speak:
Preserve what's given for the giver's sake.
Forgive your debtor; equal pleasure flows
To him who mercy finds, and him who shows.

Be

Digitized by Google

XIII.

Be envy banish'd from thy generous heart;
Blab not the secrets which thy friends impart.
In speaking of thyself, nor praise, nor blame,
And dread to be a slave to common fame.

XIV.

*Upon thy bended knees each morn and night,
Lift up thy Heart and Mind to God aright:
Nor let derision move thy fixt design
To make the glorious God of mercy thine.

* Added by

BUCHAN.

Stanzas on the death of Dr John Leyden.

How sad the twilight echoes fell,
Batavia's sickly shores along,
As rung the sweetest minstrel's knell,
That ever raised the witching song!

But softer, sadder was the strain,
That broke o'er Teviot's hermit stream,
And roused the slumbering shepherd-swain,
At midnight from his Sylvan dream!

O wildly sad the numbers fell,
And thrilled the freezing wintery gloom!
But, ah! no earthly accents swell,
For spirits weep a poet's doom.

No grandeur o'er his cradle smiled,
Or wealth on his paternal shed;
Unknown the humble peasant child,
By rustic poverty was led;

Till years of opening boyhood came,
Unfriended and alone he pined;
Then, Nature bade her nursling claim,
A dowery of a nobler kind.

She led him where her mountains, lone,
Frown steep and stern o'er Teviot's tide,
Each wizard dell to him was known.
Where Scotia's southland currents glide.

Where sleeps beneath the shapeless cairn,
The rugged chief of elder time;
All in his bower of moorland fern,
He wove the visionary rhyme.

Or onward by Iona's steep,
He marked each dreary sea-beat Isle,
And heard the love-sick Mermaid sweep
Her coral harp with luring smile.

O Scotland! land of streams and woods,
Rough art thou through thy changeful year,
Yet were thy glens and solitudes,
Aye to his filial bosom dear.

Whether when summers foliage, sere,
Came eddying on the autumn-wind,
Or winter howled from polar sphere,
And kindled extacy of mind.

But, chief when spring-tide tearful shone,
He wandered nature's regions fair,
Her living lap his altar-stone,
He often raised devotions there.

Oft at her fond maternal call,
He lingered by the greenwood tree,
When viewless forms at evening-fall,
Lull with their charmed minstrelsy.

What demon-power could ruthless rend,
Affections Heaven in mercy gave;
And force him from his native land,
A pilgrim to the stranger's grave?

Yet, tossed on oceans roaring streams,
Or soothed by eastern pleasure's smile;
Oft in his fond-adoring dreams,
Rose Caledonia's stormy Isle.

Even where the muddy Cavery speeds
Its sluggish tide to song unknown;
Child of the Muse! where'er she leads,
He strung his harp of northern tone.

Nor could the Muse's charms alone,
The lofty flight of genius bind;
When fields of eastern science shone,
And claim'd new energies of mind.

Lo, Seriswattee smiles, and pours
Her holy light from Heaven sublime!
And points her open temple-doors,
To worship her from Albion's clime.

Goddess! could not thine eagle eye
The dark decrees of Brama scan?
And ward his mortal destiny,
In pity to adoring man!

Ah, no! as Britain's banners wave,
In triumph Java's subject shore;
Her poet sunk into the grave,
Great sun of oriental lore!

Then sad the mournful accents fell,
Along Batavia's woodlands wild;
But Teviot's echoes sadder swell,
The requiem of her minstrel child!

Edinburgh, January 1812.

Proceedings

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7.

SOON after three o'clock, the Commons having been summoned to hear read the Prince Regent's speech, on the opening of Parliament, the Commissioners delivered the following—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty's early recovery, which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family, and the loyal attachment of his people.

The Prince Regent has directed copies of the last reports of her Majesty the Queen's Council to be laid before you; and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of his Majesty's royal dignity, and for the attendance upon his Majesty's sacred person during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured that you will also bear in mind the indispensible duty of continuing to preserve for his Majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and his subjects.

The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you the satisfaction with which his Royal Highness has observed, that the measures which have been pursued for the defence and security of the kingdom of Portugal have proved completely effectual; and that on the several occasions in which the British or Portuguese troops had been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been fully maintained.

The successful and brilliant enterprize which terminated in the surprise, in Spanish Estremadura, of a French corps, by a detachment of the allied army under Lieut.-Gen. Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer, and to the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula.

The Prince Regent is assured, that, while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his Majesty's troops, and of the allies, in these various and important services, you will render justice to the consummate judgment and skill displayed by General Lord Viscount Wellington, in the direction of the campaign. In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued; and the system of warfare, so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has been recently extended and improved, under the advantages which result from the operation of the allied armies on the frontier, and from the countenance and assistance of his Majesty's navy on the coast. Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his Royal Highness is persuaded, that you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people; and the increase of the difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.

The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, commands us to express his confident hope, that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid and assistance in the support of the contest which the brave nations of the

Digitized by Google

the Peninsula still maintain with such unabated zeal and resolution.

His Royal Highness commands us to express his congratulations on the success of the British arms in the island of Java.

The Prince Regent trusts that you will concur with his Royal Highness in approving the wisdom and ability with which this enterprize, as well as the capture of the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, has been conducted under the immediate direction of the Governor General of India; and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry, and skill, so conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave army under the command of that distinguished officer, Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by his Majesty's naval forces.

By the completion of this system of operations, great additional security will have been given to the British commerce and possessions in the East Indies, and the colonial power of France will have been entirely extinguished.

His Royal Highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the propriety of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear from experience and upon mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure their internal prosperity, and to serve their then flourishing dominions, the highest degree of advantage to the commerce and revenue of the united kingdom.

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that, while his Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the government of the United States of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeake frigate had occasioned have been finally removed; and that we are directed to assure you, that, in the further progress of the discussion with the United States, the Prince Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honour and dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and with the due maintenance of the interests and constitutional rights and powers of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Royal Highness has directed the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which his Majesty is engaged, with that spirit and exertion which will afford the best prospects of its successful termination.

His Royal Highness commands us to recommend, that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last session of Parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland in the last, as compared with the preceding year, confirms the belief that the depression which the revenue had experienced is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Prince Regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the arduous duties which his Royal Highness has been called upon to fulfil, in consequence of his Majesty's continued indisposition.

Under this severe calamity, his Royal Highness derives the greatest consolation from his reliance on your experienced wisdom, loyalty, and public spirit, to which in every difficulty he will resort, with a firm confidence that, through your assistance and support, he shall be enabled, under the blessings of Divine Providence, successfully to discharge the important functions of the high trust reposed in him, and, in the name and on the behalf of his Beloved Father and Sovereign, to maintain unimpaired the prosperity and honour of the nation.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in a speech in which the happiness and prosperity of the country were strongly insisted upon, and which, he said, were chiefly preserved by the personal virtues of his Majesty, moved the address, which was, as usual, merely an echo of the speech.

Lord Grenville would not move an amendment; yet, he could not but strongly reprobate the conduct of Ministers toward Ireland. The only notice taken of that country was in regard to its revenue; whilst the state of the oppressed inhabitants, from whom that revenue was drawn, was not in the least noticed.

After some other Lords had spoken, the address was carried *nem. dis.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.

On the return of the Commons from the Lords, the Speaker read the Speech of his Royal Highness; after which,

Sir

Digitized by Google

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Lord JOCELYN rose nearly at the same time, but the Speaker informing the Hon. Baronet, that he was in possession of the Chair,—

Sir FRANCIS said, he had risen to move such an address to his Royal Highness as would convey to his ears the grievances of his country.—The Hon. Baronet, while he paid all due encomium to the bravery of our forces, was sorry that their exertions had uniformly been made in favour of oppression. This was the case in the American war; and it was also in support of despotism that we engaged in the present war. With respect to the war in Spain, the laurels we won were barren, and our victories almost equal to defeats; and, while we were protecting the Inquisition, and caressing Spaniards in those parts of which we held possession, we were treading under our feet the Irish Catholics at home!—much more valuable allies. He would ask, whether it were possible to be so insensible to danger as for persons to hope for the salvation of the country, when the fate of the rest of Europe had been precipitated by those measures which now forbode our own. The wide-spreading system of taxation spread pauperism over the land, along with profligate expenditure and wanton waste. There was a time when even the sanction of an act of Parliament could not protect Empson and Dudley from the just indignation of the people: but now there were many Empsons and Dudleys, who, under the name of surchargers, supervisors, &c. inflicted amercements and fines at their pleasure, while the party so aggrieved had no power of redress. In proportion to the increase of these extortions was the military increased, and even German mercenaries were called in. To this might be added the institution of that military conscription, the Local Militia, where, without any of the rewards of the soldier, a man might be dragged from the bosom of his family, subjected to martial law and the torture of the lash: so that truly it might be said "We were a flogged nation." After inveighing against the restrictions upon the press, *ex officio informations*, &c. &c. he moved an address embracing the topics of his speech.

Lord CORNWALLIS seconded the address.

Lord JOCELYN moved an amendment to the address, being a mere echo of the Regent's speech.

It was seconded by Mr VYSE; and, after some conversation, a division took place on Sir F. Burdett's address,—for it 1, against it 238.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

The report of the Queen's Council on the state of his Majesty's health, was brought up and read as follows—

"We, the undermentioned Members of the Council appointed to assist in the trust committed to her Majesty, under the act of the 51st of the King, intituled, &c. having duly met on the 4th January 1812, at the Queen's Lodge, Windsor, and having called in and examined the physicians in attendance on his Majesty, and having ascertained the state of his Majesty's health, by every means we thought necessary,

"Do declare and certify, that the present state of his Majesty's health is not such as to enable his Majesty to resume the personal exercise of his royal authority.

"That his Majesty's bodily health is as good as it was at the time of the last report, and his Majesty's mental health does not appear to be worse since the signature of the last report; but we think that a complete and final recovery is improbable, some of the physicians stating that they do not despair of such an event, while others say they do not entirely despair, and one of the physicians observing that, under all the circumstances, he cannot avoid despairing."

(Signed by all the Members of the Council.)

To this report was subjoined the following—

"After the above report had been read in the presence of the physicians, the physician alluded to in the last clause of the report (when some of the members of the Council had gone away) stated in writing to the other members then present, that he had unguardedly made use of an expression which was far beyond what he intended to convey; and, being requested to correct it, he added, that he by no means intended to assert that he entirely despaired of the final recovery of his Majesty. The members of the Council present having sworn the physicians, subsequently communicated this alteration to the other members of the Council."

(Signed by three members of the Council.)

Dated St James's Square, Jan. 7.

On bringing up the report of the address to the Prince Regent,

Mr

Digitized by Google

Mr Whitbread took a review of the state of the war, and of all our foreign relations. He considered the contest in the Peninsula as hopeless. He expressed an opinion that Bonaparte's character was not incompatible with any proposition for peace; and concluded with an ardent wish that he had what he so emphatically wished for, commercial ships, colonies, and commerce; for then, and not till then, would the world be at peace.

Mr Perceval reprobated this earnest desire that the enemy might gain those resources which enabled this country to carry on the contest. He treated all the Hon. Gentleman's predictions with contempt, as they were the same which had been falsified by the events of last year. With respect to Spanish America, this country had offered its best mediation; and he only lamented, that both parties were not equally disposed to reconcilement. With respect to the United States, he assured the House, every degree of conciliation, consistent with the honour and dignity of this country, had and would be held out; but the Berlin and Milan decrees had not been repealed, except upon grounds wholly inadmissible by this country. The British army in the Peninsula was stronger by 10,000 men, than last year at this time; and he contended, that the finances of this country were never in so flourishing a state, particularly the excise duties.

Mr Creevey moved to adjourn the discussion till the accounts were brought up; but this was resisted by Mr Perceval, and the address was read and agreed to.

Historical Affairs.

EAST INDIES.

CAPTURE OF BATAVIA.

(Extract from the London Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 16, 1811.)

SIR SAMUEL AUCHMUTY'S DISPATCH TO LORD MINTO.

Weltevreede, August 31, 1811.

My Lord—After a short but arduous campaign, the troops you did me the honour to place under my orders, have taken the capital of Java, have assaulted and carried the enemy's formidable works at Cornelis, have defeated and dispersed their collected force, and have driven them from the kingdoms of Bantam and Jacatra. This brilliant success, over a well appointed and disciplined force, greatly superior in numbers, and in every respect well equipped, is the result of the great zeal, gallantry, and discipline of the troops, qualities which they have possessed in a degree certainly never surpassed. It is my duty to lay before your Lordship the details of their success, but it is not in my power to do them the justice they deserve, or to express how much their country is indebted to them for their great exertions. Your Lordship is acquainted with the reasons that induced me to attempt a landing in the neighbourhood of Batavia. It was effected without opposition at the village of Chillingching, twelve miles east of the city, on the 4th inst. My intention was to proceed from thence by the direct road to Cornelis, where the enemy's force was said to be assembled in a strongly fortified position, and to place the city of Batavia on my rear, from whence alone I could expect to derive supplies equal to the arduous contest we were engaged in. As some time was required to make preparations for an inland movement, I judged it proper to reconnoitre the road by the coast leading to Batavia, and observe how far it would be practicable to penetrate by that,

Digitized by Google

that route. I was aware that it was extremely strong, and, if well defended, nearly impracticable. Advancing with part of my army, I had the satisfaction to find that it was not disputed with us, and the only obstacle to our progress was occasioned by the destruction of the bridge over the Anjol river. I approached the river on the 6th, and observing during that evening a large fire in Batavia, I concluded it was the intention of the enemy to evacuate the city; and with this impression I directed the advance of the army under Colonel Gillespie, to pass the river in boats on the succeeding night.—They lodged themselves in the suburbs of the city, and a temporary bridge was hastily constructed on the morning of the 8th, capable of supporting light artillery. On that day the burghers of Batavia applied for protection, and surrendered the city without opposition, the garrison having retreated to Weltevreede.

The possession of Batavia was of the utmost importance. Though large storehouses of public property were burnt by the enemy, previous to their retreat, and every effort made to destroy the remainder, we were fortunate in preserving some valuable granaries, and other stores. The city, though abandoned by the principal inhabitants, was filled with an industrious race of people, who could be particularly useful to the army. Provisions were in abundance, and an easy communication preserved with the fleet.

In the night of the 8th, a feeble attempt was made by the enemy to cut off a small guard I had sent for the security of the place, but the troops of the advance had, unknown to them, reinforced the party early in the evening, and the attack was repulsed.—The advance under Colonel Gillespie occupied the city on the 9th.

Very early on the morning of the 10th, I directed Colonel Gillespie, with his corps, to move from Batavia, towards the enemy's cantonment at Weltevreede, supported by two brigades of infantry, that marched before break of day through the city, and followed his route. The cantonment was abandoned, but the enemy were in force a little beyond it, and about two miles in advance of their works at Cornelis. Their position was strong, and defended by an abbatis, occupied by 3000 of their best troops and four guns of horse artillery. Colonel Gillespie attacked it with spirit and judgment, and, after an obstinate resistance, carried it at the point of the bayonet, completely routed their force, and took their guns. A strong column from their works advanced to their support; but, our line being arrived, they were instantly pursued, and driven under shelter of their batteries.

In this affair, so creditable to Colonel Gillespie, and the corps of the advance, the grenadier company of the 78th, and the detachment of the 89th regiment, particularly distinguished themselves, by charging and capturing the enemy's artillery. Our loss was trifling compared with the enemy's, which may be estimated at 500 men, with Brigadier General Alberti, dangerously wounded.

Though we had hitherto been successful, beyond my most sanguine expectations, our further progress became extremely difficult, and somewhat doubtful.

The enemy, greatly superior in numbers, was strongly intrenched in a position between the great river Jacatra, and the Sloken, an artificial watercourse, neither of which were fordable. This position was shut up by a deep trench, strongly pallisaded. Seven redoubts, and many batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, occupied the most commanding grounds within the lines. The fort of Cornelis was in the centre, and the whole of the works was defended by a numerous and well organized artillery. The season was too far advanced, the heat too violent, and our numbers insufficient to admit of regular approaches. To carry the works by assault was the alternative, and on that I decided. In aid of this measure, I directed some batteries to disable the principal redoubts, and for two days kept up a heavy fire from twenty 18-pounders and eight mortars and howitzers. Their execution was great, and I had the pleasure to find, that, though answered at the commencement of each day, by a far more numerous artillery, we daily silenced their nearest batteries, considerably disturbed every part of their position, and were evidently superior in our fire.

At dawn of day on the 26th, the assault was made. The principal attack was entrusted to that gallant and experienced officer, Colonel Gillespie. He had the infantry of the advance, and the grenadiers of the line with him, and was supported by Colonel Gibbs, with the 59th regiment and the 4th battalion of Bengal volunteers. They were intended, if possible, to surprise the redoubt No. 3. constructed by the enemy beyond the Sloken, to endeavour to cross the bridge over that stream with

Digitized by Google

with the fugitives, and then to assault the redoubts within the lines, Colonel Gillespie attacking those to the left, and Colonel Gibbs to the right. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, with six companies of the 69th, was directed to follow a path on the bank of the great river, and, when the attack had commenced on the Sloken, to endeavour to possess himself of the enemy's left redoubt No. 2. Major Yule, with the flank corps of the reserve, reinforced by two troops of cavalry, four guns of horse artillery, two companies of the 69th, and the grenadiers of the reserve, was directed to attack the corps at Campong Maylayo, on the west of the great river, and endeavour to cross the bridge at that post.

The remainder of the army, under Major-General Wetherall, was at the batteries, where a column, under Colonel Wood, consisting of the 78th regiment, and the 5th volunteer battalion, was directed to advance against the enemy in front, and at a favourable moment, when aided by the other attacks, to force his way, if practicable, and to open the position for the line.

The enemy was under arms, and prepared for the combat, and General Jansens, the Commander in Chief, was in the redoubt when it commenced.—Colonel Gillespie, after a long detour through a close and intricate country, came on their advance, routed it in an instant, and with a rapidity never surpassed, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, possessed himself of the advanced redoubt No. 3.—He passed the bridge with the fugitives, under as tremendous a fire, and assaulted and carried with the bayonet, the redoubt No. 4. after a most obstinate resistance.

Here the two divisions of the column separated.—Colonel Gibbs turned to the right, and with the 59th in front, and part of the 78th, who had now forced their way in front, carried the redoubt No. 1. A tremendous explosion of the magazine of this work (whether accidental or designed is not ascertained) took place at the instant of its capture, and destroyed a number of gallant officers and men, who at the moment were on the ramparts, which the enemy had abandoned. The redoubt No. 2, against which Lieut. Col. M'Leod's attack was directed, was carried in as gallant a style; and I lament to state, that most valiant and experienced officer fell at the moment of victory. The front of the position was now open, and the troops rushed in from every quarter.

During the operations on the right, Colonel Gillespie pursued his advantage on the left, carrying the enemy's redoubts towards the rear, and being joined by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, of the 59th, with part of that corps, he directed him to attack the park of artillery, which that officer carried in a most masterly manner, putting to flight a body of the enemy's cavalry that formed, and attempted to defend it. A sharp fire of musketry was now kept up by a strong body of the enemy, who had taken post in the lines in front of Fort Cornelis; but were driven from them, the fort taken, and the enemy completely dispersed. They were pursued by Colonel Gillespie, with the 14th regiment, a party of sepoys, and the seamen from the batteries under Captain Sayer, of the royal navy. By this time the cavalry and horse artillery had effected a passage through the lines, the former commanded by Major Travers, and the latter by Captain Noble; and, with the gallant Colonel at their head, the pursuit was continued, till the whole of the enemy's army was killed, taken, or dispersed.

Major Yule's attack was equally spirited, but after routing the enemy's force at Campong Maylayo, and killing many of them, he found the bridge on fire, and was unable to penetrate further.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the loss sustained, from our landing on the 4th to the 26th inclusive. Sincerely I lament its extent, and the many valuable and able officers that have unfortunately fallen; but when the prepared state of the enemy, their numbers, and the strength of their positions are considered, I trust it will not be deemed heavier than might be expected. Their's has greatly exceeded it. In the action of the 26th, the numbers killed were immense, but it has been impossible to form any accurate statement of the amount.

About one thousand have been buried in the works, multitudes were cut down in the retreat, the rivers are choaked with dead, and the huts and woods were filled with the wounded, who have since expired. We have taken near 5000 prisoners among whom are three general officers, 5 field officers, 70 captains, and 150 subaltern officers; General Jansens made his escape with difficulty, during the action and reached Buitenzorg, a distance of 3 miles, with a few cavalry, the sole remains of an army of 10,000 men. The place he has since evacuated, and fled

Digitized by Google

the eastward. A detachment of our troops is in possession of it.

The superior discipline and invincible courage which have so highly distinguished the British army, were never more fully displayed, and I have the heartfelt pleasure to add, that they have not been clouded by any acts of insubordination.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the orders I have directed to be issued, thanking the troops in general for their services, and particularizing some of the officers, who, from their rank or situations, were more fortunate than their equally gallant companions, in opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and serving their Sovereign and their country. But I must not omit noticing to your Lordship the very particular merit of Colonel Gillespie, to whose assistance in planning the principal attack, and to whose gallantry, energy, and judgment in executing it, the success is greatly to be ascribed.

To the general staff of the army, as well as my own staff, I feel myself particularly indebted. The professional knowledge, zeal, and activity of Colonel Elliot, Quarter-Master-General, have been essentially useful to me; but I cannot express how much I have been benefited by the able assistance and laborious exertions of Colonel Agnew, the Adjutant-General, an officer whose active and meritorious services have frequently attracted the notice and received the thanks of the Government in India.

It is with particular pleasure I assure your Lordship, that I have received the most cordial support from the Honourable Rear-Admiral Stopford and Commodore Broughton, during the period of their commanding the squadron. The former was pleased to allow a body of 500 seamen, under that valuable officer, Captain Sayer, of the Leda, to assist at our batteries. Their services were particularly useful, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that both the artillery and engineers were assisted by the same zeal, in performing their respective duties, that has been so conspicuous in all ranks and departments, though, from the deficiency of the means at their disposal, their operations were unavoidably embarrassed with uncommon difficulties.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. Auchmuty, Lieut.-General.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Total killed—Europeans, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 staff serjeants, 6 serjeants, 91 rank and file. Natives—2 jemindars, 2 havildars, 23 rank and file.

Total wounded—Europeans, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 14 captains, 36 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff serjeant, 32 serjeants, 2 drummers, 513 rank and file. Natives—2 subildars or serangs, 4 jemindars, 9 havildars, 1 drummer, 107 rank and file.

Total missing—13 rank and file.

Total horses—14 killed, 21 wounded, 3 missing.

P. A. Agnew, Adj.-Gen.

[Next follows letters from Rear-Admiral Stopford, and Commodore Broughton, detailing the particulars of the co-operation of the navy in the reduction of Batavia, and the attack upon Fort Cornelis.

A letter from Rear Admiral Stopford, dated Scipion, Batavia Roads, Sept. 4, states, that Commodore Broughton sailed that morning, with the Illustrious, Lion, Minden, and Leda, and was directed to rendezvous off Gressi, until joined by the transports conveying the sepoys and ordnance stores, for the attack upon the enemy's remaining possessions upon the island of Java, at Gressi and Sourabaya. Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Auchmuty and Admiral Stopford proposed sailing the following day.

A letter from Captain Hoare, of his Majesty's ship Minden, gives an account of two contests between 200 soldiers, royal marines and seamen, landed from the Minden, and 500 of the enemy's chosen troops, near Bantam, on the coast of Java, in both of which the French were entirely defeated, with great loss. The loss of the detachment from the Minden was 2 killed and 23 wounded.

A letter from Lieut. Edmund Lyons, of the Minden, gives an account of his having, with only 34 seamen, in the launch and cutter, stormed the Dutch fort of Marrack, on the coast of Java, mounting 54 guns, and garrisoned at the time by 180 soldiers, and the crews of two boats, disabling the guns in their possession, and every other part of the battery which it was practicable to destroy, which was completed by dawn of day, when it was judged prudent to embark. On reaching the boats, the launch was bilged, and beat up so high with the surf, as to leave no prospect of getting her afloat, all the men therefore embarked in the cutter. The sun was now rising, and Lieut. Lyons adds,

Digitized by Google

adds, "the momentary gratification the enemy might have felt, by our leaving the launch, must have vanished, when they beheld a small boat bearing away their colours, a public and undeniable testimony of the few men that attacked them, which amounted to 35, including officers." The Lieutenant particularly notices the gallantry of Mr W. Langton, midshipman, who received a slight wound from a bayonet; and Mr C. H. Franks, midshipman, a young man of only fifteen years of age, who volunteered to hoist the British flag, a service he performed most gallantly, under a heavy fire.—Four men were slightly wounded.]

UNITED STATES.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE AFFAIR OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND THE LEOPARD.

New York, Nov. 16.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

I communicate to Congress copies of a correspondence between the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain and the Secretary of State, relative to the aggression committed by a British ship of war on the United States frigate Chesapeake, by which it will be seen, that that subject of difference between the two countries is terminated by an offer of reparation, which has been acceded to. JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Nov. 13, 1811.

MR FOSTER TO MR MONROE.

Washington, Oct. 30.

SIR—I had already the honour to mention to you, that I came to this country furnished with instructions from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, and I had also that of acquainting you with the necessity under which I found myself of suspending the execution of those instructions, in consequence of my not having perceived that any steps whatever were taken by the American Government to clear up the circumstances of an event which threatened so materially to interrupt the harmony subsisting between our two countries, as that which occurred in the month of last May, between the United States ship President and his Majesty's ship Little Belt, when every evidence before his Majesty's Government seemed to show that a most evident and wanton outrage had been committed on a British sloop of war by an American Commodore.

A Court of Inquiry, however, as you informed me in your letter of the 11th inst. has since been held, by order of the President of the United States, on the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, and this preliminary to further discussion on the subject being all that I asked in the first instance, as due to the friendship between the two States, I have now the honour to acquaint you, that I am ready to proceed, in the truest spirit of conciliation, to lay before you the terms of reparation which his Royal Highness has commanded me to propose to the United States Government, and only wait to know when it will suit your convenience to enter upon the discussion.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

The Hon. James Monroe, S. S.

MR MONROE TO MR FOSTER.

Department of State,
SIR, Oct. 31, 1811.

I have just had the honour to receive your letter of the 30th of this month.

I am glad to find that the communication which I had the honour to make to you on the 11th inst. relative to the Court of Inquiry, which was the subject of it, is viewed by you in the favourable light which you have stated.

Although I regret that the proposition which you now make, in consequence of that communication, has been delayed to the present moment, I am ready to receive the terms of it whenever you may think proper to communicate them. Permit me to add, that the pleasure of finding them satisfactory will be duly augmented, if they should be introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries, the hope of which is so little encouraged by your past correspondence. A prospect of such a result will be embraced, on my part, with a spirit of conciliation, equal to that which has been expressed by you.

JAMES MONROE.

A. J. Foster, Esq.

MR.

Digitized by Google

MR FOSTER TO MR MONROE.

Washington, Nov. 1. 1811.

Sir—In pursuance of the orders which I have received from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States, in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, I have the honour to acquaint you—First, that I am instructed to repeat to the American Government the prompt disavowal made by his Majesty (and recited in Mr Erskine's note of April 17, 1809, to Mr Smith) on being apprised of the unauthorised act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coast of America, whose recal from an highly important and honourable command immediately ensued as a mark of his Majesty's disapprobation.

Secondly, That I am authorised to offer, in addition to that disavowal, on the part of his Royal Highness, the immediate restoration, as far as circumstances will admit, of the men who, in consequence of Admiral Berkeley's orders, were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, to the vessel from which they were taken; or, if that ship should be no longer in commission, to such sea-port of the United States as the American Government may name for the purpose.

Thirdly, That I am also authorised to offer to the American Government a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers, in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, including the families of those seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors.

These honourable propositions, I can assure you, Sir, are made with the sincere desire that they may prove satisfactory to the United States, and I trust they will meet with the amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to. I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wish that they might prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries. AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c.

MR MONROE TO MR FOSTER.

Washington, Nov. 12. 1811.

Sir—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st November, and to lay it before the President.

It is much to be regretted that the reparation due for such an aggression as that committed on the United States frigate the Chesapeake, should have been so long delayed; nor could the translation of the offending officer, from one command to another, be regarded as constituting a part of a reparation otherwise satisfactory; considering, however, the existing circumstances of the case, and the early and amicable attention paid to it by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the President accedes to the proposition contained in your letters, and, in so doing, your Government will, I am persuaded, see a proof of the conciliatory disposition by which the President has been actuated.

The officer commanding the Chesapeake, now lying in the harbour of Boston, will be instructed to receive the men who are to be restored to that ship. I have the honour, &c. JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c.

FURTHER DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr Foster, in his letters of the 3d, 11th, 14th, and 16th July 1810, and Mr Monroe, the American Minister, insists, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had not been effectually repealed, and that the Regent could not therefore forego the just measure of retaliation, which his Majesty, in his defence, had found it necessary to have recourse to.

Mr Monroe, in reply to Mr Foster, dated 23d July, considers that his Government was bound to respect the solemn declaration of the French Government, Aug. 5, 1810, that the decrees were repealed; argues that they are repealed from the release of the New Orleans packet, the Grace, Anne, and other vessels.

Mr Foster, in a letter of the 24th July, asks, whether it is the determination of the President to rest satisfied with the partial repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, which Mr Monroe believes to have taken place. To this no reply seems to have been given. In a letter from Mr Foster, dated 26th July, he shews that Mr Monroe had not, in his letter of the 23d of July, adduced any satisfactory proof of the repeal of the obnoxious decrees of France, and he urges afresh the injustice of the American Government in persevering in their union with the French system to crush the commerce of Great Britain.

In a reply to this letter by Mr Monroe, on

Digitized by Google

on the 1st October, he does not bring forward any fresh evidence to shew that the Berlin and Milan decrees are repealed, and he seems to evade the discussion.

In a note, dated 17th October, from Mr Monroe, he incloses two letters from Mr Russell, the American Charge d'Affaires at Paris, stating that the Berlin and Milan decrees had ceased to be executed, and a note from the Marquis Wellesly, dated on the 14th August, to Mr Smith, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Mr Foster, stating that he had commenced his negociations with Mr Monroe, relative to the orders in Council.

Mr Foster, in a letter dated the 22d October, alludes to Mr Russell's letters, announcing the liberation of four or five American vessels, captured and brought into French ports since the 1st of November; and he adds to Mr Monroe, "I hope you will not think it extraordinary if I should contend that the seizure of American ships by France, since Nov. 1, and the positive and unqualified declarations of the French Government, are stronger proofs of the continued existence of the French decrees, and the bad faith of the Ruler of France, than the restoration of five or six vessels, too palpably given up for fallacious purposes, or in testimony of his satisfaction at the attitude taken by America, is a proof of their revocation, or of his return to the principles of justice."

Mr Monroe, in his reply, dated October 28, to this letter, adverts to Mr Russell's letters, and states, that it might have been fairly presumed, that the new evidence afforded of the complete revocation of the French decrees, so far as they interfered with the commerce of the United States with the British dominions, would have been followed by an immediate repeal of the orders in Council.

Mr Foster, in reply, dated Oct. 31, insists again, that "where proof can be obtained of the decrees being in existence, we have it, namely, in the ports of France, in which vessels have been avowedly seized under their operation since Nov. 1."

THE PRESIDENT AND LITTLE BELT.

Mr Foster, in his correspondence on this subject, demands the immediate disavowal of the act of aggression committed by the President, and requires a just reparation.

Mr Monroe states, that no orders of a hostile nature had been given to Commodore Rodgers.

Mr Monroe subsequently transmits the result of the Court of Inquiry on Commodore Rodgers.

Mr Foster replies, that he shall transmit it to his Government without delay.

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

Mr Foster, in a letter of the 2d July, protests against the occupation of West Florida by the United States. Mr Monroe, in his reply, dated on the 8th, argues, that the province formed part of Louisiana, which was ceded to France, and bought of France by the United States. Mr Foster, on the 5th September, calls upon the American Government to explain the conduct of Governor Mathews, in attempting to subvert the Spanish authority in East Florida.

Mr Monroe replies, that Spain has committed spoliations on American commerce, and that America looks to East Florida to indemnify her for them.

In an American paper of the 5th December, we have the report to the House of Representatives of the Committee on Foreign relations, on the President's message. This document is quite decisive in its tone, more so than any that has hitherto appeared in America, and plainly intimates that war must be the issue of the present fluctuating state of relations between the two powers. With this view preparations, both naval and military, are recommended, and merchant vessels are to be allowed to arm under certain regulations, that they may be able to defend themselves against the British cruizers. If this proposal is carried into effect, war must very speedily be the consequence.

The American papers also contain the annual financial report of Mr Gallatin, the Secretary to the Treasury; from which it appears, that the amount of the permanent revenue for the year 1812, is 6,600,000 dollars, and the annual expenditure 9,200,000, leaving a deficiency of 2,600,000.

It is proposed that this deficiency should be provided for in the present year by an addition of 50 per cent. to the present duties, and a continuance of the temporary duties called "the Mediterranean Fund," these being sufficient for the purpose, and preferable to a new internal tax. As, however, the revenue for the years after 1812, it is estimated, will not exceed that of the present year, Mr Gallatin urges upon Congress the importance of providing a permanent annual revenue of nine millions of dollars in order to meet the current expences of Government, interest on the national debt, &c.

SPAIN

Digitized by Google

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

(FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.)

EXTRACTS OF OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM LORD WELLINGTON.

"Frenada, Dec. 4, 1811.

"Don Carlos D'Espagne has informed me, that he attacked the enemy on the 28th of November, on their retreat from the Sierra de Francia, between Miranda and Endrinal, with a detachment of Don Julian Sanchez's infantry, and a detachment of the regiment de la Princessa. On their arrival at Endrinal, they were attacked by Don Julian Sanchez, with his cavalry, and were obliged to form in a square.

"Don Carlos informs me that the enemy suffered considerable loss; and that his troops got possession of some of the money, of which the enemy had plundered the inhabitants of the Sierra de Francia."

"Frenada, Dec. 12.

"The enemy have made no movement of importance in this quarter, since I addressed you on the 4th inst.

"I have received accounts from Cadiz to the 30th of November; General Ballasteros had been obliged again to retire. It appears that the enemy have brought some troops from Grenada to act upon General Ballasteros, as well as the division under General Semele, belonging to the 1st corps.

"The official accounts from Valencia come down as far as the 20th of November. The enemy had not at that period made any progress in their attack upon General Blake's position, in front of the town. The Chiefs of Guerillas Duran, El Empecinado, and Espoz y Mina, had been very active and successful in their operations against the enemy."

FROM COLONEL GREEN, IN CATALONIA.

"Vich, Nov. 11.

"I feel very great satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that success has continued to favour all the enterprizes of the Baron Eroles. From Cervera he marched by the Seo de Urgel to Puigcerda, dispersed the regular and militia force of the enemy, to the amount of about 1500 men, the latter suffering considerable loss. The Baron has succeeded in making contributions of different kinds, corn, specie, &c. to the amount of upwards of 50,000 dollars from France; indeed his small columns have entered Languedoc, much farther than has been known since the wars of succession.

"His contributions were levied with that judgment and exactness that they were seldom opposed, the militia in very few instances attempting resistance, and the villages in many confessing the justice of a retaliation.

"The division of the Baron then returned into Spain by the Val de Queroll; and two days ago I accompanied him to the Gariga, with the intention of attacking a convoy from Gerona to Barcelona, but the convoy having returned, I came to this city, which is for the moment head-quarters. Indeed, whenever the convoy shall attempt a passage, it will inevitably meet with a severe loss, a circumstance in the present state of the French army in this province, I should conceive to be avoided if possible; but the necessity of Barcelona now has become so great, that the loss would be nearly counterbalanced by the inconvenience.

"At present no day arrives but the enemy lose men, and none but the Spanish arms gain recruits and confidence."

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 22.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

NAPOLEON, &c.—The Senate, after having heard the Orators of the Council of State, has decreed, and we ordain as follows:—

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE OF 20TH DEC. 1811.

The Conservative Senate, &c. decrees—

"Art. 1.—One hundred and twenty thousand men of the conscription of 1812, are placed at the disposal of the Minister, for the purpose of recruiting the army.

"2.—They shall be taken from the Frenchmen who were born between the 1st of January 1792, and the 31st of the same year.

"3.—The appeals and their periods shall be determined by the regulations of the public administration.

"4.—The present Senatus Consultum shall be transmitted by a message to his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

"We direct and ordain that these presents, having the great seal of state affixed to them, and being inserted in the bulletin of laws, shall be addressed to all Courts, Tribunals, and Administrative Authorities, in order that they may inrol them

Digitized by Google

them in their registers, attend to them themselves, and cause them to be observed by others, and the Grand Judge, the Minister of Justice, is charged to cause and superintend their publication.

"December 20, 1811.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

The French Government, which has been actively occupied in promoting the cultivation of beet-root, to prevent the necessity of importing sugar from the West Indies, has ordered that a very large track of land on the banks of the Elbe should be planted with this article.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CONSPIRACY IN MEXICO.

(Translated from the Havannah Gazette.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

"I was repeatedly informed last night, that a conspiracy was to take place this day, in this capital. I immediately communicated the intelligence to the Junta of Public Safety, which, with its accustomed zeal and activity, discovered the truth of this iniquitous plan. Their principal object was, to seize my person, to unjoint the Government, and introduce anarchy and discord, the greatest of all public evils, with which the wretches intended to satiate their vile passions. My constant attention for the tranquillity of this capital, the felicity of which I have so much at heart, prompted me to take those measures of precaution which the public have witnessed; and I had the satisfaction and joy to see that the valiant troops, and the generality of the inhabitants of this noble city, are as much attached to my person as they are faithful to their King.

"The principal persons concerned in this iniquitous plot have been discovered and arrested, and the police is with the greatest activity endeavouring to secure the rest of the conspirators, who will be immediately punished with that rigour the law directs.

"FRANCISCO VENEGAS, Viceroy.

"Mexico, August 3."

By letters that have been received, we learn that the three principal promoters of the conspiracy were publicly executed in Mexico, and that many others would soon suffer, amongst whom are a number of ecclesiastics and attornies; that about 300 persons had been sent to the Castle of St John de Ulica, in Vera Cruz; and, finally, that the greatest tranquillity now reigns in Mexico.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOSS OF THE HERO, ST GEORGE, AND DEFENCE.

The following articles from Amsterdam and Copenhagen, contain the melancholy intelligence of the loss of St George, of 98 guns, and the Hero and Defence, 74's, with a number of smaller vessels, on their return from the Baltic, last month:—

"Amsterdam, Dec. 26.

"We have received from the Texel details which cannot fail of being afflicting to humanity, occasioned by a gale of wind experienced in the North Sea. The ships overtaken by this tempest, formed, as it appears, part of a convoy of more than 100 sail, returning from Sweden to England, laden, it is believed, with warlike stores. At break of day, the 25th December, after a most dreadful night, a frigate, two brigs, and a ship of the line, were perceived at about a league distance from the coast of the Texel. The ship of the line was entirely dismasted. Two brigs have been driven upon the coast, where they were wrecked.

"Two brigs belonging to his Majesty, and the privateer Furet, saved 136 men from a ship which was wrecked, and have brought an English brig into the Helder. The Captain of the Furet declares, that he saw a ship of the line, which he believes to be the Hero, perish, without its being possible for him to render them the least assistance."

Amsterdam, Dec. 30.

Among the number of English ships lost or sunk off the Texel, are the following:

The Hero of 74 guns—crew lost.

The Centurion, of eight carronades—crew lost.

The Grasshopper, of 18 guns, and a crew of 120 men, and 16 passengers, ran aground, was afterwards got off and conducted into the road—the pilot only perished.

The Archimede, a transport brig, lost—20 of her crew saved.

The Flora transport, of 359 tons, laden with 1500 barrels of powder, and 250 chests of arms, each containing 20, sunk—a part of the crew has been saved; a great

Digitized by Google

great number of the chests and arms are expected to be recovered,

The Rosina, of 150 tons, returning in ballast—the Captain and 17 men drowned.

The Buckman, from Baltimore, returning in ballast, sunk—the Captain and 13 men lost.

A brig sunk between Campen and Bergen.

In all 147 men have been saved.—(Moniteur, January 3.)

Copenhagen, Dec. 31.

Advice has been received here of the English Admiral's ship St George, of 98 guns, commanded by Adm. Reynolds, and the Defence of 74 guns, Captain D. Aitkins, having, on the morning of the 24th of December, been stranded on the coast of the Barony of Ryssenteen, in the district of Rinkooping. The crew of the first named ship is said to have consisted of 850 men, and that of the last 530, exclusive of Officers. In half an hour after the Defence struck, she went entirely to pieces, and the whole of the crew were drowned, with the exception of five seamen and one marine, who saved themselves on pieces of the wreck. The body of Captain Aitkins was washed on shore. In the afternoon of the following day a part of the St George's cabin and stern frame, on which a number of people were standing, was perceived from the shore; and pieces of the mast being cut away, a number of people got upon it, of whom, it is supposed, but very few can have escaped, as the waves and current, which ran strong southerly, with the wind at N. N. W. washed the people off it before they could reach the shore. Some endeavoured to save themselves on a raft, but who, according to report, had perished. Accounts had likewise been received from Lerwig, stating that the St George was entirely sunk, and only 12 men of her crew saved. The ship was above 300 fathoms off the shore. The six men saved out of the Defence have, on examination, declared, that the first cause of this misfortune was the St George having lost most of her masts in a gale of wind while off Laland, in the Belt, and consequently, when she came into the North Sea, could not easily be brought into stays, or keep up with the fleet which came out from Wingoe, near to Gottenburgh, on the 16th of this month. As it was blowing a heavy gale, Admiral Saumarez gave orders for the Defence and Cressy to keep close to the St George. The Hero and some smaller ships were directed, as the wind was against them, to return back to Wingoe, while a part of the merchant vessels which had left the other ships of the line, shaped their course for England. The St George and Defence kept the North Seas five days, in a dreadful gale from W. N. W. W. and S. but at length had to combat with a terrible tempest from the N. W. until they were lost.

LIST OF CAPTURES, &c. FROM THE ENEMY.

(From the London Gazette.)

May 23.—Sixteen French gun-boats, taken and burnt by the Sir Francis Drake, off Rembang, in the East Indies.

July 31.—Six gun-boats taken by the boats of the Procris, off Indramay river, East Indies.

August 29.—The King of Rome, French privateer, of 10 guns and 46 men, by the Weazle sloop, off Cyprus.

October 11.—Three gun-boats, in the gulph of Salerno, by a party of marines and seamen belonging to the Imperieuse, who gallantly stormed a fort, by which they were protected; obliging treble their numbers to fly in all directions.

—24. The French privateer Syrene, of six guns and 61 men, off cape Blanco, by the Guadaloupe sloop of war.

Nov. 30.—French letter of marque Le Comte Renaud, of 24 guns, laden with spices, sugar and coffee, by the Rover sloop of war.

Dec. 1.—A convoy of one chase maree and six merchant vessels, burnt and driven on shore near the Isle d'Aix, by the Arrow schooner, and the boats of the Colossus and Conquestador.

The Danish privateer Skanderbeik, of 10 guns and 36 men, by the Ranger sloop of war.

The French lugger L'Heureuse Etoile, of four guns and 12 men, by the Censor gun-brig.

The Danish cutter, Commodore Sullen, of four guns and 18 men, by the Forward gun-brig.

—9. French privateer La Courageuse, of 14 guns and 79 men, off the Eddystone, by the Rhin frigate.

—11. French privateer Anacreon, off the Dogger Bank, by the Prince of Wales hired cutter.

—12. French lugger Le Brave, of 16 guns and 60 men, off Dunkirk, by the Desiree frigate.

—18. A large French privateer, of 18 guns and full of men, driven on shore and destroyed,

Digitized by Google

destroyed, off Cape Levie, by the Thracian sloop of war.

—9. Le Rodeur, French privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men, between Dover and Calais, by the Royalist sloop of war.

—25. A French national brig, with troops on board, driven on shore near Calais, by the Locust gun-brig, and beaten to pieces by the surf.

—31. The Danish privateer Alvor, of 14 guns and 38 men, off St Abb's Head, by the Egeria sloop of war,

Jan. 6.—Le Furet, French privateer, of 14 guns and 56 men, off Folkstone, by the Royalist sloop of war.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING.

His Majesty's physicians have been examined before Committees of both Houses of Parliament. Their evidence, which is, in both cases, in effect the same, is in substance, as follows:—

Dr Heberden considers his Majesty's recovery improbable, but not hopeless. He does not expect the King will recover.

Dr Munro considers the present mental health of his Majesty "insane;" his recovery very improbable, but he does not entirely despair.

Dr Simmons.—"His Majesty's mental health is much deranged—his recovery improbable, but not hopeless."

Dr John Willis.—"His Majesty's mental health is in a high degree of derangement, and his recovery very improbable, but not impossible. Has not an expectation of recovery."

Dr Baillie.—"Within the last two or three days (the examination was on the 14th) his Majesty's mind has been entirely lost in error—does not expect recovery.

Sir H. Halford.—"Recovery very improbable."

Dr R. Willis.—Recovery all but impossible."

ANOTHER MOST DREADFUL MURDER OF A WHOLE FAMILY.

On the night of the 19th December, another most sanguinary murder was committed at No. 81, Gravel Lane, London, only a few yards distant from the scene of blood in Ratcliffe Highway, recorded in our last number. Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, the neighbours opposite to the house just mentioned were alarmed by a cry of "Murder!" coming from a person in his shirt, who was descending from a two pair of stairs window by the sheets of his bed knotted together. On his reaching the street, he informed those who were assembled by his cries, that there were murderers in the house, in the act of assassinating the whole family. An alarm was instantly given, and two resolute men, armed themselves with axes and pokers, and broke open the door, when, dreadful to relate, they first found the mistress of the house and the maid-servant lying upon one another by the kitchen fire, with their throats cut from ear to ear. On continuing their search, they proceeded to the cellar, where they found the master of the house quite dead, one of his legs broken, and his head nearly severed from his body. The scene of this horrid affair was the King's Arms public-house, and the unfortunate persons murdered, are, Mr and Mrs Williamson, the landlord and landlady, and their servant-maid Biddy, an Irish girl.—The person who made his escape by the window, as above described, was a lodger, of the name of Turner. He states, that, when in bed and asleep, he was alarmed by a great noise below; he then went cautiously down stairs, where he saw a man in a flannel jacket, rifling the pockets of the landlady, Mrs Williamson, who was then lying near the kitchen fire, apparently lifeless. Turner then came to the resolution of getting out of his window, which, by the aid of the bed-clothes, he effected.

The unfortunate sufferers were all dressed and going about their usual business when they were murdered, and it is supposed that the savages who committed the barbarous act had entered the house upon pretence of obtaining refreshment, a short time before the landlord shut up his house for the night.

It is much to be lamented that, as in the case of Mr Marr's family, the perpetrators of these savage barbarities escaped the vigilance and activity of the different police officers in London in endeavouring to discover and bring the miscreants to justice has hitherto been ineffectual. A person of the name of John Williams, an Englishman, and formerly a sailor, was apprehended a short time after; and underwent several examinations, in the course of which, such circumstances appeared against him, as left little doubt in the minds of most people, that he had been engaged both in the murder of the family of Mr Marr and Mr Williamson. By an unpardonable neglect, however, on the part of those to whose custody he was committed, Williams found

Digitized by Google

found means a few nights after his apprehension to put an end to his own life, in the cell in which he was confined, by strangling himself with his handkerchief, one end of which he had tied round his neck, and fastened the other to the post of his bedstead. The post was so short, that his legs and thighs were upon the ground, so that he was obliged to sit down as it were, to accomplish his purpose; and to effect it in that way, must have been a work of long time and difficulty.

On searching the apartment of Williams, at his lodgings, a pair of bloody trowsers, with several other articles of his apparel stained with blood, and a French knife—also blood stained, were found. The maul which was found in Mr Marr's shop, after the murder, has also been identified by the landlord of the house at which Williams lodged, as one which had been long about his house, and which he used for breaking coals. These facts, together with the suicide of Williams, sufficiently confirm his guilt. It is certain, however, that he must have had accomplices; but how many, or who they are, as yet remains undiscovered.

The body of Williams, after being exposed, amidst the execrations of the populace, through the streets of London, was buried in a cross road, near the scene of his guilt, and a stake driven through the body.

EARTHQUAKES.

On the morning of the 30th November last, about twenty minutes before three, a shock, resembling that of an earthquake, was felt very generally in the towns of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, and vicinity. It was instantaneous, and caused such a tremendous motion in many houses, that as many as twenty families were awoke by it, and sprang out of bed to ascertain its cause. To many persons whom it awoke, it appeared as though some heavy body had been moved in the lower part of the house, and shook its whole fabric; to others, it was a sudden motion of the bed, as though caused by the main strength of a person standing near it; the furniture in their rooms cracked, and the handles of the chairs moved as by an electric shock. Several soldiers on guard said that it was attended by a hollow rumbling noise; and several people belonging to vessels in the harbour described the water as violently agitated for some minutes. It appears to have lasted inland near a minute.

On the 18th instant, a similar shock was felt in Oxfordshire and the neighbouring counties. Accounts from Tetsworth, Bletchindon, Radley, Wolvercot, and many other villages, mention, that the windows were much shaken, and in many houses the shock was plainly felt by the alarmed inhabitants; it was accompanied by a deep rumbling noise, similar to the sound of a distant discharge of heavy ordnance. A gentleman of Oxford, walking in Christ Church Meadow, heard this noise very plainly, and, from its uncommon sound, he immediately guessed it must proceed from an earthquake. In some places this noise was heard for upwards of ten minutes.

Sir W. Drummond conceives, that he has discovered, in Malta, the burial place of Hannibal. He adduces several reasons for thinking, that although Hannibal fell in Bythinia, by the perfidy of King Prusias and the Roman General Flaminius, yet his ashes were brought from thence to repose among his countrymen and relatives at Malta. It appears, that in the year 1761, in the district of Ben Ghisa, in Malta, was discovered a sepulchral cave. In the wall of this cave was a hollow square, in which was cut, in Phenician characters, the epitaph annexed, which Sir W. has thus translated—

The Inner Chamber of the Sanctuary of the Sepulchre of Hannibal.
Illustrious in the consummation of calamity,
He was beloved.
The people lament, when arrayed
in order of battle,
Hannibal, the son of Bar-Melech.

Sir W. D. argues, that the name of the district of Malta, where stands this sepulchre, *Ben Ghisa*, is a corruption of what ancient writers intended by the family of Amilcar *Giscon*, which was nearly related to that of Amilcar *Baraca*, or, by transposition, *Baraca Amilcar*, would be the Punic Order; and, as on the tomb, *Bar-Melech*.

IRELAND.

Digitized by Google

IRELAND.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Dublin, Jan. 8.

About eight days ago, a meeting was held of the Trustees of the Charity School belonging to the Catholic Chapel in Church Street. The schoolmaster neglected to attend at the usual hour, and arrived in a state of intoxication, as the trustees were about to disperse. He was severely reprimanded for his absence, and required to state the reason of it. He endeavoured to excuse himself, saying that he had been detained by important business; but, as his duty required that all his time should be devoted to the school, the trustees refused to admit any such excuse, and then he stated broadly that he had been engaged in the business of the new association, to one division of which he said he was Secretary. The nature of this association was inquired of him, and he gave the following account—

That it was an association instituted for the purpose of separating Ireland from England by force of arms; that it had also for one of its objects the extirpation of heresy; that, however, the most active person he knew of in it was a Mr Fisher, a Protestant, who had assured him and the other persons he engaged in the plan, that it had the sanction of the Catholic Committee, and that Mr Hay was their private secretary; that he had been supplied with a blunderbuss, and many others were armed, as it was easy to procure arms out of the stores of the Castle! and that an attack was shortly to be made in Dublin, as they were assured that the garrison was at present very weak.

Such was the substance of the statement made by this man. The trustees adjourned to the next day, and then called him before them. Being sober he wished to conceal or retract the facts, but, being closely pressed, he admitted that he had become a member of such an association, and repeated the account he had given the preceding evening, with this addition that he believed the name of Fisher was not a real, but an assumed name. The trustees instantly dismissed him from his employment as a schoolmaster, and endeavoured to make him sensible of the crime he had committed, and of the evident falsehood of the representations that had been made to him.

These facts were made known by the trustees of the charity school to the Catholic Committee, and by that body communicated to the Attorney-General.

January 9.

Keegan, the schoolmaster, whom we mentioned yesterday, is in the Tower, and many gentlemen were on Tuesday examined before Mr Pole and the Attorney-General, with regard to his disclosures in their presence.

January 21.

We understand a special commission will be issued for the trial of Keegan. We also learn, that two persons, Adams and Quartermas, have been committed to prison charged with being concerned in the conspiracy.

The Catholic Committee met according to adjournment, on the 23d December and the chair was just taken by Lord Fingal, when Mr Hare, one of the police Magistrates appeared, who inquired whether it was not the Catholic Committee, and being answered in the affirmative, informed the meeting that he had authority to disperse it, as an illegal assembly. Some altercation took place, when Lord Fingal told the Magistrate, that the meeting was assembled for a constitutional purpose and that he would not quit the chair unless compelled. Mr Hare then handed Lord Fingal from the Chair, which was immediately taken by Lord Netterville who was in like manner displaced by Mr Hare. The meeting then broke up.

An aggregate meeting of the Catholics was held some days after, at which several resolutions were proposed, expressive of their sense of the indignity offered to the Catholic body in the forcible dispersion of the Committee, of the right of the subject at all times to petition the legislature, for a redress of grievances; and of the determination of the Catholic body to persevere in that measure untill all the remaining disabilities should be removed.

SCOTTIS

Digitized by Google

Scottish Chronicle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

ON the 8th Jan. came on before this Court, the trial of John Hog, changekeeper in North Leith, and formerly carrier between Perth and Edinburgh, accused of entering the packet Abo, a prize vessel, lying in the wet dock, Leith, on the 11th of September last, and stealing from the hold of said vessel, fourteen pieces of printed cotton, and three pieces of plain cloth.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and there being no objection made to the relevancy of the libel, a jury was chosen, and the trial proceeded.

A number of witnesses were called, from whose testimony it appeared, that the Abo was captured by his Majesty's frigates, Ithalion and Tartar, and consigned to Mr David K. Whytt, merchant in Leith, as prize agent. On the night of the 11th of September, after eight o'clock, while William Brown and John Campbell tide-waiters, and David Adamson, weighing porter, were walking along the north side of the new wet dock, they observed two men, coming towards them, with parcels under their arms, from one of which a parcel fell; they immediately seized one of the men, who proved to be John Hog, but the other made off, leaving the parcels he carried. Hog said the goods were his own, but was answered, that they must see what they were; and they accordingly took the parcels on board a brig and examined them while Hog remained on the quay. When they had examined the parcels, they returned to Hog, and told him, that they were to lodge them with the collector of the customs, and if he could prove they were his property, they would be returned. The goods were accordingly lodged there, and thirteen pieces of goods being shewn to Brown, Campbell, and Adamson, they swore they were the same they had seized, having foreign marks on them, and one of the pieces being cut in a remarkable manner. The cloth was also identified by Mr Grimes and John Henderson, belonging to the customhouse, and was afterwards brought to the Council Chamber, Leith, when Hog was apprehended and examined.

It also appeared in evidence, that the Abo and several other prize vessels, were kept by Hugh Simons, a sailor, and his son Hugh Simons, a lad about 14 years of age. The father deponed, that he knew nothing of the theft, but the son said he was on board the vessel when the robbery was committed, and had a share of the booty, which he afterwards conveyed on board another prize vessel, but which was recovered when he was apprehended. He said the robbery was committed by L. Pritty and another man he did not know. He was a tall stout man, but he could not swear that Hog was the person.

The last witness examined for the Crown, was Lionel Pritty, tide-waiter in Leith. He deposed that Alex. Forster and himself had the charge of the Abo, and relieved one another—that on the 9th of September, Hog proposed to him to take some goods from the vessel, saying there was no harm in it as she was a prize; he, however, refused on that occasion, and also did the same next day, when a similar proposition

Digitized by Google

proposition was made by Hog to him.—On the evening of the 11th, he, alongwith Hog, went on board the Abe, and having forced open a hatch which communicated with the hold, the witness took out the goods from a large truss, which was afterwards divided, the boy having rather the largest share to secure his fidelity. The boy was present all the time, and brought a light to enable them to divide the spoil. That the witness and Hog walked along the north wall of the quay, when he stumbled and let fall one of the parcels, on which some Customhouse officers came up, but he left the goods, and went off. He knew the officers, one of whom afterwards spoke to him on the subject, and advised him to go away. The witness also said, that Hog was to pay him for his share in ready money.

Two declarations which Hog emitted before the Magistrates of Leith, were read, in which he denied all knowledge of the robbery, and accounted for his having the parcel, by saying they were given him by a sailor he did not know.

Some witnesses were examined in exculpation, whose evidence was not very material.

The evidence for the Crown was summed up by the Solicitor General, and by Mr John Haggart, Advocate for the panel.—The Lord Justice Clerk concluded the trial by a very candid and impartial address to the Jury, who were appointed to return their verdict next day at 10 o'clock, which they did accordingly, all in one voice finding the panel Guilty.—The Solicitor General restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment; on which the Court sentenced him to be transported beyond seas for 14 years.

Counsel for the Crown, the Solicitor General and Henry Home Drummond, Esq. Agent, Mr Hugh Warrender, W. S.—For the pannel, John Haggart and D. Maclaurin, Esqrs. Agent, Mr John Somerville.

The trial of James Beadie, and John Lindsay Crawford, accused of forging certain deeds, was to come on the 9th January, but, on account of the absence of some material witnesses, was delayed till 3d February next.

RIOTS IN EDINBURGH.

We regret to state that on Tuesday night, the 31st of December, being the last of the year, and on that account devoted by immemorial usage, and the custom of the place, to innocent festivity, the streets of Edinburgh were disgraced by a series of riots, outrages, and robberies, hitherto, we may truly say, without any example. During almost the whole of the night, after eleven o'clock, a gang of ferocious banditti, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, infested some of the leading streets of this metropolis, and knocked down, and robbed, and otherwise most wantonly abused, almost every person who had the misfortune to fall in their way.—After they had fairly succeeded in knocking down those of whom they were in pursuit, they proceeded immediately to rifle them of their money and watches; and the least symptom on their part, of anxiety to save their property, was a provocation to new outrages, which were persevered in, until their lives were endangered. One person, we have heard of, who, after being knocked down, made several attempts to preserve his watch; when he was so abused and kicked, on the head, and in the breast, and stomach, that he was glad to escape with his life. Another gentleman, in the same unhappy predicament, succeeded in preserving his watch, though it was pulled so violently that the chain was broke, which, together with the seals, he lost. We have heard of many other instances of outrage, but it is unnecessary to enter farther into particulars.

These outrages were chiefly committed by a band of idle apprentice boys, regularly organized for the purpose, and lurking in stairs and closes, from whence they issued, on a signal given, in large bands, and surrounded and overwhelmed those who were passing by. By the vigilance of the magistrates, who were on the streets, or otherwise actively engaged in the duties of their office, until about five o'clock on Wednesday morning, several of these rioters were apprehended on the spot, some of them with the stolen articles in their possession, and the most vigilant inquiries were set on foot, with a view to root out this nefarious combination against the peace of society, by bringing to exemplary justice the perpetrators of these outrages.

A reward of one hundred guineas was offered by the Magistrates for the discovery of the offenders.

We are sorry to add, that on the 4th January, Dugald Campbell, a police officer, died of the wounds he received on the first day of the year.—And on the 7th, Mr James Campbell, clerk to a company in Leith, also died of the wounds he received on the same occasion. Two rewards of 100 guineas each, was offered by the Magistrates, for the discovery of the murderers.

On

Digitized by Google

On the 21st of December, between eight and nine o'clock, the following melancholy accident happened in Edinburgh. A house in Blair's close Castle-hill, opposite the city's reservoir, suddenly blew up with a great explosion, and the inhabitants in the floor above, were instantly precipitated along with the falling ruins, into the cellar below. A room in the second floor was also blown up; in which there was luckily no person at the time of the accident. The house immediately caught fire, which, however, was soon got under, when the persons who had fallen along with the rubbish were taken out. The house immediately above the cellar, is inhabited by a man of the name of Campbell, his mother, and three women lodgers, with three children. Campbell was much scorched; his mother was killed—one of the women had her thigh bone broken and was much scorched. The other two were also greatly burnt and bruised. The children were not much hurt. The unfortunate sufferers were all sent to the Royal Infirmary.—The Magistrates, police, and firemen soon attended, and the fire was got under in a short time. The gun-powder which occasioned the explosion, was, it is supposed, concealed in the cellar. One of the women died in the Infirmary some days after.

Helen Kennedy, daughter of James Kennedy, farmer in Burnsworklees, has been committed to Dumfries jail; accused of having poisoned Thomas Siothart, farmer in Burnswork, and his servant maid, on the 9th of December, by infusing arsenic in the water which had been put upon the fire, in order to make the porridge for breakfast, of which, however, she would not participate, under pretence that that sort of food did not agree with her, and therefore breakfasted upon bread and beer.

Thomas M'Nair, slater, who was condemned for highway robbery by the High Court of Justiciary, was executed at Falkirk on the 26th of December, pursuant to his sentence. A strong party of military attended. It is 118 years since any person suffered at Falkirk.

On Monday the 30th of December, two men broke into a house in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, and stole a watch and a pair of pantaloons. One of them was soon after apprehended, and after examination was committed to Dunfermline jail. The watch was found in his possession. Next morning on the jailer opening the room where he was confined, he was found quite dead, having hanged himself by means of his handkerchief.

Another Comet.—The following extract from the French papers, states, that a new comet has just been seen:—

"A new comet has just been seen the constellation of Eridanus—it was seen by M. Pons at Marseilles on the 16 ult.—The thick weather did not permit it being seen at Paris before the 5th instant; on that day, at 11 hours 1 minute of mean time, its right ascension was 64. 23. and the declination 18. 34. S. The apparent motion of the comet in right ascension, is retrograde and very slow, and the motion in declination carries it towards the northern hemisphere.

"It is not visible by the naked eye; with very good glasses, its nucleus, the light of which is vivid, is surrounded with a light cloud, but not the slightest trace of a tail is to be seen.

"It was announced that, on the 4th November, at 7. P. M. there was seen at Berne, in the direction of E.N.E. a comet above the horizon; and it was added that the tail was turned directly on the side of the horizon. It will not be unnecessary to remark, that these indications cannot in any measure relate to the comet discovered by M. Pons, first, because on the 4th Nov. this comet was still below the horizon at eight at night, and next, because it rises in the South East and has no tail. It is probable that the Astronomer of Berne mistook the Nebulous of Andromeda for a comet.

At the Imperial Observatory,
December, 1811.

Glasgow, Dec. 24.—The new comet was seen on the evenings of the 22d and 23d inst. at our Observatory. Its position has varied considerably in declination from that given by the French Astronomers for the 5th December. It is now very near the Equator. Its appearance, when viewed in the 10 feet Herschellian, with a power of 250, is extremely beautiful. The nebulous cometary mass is condensed and appears bright, notwithstanding the vicinity of the moon. There is at present a fine double star a little to the south west of it. The rapidity of its motion is evident, even in the common telescope, in the interval of one day. Its situation has been carefully determined on both evenings by a series of azimuths and altitudes with the great Astronomical circle constructed by Mr Through-

Digitized by Google

Throughton. It is still in the extended constellation Eridanus.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DEC. 24. 1811.

This day, the Prince Regent appointed his Royal Highness William Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the Red, to be Admiral of the Fleet, in the room of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. deceased.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 31. 1811.

The Prince Regent has appointed Richard Wellesley, Esq. to be one of the Lords of the Treasury, in room of the Hon. William Elliott, resigned.

The Prince Regent has also appointed the Rev. Dr William Jackson to be Bishop of Oxford, in room of the Rev. Dr Charles Moss, deceased.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 21.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, to appoint, Geo. Douglas, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Kincardine, in the room of Adam Gillies, Esq. appointed a Lord of Session.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 30. 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the following officers to take rank by brevet as undermentioned; their commissions to be dated 1st January 1812.

Lieutenant Generals Sir Paulus Æmilius Irving, Bart. George Harris, Richard Vyse, William Viscount Cathcart, K. T. Banastre Tarleton, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Knt. Gordon Forbes, John Floyd, Oliver de Lancey, Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. James Stuart, John Whyt, Andrew John Drummond, John William Earl of Bridgewater, William Maxwell, George Earl of Pembroke, K. B. John Earl of Chatham, K. G. Alexander Campbell, William Morshead, Francis Dundas, Alexander Ross, Hon. Francis Needham, and Henry Pigot —to be Generals in the Army.

Major Generals, Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. Samuel Dalrymple, William Johnstone, Rowland Hill, Hon. William Stapleton, Denzil Onslow, Sir John Murray, Bart. Hon. Charles Hope, Sir George Pigot, Bart. Frederick Maitland, John Leveson Gower, Martin Hunter, John Lord Elphinstone, Richard Earl of Donoughmore, Hon. John Abercromby, Sir W. Carr Beresford, K. B.—to be Lieutenant Generals in the Army.

Colonels William Raymond, Terence O'Loghlin, George Murray, James Kempt, J. H. C. de Bernewitz (with temporary rank) Wilhelm de Dorenberg (with temporary rank) Henry Chester, Evan Lloyd, Matthew Sharp, John Lindsay, D. L. Tinling Woddrington, Richard Blunt, Henry Bayly, Richard Hulse, Francis Slater Rebow, George Stracey Smith, Hon. E. M. Pakenham, Henry M'Kinnon, Sir Thomas Richard Dyer, Bart. Robert Rollo Gillespie, Henry Conran, Joseph Baird, William Wheatley, William Henry Pringle, James Hare, Oliver Thomas Jones, Philip K. Skinner, and Andrew Ross—to be Major Generals in the Army.

Jan. 4. 1812.

Lieutenant Generals Anthony Farrington, and Ellis Walker—to be Generals in the Army.

Major General William Twiss—to be Lieutenant General in the Army.

Colonels Flower, M. Sprowle, of the royal artillery, William Borthwick, do.; C. N. Cockson, do.; William Johnstone, of the royal engineers, and John Burton of the royal artillery—to be Major Generals in the Army.

Robert William Duff, Esq. of Fetteresso, has presented Mr John Stirling to be minister of the parish of Peterculter, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Mr George Mark. He has also presented Mr John Bower to be minister of the parish of Maryculter, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr William Paul.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 12. At Berwick, the Lady of Sir Chas. Monck, a daughter.

— At Sundrum, the Lady of John Hamilton, Esq. jun. of Sundrum, a son.

— The Viscountess of Hinchinbrooke, a son and heir.

13. At Riddell, Lady Francis B. Riddell, a daughter.

— Mrs Scott, St John Street, a son.

15. At Edinburgh, Lady Ann Wharton Duff, a daughter.

— Viscountess Pollington, a son.

17. Mrs S. Laing, St Andrew's Square, a son.

— Mrs Forbes, of Callender, a daughter.

19. At Glasgow, Mrs Dennistoun, a son.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell, of Skipness, a daughter.

21. Mrs Campbell, Abercromby Place, a daughter.

22. At

Digitized by Google

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Wm. Miller, a daughter.

23. At Ashkirk Manse, Mrs Hamilton, a daughter.

25. The Lady of Colin Mackenzie, Esq. Advocate, jun. of Kilcoy, a son.

— The Countess of Oxford, a son.

29. Mrs Allan, Charlotte Square, a son.

— Mrs F. Gordon, a son.

31. At Levenside, the Lady of John Blackburn, Esq. a son.

— The Lady of Hope Steuart, Esq. of Ballechin, a daughter.

Lately, at Quebec, Lady Prevost, a son.

— In Cadogan Place, London, the Lady of David Scott, Esq. a daughter.

— The Right Hon. Lady Lucy Taylor, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 16. Mr James Muir, surgeon, Paisley, to Miss Margaret M'Farlane, eldest daughter of Daniel M'Farlane, there.

— At Dumbarton, Mr Robert Mackenzie, Jun. writer, to Miss Elizabeth Anstruther Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Niel Campbell, Esq.

— At Hutton Bank, James Cunison, Esq. of Jerviston, to Miss Jessie Bryson, daughter of John Bryson, Esq. of Hutton Bank.

17. At Lincluden Cottage, Thomas M'Meeking, Esq. of Miltonish, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Morin, Esq. of Ellisland.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Mackinnon, merchant, Catherine Street, Edinburgh, to Jean, second daughter of Mr William Moffatt of Damhead, near Edinburgh.

18. At Shutterflat, the Rev. Andrew Symington, Paisley, to Jane eldest daughter of Robert Stevenson, Esq. of Shutterflat.

20. At Beech-hill, the Reverend John Halket, minister of Cupar Angus, to Grace, second daughter of Charles Hay, Esq. of Beech-hill.

— At Earlston, Mr James Burgess, merchant, Edinburgh, to Miss Jane Wilson, youngest daughter of the late Mr Thomas Wilson, Earlston.

23. At Dumfries, Henry M'Minn, Esq. merchant, to Miss Mary Ann Crosbie, eldest daughter of Thomas Crosbie, Esq. merchant there.

— At Hawick, Mr William Whitehead Winterbottom, of Huddersfield, to Miss Isabella Dickson, eldest daughter of Archibald Dickson of Housebyers, Esq.

— At Atcham, the Rev. James Craig, of Dalserf, Lanarkshire, to Miss Dixon, of Atcham-Grange, Shropshire.

26. The Reverend Daniel Struther, minister of the Relief Congregation at Waterbeck, to Miss Isabella, daughter of Mr William M'Craith in Cloneyard, parish of Colvend.

28. At Sheriffston, Adam Longmore, jun. Esq. of Exchequer, to Ann, only daughter of the late John Forsyth, Esq. of Deanshaugh.

30. At Dumfries, Mr William Fisher, to Christian, youngest daughter of Mr John Barclay, Scotlandwell.

31. At London, Thomas Buchanan, Esq. to the Honourable Catherine Abercromby, youngest daughter of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby.

Jan. 1. 1812. At Leith, George Forsyth, Esq. master of his Majesty's ship Venus, to Miss Ann M'Lagan youngest daughter of William M'Lagan, Esq. late of Donavourd.

3. At Paisley, Lieutenant John Henning, to Miss Alicia Berry.

— Lord Palmerstone, to Miss Sullivan; and Lawrence Sullivan, Esq. of Pontsborne Park, Herefordshire(the bride's brother) to Miss Eliza Temple, Lord Palmerstone's sister.

6. At Arniston, Captain Cochrane, royal navy, eldest son of vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. and Governor of Gaudaloupe, to Miss Ross Wishart, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ross, Bart.

— At Wigton, Nathaniel Nelson, Esq. of Springfield, to Miss Barbara Agnew, second daughter of Nathaniel Agnew, Esq.

— At Glasgow, David Jeffery, Esq. architect and builder, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late George Kenniburgh, Esq. merchant.

— Mr Andrew Marr, piano-forte-maker, to Elliot, youngest daughter of Mr Robert Clark, cabinet maker, Edinburgh.

10. At Bridgend, Mr John Scott, plumber, in Edinburgh, to Marion, only daughter of the late Mr Thomas Purvis, Earlston.

DEATHS.

March 4. On the passage from the Isle of France to Madras, Lieutenant George M'Kenzie Grant, of the Hon. East India Company's service, and son to the late Dr Grant of Inverness.

August

Digitized by Google

August 22. In the British camp near the city of Batavia, Lieutenant Kenneth M'Kenzie, (third son of the late G. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Pitlundy,) of the 5th regiment of Bengal native infantry, and Assistant Deputy Commissary General with the armies serving against Java, under the command of his Excellency.

27. At Fort Cornelis, Batavia, (Island of Java), Dr John Leyden. This gentleman accompanied Lord Minto, in his expedition to Java, for the purpose of acting as interpreter to his Excellency, and of aiding him in forming those arrangements by which the property of our new colony was to be secured. Thus has been lost to his friends, to his country, and to mankind, in the full vigour of life, a character who was amply qualified to delight and enlighten the world. He went to India in 1802; he was employed a short time before his death in translating the gospels into various Oriental languages. To his other attainments, Dr L. added that of poetry; and it is no small honour to him to have been associated with his countryman, Mr Walter Scott, in preparing for the press, the work by which that gentleman first became known to the world as a poet, viz "The Ministrelsy of the Scottish Border." But the work by which Dr L.'s poetic fame is most likely to be established, is entitled, "Scenes of Infancy, descriptive of Teviotdale," which was written on the eve of his departure for India.

— At Bombay, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of that Presidency, where he was long and deservedly respected.

Sept. 14. At Shrewsbury, United States, Major-General Green, one of the early promoters of the American Revolution.

October 18. At Dantzic, Baron Alexander Gibson, in the 83d year of his age, for many years his Majesty's Consul there.

— At Bartholomew, Samuel Rowley, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's squadron on the Jamaica station.

Nov. 2. At Edinburgh, Lieutenant Malcolm Macleod, of the 1st West India regiment.

9. At Edinburgh, Captain James Harvey, of the 27th foot.

10. At St Andrew's, the Rev. Dr John Trotter, Professor of Church History.—Endowed with a warm heart, and a vigorous enlightened mind, he possessed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

11. In Dublin, Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, brother of the Countess Dowager of Erroll, and of the late Lord Wallscourt.

12. At Lisbon, Brigadier-General Colman, in the Portuguese service. His death was the consequence of fever and debility, brought on by exertions in his profession too great for his constitution. He was buried at Lisbon, on the 14th, with distinguished military honours. His funeral was attended by all the Portuguese regiments in garrison, and all the English General and Field Officers of our army in that city, including Generals Leith, Sir Stapleton Cotton, Peacock, Stopford, &c. By the death of this very amiable and respectable gentleman and excellent officer, the valuable place of Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons becomes vacant.

— At Leven, in the prime of life, after long and painful sufferings, Mr Andrew Brown, surgeon, most sincerely regretted.

— At Roucan, Mr James Kelton, farmer.

— At Dumfries, John Callender, aged 102.—He was in the service of George II. as a non-commissioned officer of marines for several years in the East Indies, in his younger days, and afterwards as a soldier in the 30th regiment of foot, in the West Indies and Gibraltar.

13. At Dumfries, Mr William Comrie, Supervisor of Excise.

15. At Loanhead, James Reid, Esq. late manufacturer, at Sciennes.

— At Edinburgh, Richard, son of Mr George Irvine, one of the Masters of the High School.

— At May Park, aged 91 years, Sir James May, Bart. of Mayfield, in the county of Waterford, which county he represented for 46 years. He was grandson to Lord Besborough, and nephew to Poer, Earl of Tyrone. He is succeeded by his eldest son the present Sir Edward, M. P. for Belfast, and father to the present Marchioness of Donegall.

16. At Edinburgh, aged 67, Mr John Donaldson.

— At Howden, Hugh, second son of Dr Gregory, physician in Edinburgh.

— At Falkirk, in the 19th year of his age, Mr Gray Wilson, son of the Rev. Dr Wilson.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Kennedy of Underwood.

— At

Digitized by Google

17. At the Manse of Kirknewtown, the Rev. William Cameron, minister of that parish, in the 60th year of his age, and 36th of his ministry.

18. At Wester Addieston, Mr George Pillans, much regretted.

— At Bristol, aged 106, Mr William Ellis.

— At Kello House, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of George Buchan, Esq. of Kelso.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr Daniel Lamb, builder, aged 65 years.

21. At Dublin, Dr Hall, Lord Bishop of Dromore. Dr Hall was only consecrated Bishop of this see on the preceding Sunday.

— The Hon. Lawrence Pleydell Bouverie, third son of the Earl of Radnor.

22. At St Ninian's, Mr William Niven, late merchant in Glasgow.

23. Mr Peter M'Killer, for many years well known in Carlisle as a drover. While driving some beasts at Stanwix, apparently in good health, he fell down and instantly expired.

24. At Maybole, the Rev. James Mather, of the associate congregation there.—As the pastor of a church, he was faithful and diligent; as a subject of the state, loyal and patriotic; as a Christian, circumspect, inoffensive, and pious.

25. At Eppling, Sir Thomas Coxhead, formerly M. P. for Bramber, aged 77.

26. At Blenheim, her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough.

— At Greenock, George Christie, Esq. Agent for the Bank of Scotland there.

— Mrs George Williamson, Parliament Square.

— At Barnes Common, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Esq. Bart. M. P. for Shrewsbury.

27. At Houston Mill, in the county of East Lothian, in the 93d year of his age, the celebrated Andrew Meikle, inventor of the improved threshing mill; and at Known Mill, on the 29th ult. his son George Meikle, who invented the water wheel, erected at Blair Drummond.—To the Meikle family, Scotland, and the agricultural world in general, are much indebted. The mill for making pearl or hulled barley was first introduced by them into this country. The Water Wheel at Blair Drummond will always remain a lasting monument of their ingenuity; and the improved threshing mill may be safely pronounced the most valuable implement in the farmer's possession, and taking all its advantages into consideration, the greatest agricultural improvement that has been introduced into Great Britain during the present age. Andrew Meikle has left two children behind him, a son and daughter; and it was a great consolation to him, in his dying hour, that he was enabled to leave them in comfortable circumstances, by the voluntary donations of his grateful countrymen.

28. At Foswell Bank, Colonel John Henderson of that place.

29. At Leith, Mr William Robertson, shipmaster, aged 73.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr William Thomson, printers-joiner.

Dec. 1. At Abdie Manse, the Rev. Robert Thomas, minister of Abdie.

3. At Aberdeen, in the 89th year of his age, after a tedious illness, the Rev. Dr Gordon, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, &c.

— At Montrose, Miss Agnes Gardner, daughter of the deceased David Gardner, Esq. of Kirktonhill.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Leslie, widow of the late Abraham Leslie, Esq. of Findrassie, after a long and very distressing illness, which she bore with much patience and resignation.

7. At Edinburgh, Forbes Bowie, wife of Henry Martin, upholsterer, Lawnmarket.

— At Camberwell, Dame Frances Gardner, relict of the late Sir William Baird, of Saughtonhall, Bart. eldest daughter of Colonel Gardner, of Bankton, and of Lady Frances Erskine, sister of the late, and aunt of the present Earl of Buchan.

8. In London, the Right Honourable Theophilus Jones.

— At Warblington, Hants, in the 20th year of his age, Hector Alexander Monro, Esq. of Novar.

— At Edinburgh, John Robertson, Esq. writer there, aged 86.

9. At Edinburgh, John Cunninghame, of Balgownie, Esq.

— At Tregoyd, Breconshire, the Right Hon. Marianna Devereux, Dowager Viscountess Hereford.

10. At Crieff, the Rev. James Barlas, Minister of the Associate Congregation there, in the 67th year of his age, and 45th of his Ministry.

— At Dawlish, Mrs Grant, mother of the Master of the Rolls.

— At London, the Right Honourable Lady Huntingfield.

13. At

Digitized by Google

13. At the Manse of Croy, in the 22d year of his age, Mr Alexander Calder, preacher of the Gospel.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY.—At Society, near Queensferry, on the 10th Dec. Isabella Mennell, aged 3 years. On the 11th Dec. William Miller Mennell, aged 7 months.—On the 13th Dec. Mary Mennell, aged 7 years, and Margaret Mennell, aged 5 years, son and daughters of William Mennell.

16. The Right Rev. Dr Charles Moss, Bishop of Oxford, Chancellor of Bath and Wells, &c. His Lordship had the misfortune to break a blood-vessel some time ago, from the effects of which he never recovered.

17. At Aberdeen, George Tower, Esq. several years a respectable magistrate of that city.

18. At Glasgow, in the 81st year of his age, the Reverend George Thomson, formerly preacher of the Gospel there.

— At Burnside, George Lorimer, Esq. of Holmhead.

21. Sincerely lamented, the gallant veteran Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the fleet of England.

— At Bathgate, the Reverend Walter Jardine, in the 72d year of his age, and 31st of his ministry, deeply lamented.

29. At Forfar, David Mann, writer.

Jan. 11. 1812. At Dalkeith Palace, his Grace Henry Scott, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Marquis of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Dalkeith, Sanquhar, and Drumlanrig, Viscount Nith, Torthowald and Ross, Lord Scott of Eskdale, Douglas of Kinmount, Middlebie, and Dornock:—Also Earl of Doncaster and Lord Tynedale in England, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Edinburgh and Roxburghshire, Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c.—His Grace was born in 1746, and succeeded his grandfather in 1753.—He was the only son of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, by Lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John, the Great Duke of Argyle. In 1786, his Grace married Elizabeth Montagu, only daughter of the last Duke of Montagu, by whom he has issue, Charles William, now Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and Henry James, Lord Montagu, and four daughters; viz. the Countess of Courtown, Countess of Home, Marchioness of Queensberry, and Countess of Ancram; all of whom have families.

His Grace is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Charles William, Earl of Dalkeith; who married Harriet, daughter of the late Viscount Sidney, and has several children.

His Grace succeeded at an early age to a princely fortune, which gave him the means of indulging his natural disposition to public spirit and private liberality, to which purposes, accordingly, a considerable part of his immense funds were known to be applied. He was exceedingly affable in his manners; and what deserves to be recorded of a person so greatly exalted both in rank and fortune, was generally accessible to the poor. As a landlord, his liberality was well known; he was easy of access, and always ready to take an active part in any scheme of benevolence and humanity.

Price of Stocks.

1811–12.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Dec. 30.	—	1 dis.	—
Jan. 6.	230½	½ dis.	63½
13.	—	¼ dis.	62⅝
20.	231½	½ dis.	62⅞
27.	232½	¼ dis.	62⅝

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1811–12.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Dec. 26.	74	120	42	54	27	37	56	62
Jan. 6.	68	115	41	54	27	38	54	60
13.	64	118	40	52	26	37	55	61
20.	56	116	35	48	26	36	55	61
27.	54	112	33	47	24	32	56	62

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1811–12.	Oatmeal.			Pease and Barley Meal.		
	Bolls.	Price.		Bolls.	Price.	
Dec. 31.	420	19	00	56	17	00
Jan. 7.	370	18	00	40	16	00
14.	370	18	00	34	16	00
21.	430	19	00	45	17	00
28.	450	20	00	53	17	00

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1811–12.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Dec. 27.	42	54	31	36	21	26	20	26
Jan. 3.	43	52	29	33	20	25	19	24
10.	42	51	30	35	19	24	19	25
17.	42	51	30	34	19	25	19	23
24.	44	51	30	37	20	27	20	25

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR FEBRUARY 1812.

With a View of Threave Castle, in Galloway.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for February	82
High Water at Leith for March	ib.
Description of Threave Castle, in Galloway	83
Varieties, Literary and Miscellaneous.	84
Thoughts on the Improvement of the Police of Edinburgh	ib.
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History	85
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts	86
Effects of Fashionable Education, illustrated in the History of Billy Hopeful	89
Description of the Ruins of Sparta. From Chateaubriand's Travels	97
Description of the Red Sea in Palestine. From the same	101
Account of the Inhabitants of Jerusalem. From the same	102
Biographical Sketch of General Mack	105
Biographical Sketch of the Count D'Artois	107
Rites observed at the Indian Temple of Juggernaut. From Buchanan's Christian Researches in Asia	109
Proceedings of the Highland Society of Scotland	113
Trial of John Lindsay Craufurd and James Bradley, for falsifying papers	115
Proceedings of the Wernerian Society	723

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

A Breefe Memorialle of the Lyfe and Death of Dr James Spottiswood, Bishop of Clogher in Ireland	ib.
The Scottish Adventurers; or, the Way to Rise, an Historical Tale; by Hector Macneill, Esq.	127
New Works published in Edinburgh	131
Literary Intelligence	ib.

POETRY.

Prologue and Epilogue to the Tragedy of Helga	134
On the Death of Mr Archibald Campbell	135
Ode on the Death of Dr John Leyden, Author of the Scenes of Infancy	136

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords	137
—— of Commons	138

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

East Indies—Final Reduction of Java	143
Sweden	144
Spain and Portugal	145
United States	149
South America	ib.
Domestic Intelligence	150
Ireland	ib.

SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.

High Court of Justiciary.—Trial of Alexander Cain	151
Court of Session	152
—— of Teinds	ib.
Appointments	154
Births	ib.
Marriages and Deaths	155
Stocks and Markets	160

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.

From Jan. 25th, to Feb. 25th, 1812, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain.	Weather.
Jan.					
26	29.92	40	45	0.05	Rain
27	29.5	44	46	0.15	——
28	29.41	43	45	——	Clear
29	29.1	40	43	——	——
30	29.45	41	48	——	——
31	29.5	32	39	0.02	Showers
Feb. 1	29.64	39	45	0.31	Rain
2	29.63	42	46	——	Clear
3	29.5	40	44	0.35	Rain
4	29.6	41	45	0.11	——
5	29.7	39	42	——	Cloudy
6	29.3	43	46	——	——
7	29.81	32	40	0.01	Showers
8	29.95	32	44	——	Clear
9	30.	34	40	——	Cloudy
10	29.8	42	42	——	Clear
11	29.49	40	42	0.02	Showers
12	29.46	38	50	0.1	Rain
13	29.5	32	40	0.53	——
14	29.31	36	42	——	Clear
15	29.5	32	40	0.01	Snow
16	29.71	32	42	——	Clear
17	29.51	38	38	0.52	Rain
18	29.94	29	42	——	Clear
19	29.1	42	54	——	——
20	29.84	45	53	——	——
21	29.6	44	50	——	——
22	29.92	44	45	01.	Rain
23	29.5	42	48	——	Clear
24	29.75	32	40	——	——
25	29.29	37	42	0.05	Rain

Quantity of rain,..... 2.33

High Water at Leith, For March 1812.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Su. 1	3	59	4	14
M. 2	4	28	4	44
Tu. 3	5	1	5	17
W. 4	5	36	5	55
Th. 5	6	18	6	43
F. 6	7	12	7	46
Sa. 7	8	24	9	9
Su. 8	9	56	10	39
M. 9	11	16	11	49
Tu. 10	—	—	0	20
W. 11	0	45	1	11
Th. 12	1	37	2	2
F. 13	2	24	2	46
Sa. 14	3	7	3	30
Su. 15	3	51	4	11
M. 16	4	32	4	52
Tu. 17	5	14	5	36
W. 18	5	57	6	21
Th. 19	6	46	7	15
F. 20	7	47	8	25
Sa. 21	9	7	9	53
Su. 22	10	35	11	11
M. 23	11	43	—	—
Tu. 24	0	7	0	30
W. 25	0	51	1	10
Th. 26	1	27	1	44
Fr. 27	1	59	2	15
Sa. 28	2	31	2	46
Su. 29	3	1	3	15
M. 30	3	31	3	47
Tu. 31	4	2	4	18

MOON'S PHASES FOR MARCH, 1812.

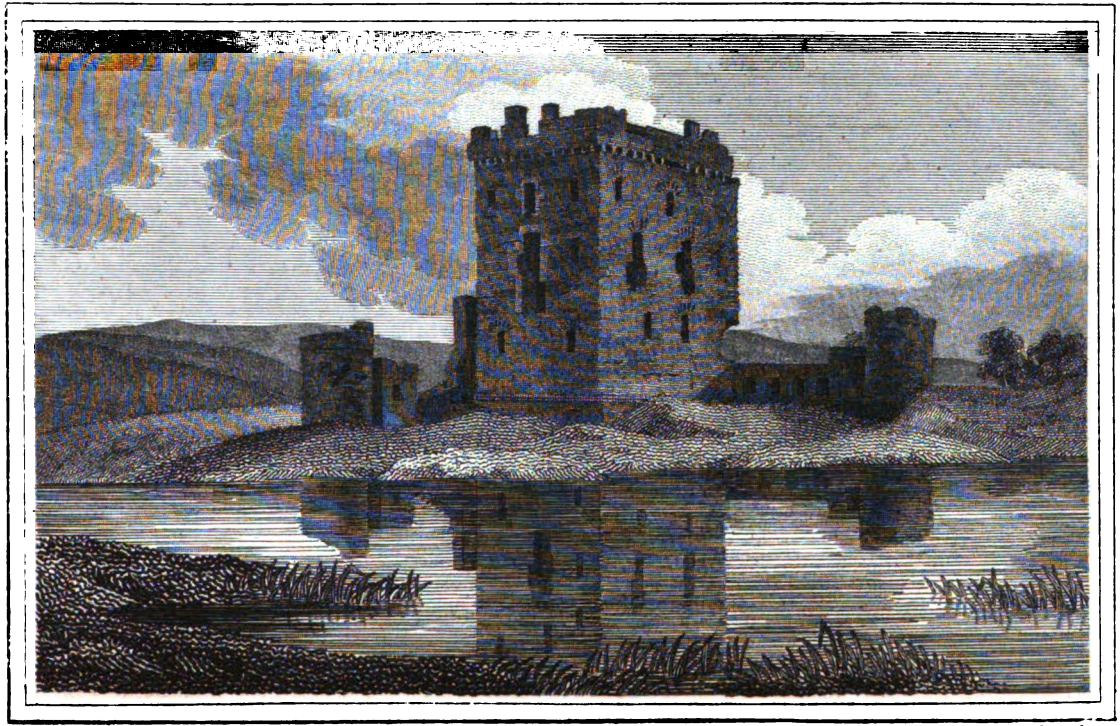
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	M.	H.	
Last Quart.	6	48	9	morn.
New Moon	13	19	6	morn.
First Quart.	19	55	10	even.
Full Moon	28	8	0	midn.

March 11. Court of Session rises.
20. Sun enters Aries 47m. past 5 afternoon.
21. Day and night equal.
22. Palm Sunday.
27. Good Friday.
29. Easter Sunday.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



THREAVE CASTLE.

Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR FEBRUARY 1812.

Description of Threave Castle, in Galloway.

THREAVE, or Thrieve Castle, is situated on an island (about sixteen acres in extent), formed by the river Dee, in the shire of Wigton. It is a place highly distinguished in the annals of that part of Scotland. Tradition reports it to have been the residence of the ancient lords, or petty kings in Galloway. Of the castle however, in which those chieftians resided, all traces are now obliterated. The present edifice is supposed to have been built by one of the family of Douglas. The origin of the name has been variously reported. We can attach no credit to one account mentioned by Mr Grose, that Thrieve was a contraction of *The Rive*; which name was given to a chieftian, on account of his riving, or plundering the whole neighbourhood. Others supposed the name to have been merely a contraction of the "castle of the Reeves."

In 1455, this castle became the property of the Scottish crown. In 1502 Sir John Dundas of Mochrum received the office of keeper, with 25 merks worth of land, called Granger of Threave; for which appointment he paid L.100 per annum. In 1524, it was granted to Robert Lord Maxwell and heirs, for the period of nineteen years. This family, who afterwards became Earls of Nithsdale, held it for more than two hundred years. In the time of Charles I. the Earl of Nithsdale maintained this castle and that of Caerlaverock, very gallantly, against the forces of the Covenanters; nor did he surrender, till authorized to do so, by a letter from the King himself, dated 15th September 1640.

In 1747, the castle of Threave, along with the other heritable jurisdictions, was united to the crown. It has since become the property of the Laird of Kelton.

The remains of the castle now consist of a large square tower, built of small slate-like stone, and surrounded at a little distance by an envelope, with four round towers, the curtains of which are pierced for guns. There are also the remains of a gate, which had been very strong.

Varieties,

Digitized by Google

Varieties, Literary and Miscellaneous.

BEGGAR'S OPERA.

IT is not generally known that the Beggar's Opera was written in Edinburgh. Mr Gay then lived in a small house in the Canongate which still exists; it is situated almost opposite the Gate of Queensberry House, and is at present (1812) occupied by a shoemaker of the name of Wm. Nicholson, and may be easily recognized by two small projecting roofs covered with tiles.

JEALOUSY OF ARTISTS.

The greatest artists, like the greatest authors, have not been exempt from the meanest jealousy.

Michael Angelo procured the banishment of Leonardo da Vinci from Florence. He endeavoured first to make Raphael pass for a plagiary, and then to raise up a rival to him in Bastian del Piombo.

When Dominichino had finished his celebrated picture of St Jerome, Lanfrank hastily got an engraving made at Bologna, of the same subject painted by Ludovico Carracci. He then caused this print to be circulated at Rome, and employed persons to point out certain resemblances to that of Dominichino, which might make the latter pass for a plagiary.

The fine pictures, which La Sueur had painted for the cloister of the *Chartreux*, were spoiled by artists jealous of his reputation. They cut off with a knife the finest heads, the most expressive features. It evidently appears that this instrument was employed with art, and by hands accustomed to drawing. Just and correct expressions are rendered ridiculous, by the skilful movement of the knife.

Thoughts on the Improvement of the Police of Edinburgh.

THERE is unfortunately no discussion which possesses, at the present moment, so urgent an interest, as that which relates to the preservation of public order in this great city. Within the last two months, a most disastrous change has taken place. That peaceable and virtuous department, which honourably characterized the most numerous part of the Scottish population, has been entirely broken up; and a system of robbery and atrocity has been organized, which places the life of every citizen every moment in danger. Any measure which might correct this degeneracy, and restore national manners to their original purity, would certainly be deserving of the most serious consideration. But this is an object which cannot be accomplished at once, and the means of attaining which, depend upon numerous and complicated circumstances. The immediate and urgent consideration is, how the person and property of the citizens may be secured from those attacks, to which they are incessantly liable. This has turned men's attention to the present very defective state of the system of Edinburgh police. Its imperfections indeed have, since its first institution, been very generally acknowledged; but recent events render it impossible longer to overlook them. Some of the causes of this insufficiency seem to be pretty generally observed. The superintendant, instead of being a judge, and (an anomaly in our constitution) a judge without appeal, ought to be an executive officer charged with maintaining the peace of the city, and detecting offenders. He ought to have the choice of his inferior agents, and to be made responsible for

Digitized by Google

for their properly discharging their duty. Efficient and active men would then probably be chosen; nor would a place in the police be considered as a mode of providing for decayed servants, or persons unfit for any other occupation. But I am particularly anxious to recal the attention of the public to what was formerly stated through the medium of your miscellany. No way, it is probable, can be found in which the city will be thoroughly guarded, unless by a stationary police. Men ought to be placed in sentry, at moderate distances, and communicating with each other by appointed signals. By this arrangement, whenever a disturbance arises, at any one point, the alarm is immediately given, and a strength sufficient to crush it may be speedily collected. I am happy to observe that this plan has been brought forward in the resolution of the society of Advocates, and I am led to hope, that the influence of so respectable a body, may lead to its adoption. There are only one or two details in which I cannot help differing somewhat from the sentiments of that learned body. They propose that a system of patrole should still be continued along with the stationary police. I cannot help thinking, that the one supersedes the necessity of the other. In attempting thus to support two establishments, we must either render both inefficient, or incur an expence altogether enormous. The number of men, it must be recollected, that would be required to guard the city in the manner I have been proposing, would be very considerable. Still less can I approve the proposal that the superintendant should be appointed by, and removeable at the pleasure of the sheriff of the county. No respectable man (and he who holds this office, should be highly so) would place himself in a situation where his continuance would be dependant on the caprice of a single individual. His appointment and removal would, we imagine, be most properly placed in the hands of the Magistrates, who have naturally the immediate superintendance over the peace of the city. Doubtless, he ought to be legally removeable at pleasure; but still with the understanding, as is usual in such cases, that provided he does his duty, and proves himself fit for his office, he shall retain it during life. M.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

February. THE first days of this month were very mild and genial. The yellow flowers of the Winter Aconite immediately peeped above ground; and they were quickly followed by the Snowdrop. The Missel-thrush was heard to sing.

— 8. In a garden at Canonmills, near Edinburgh, a common Jargonelle, (cuisse madame), on a wall with a S. E. aspect, began to expand its blossoms.

— 12. The Black Cock, (Tetrao tetrix) has, during the past winter, been occasionally seen in this neighbourhood. One was shot some weeks ago at Meadowbank; another at Barnbougle; and a third was observed a few days ago on Corstorphine Hill. I understand that a rare species of Sandpiper (Tringa nigricans, Lin. Tr.) has recently been shot on the beach at Portobello.

BOTANIC GARDEN. This garden still remains in the same forlorn state, which we have noticed and deplored at different times during the last three years. With an eminent

Digitized by Google

nent Professor of Botany, and a superintendant or head gardener every way qualified for his office, it seems to be a national disgrace, to suffer the finest plants in the collection to pine for want of room, or to rot owing to a deficiency of shelter,—by withholding a small grant of the public money, sufficient to renew or to raise the roofs of the hot-houses. The noble Dragon-blood tree (Dracæna draco), formerly mentioned, has for these two last years been occasionally pushing its strong leaves through the panes of glass; and if the roof be not speedily raised, the plant, by far the grandest of the kind within his Majesty's British dominions, must be inevitably lost! A large and splendid specimen of the Date Palm, (Phœnix dactylifera), has, at this moment, its elegantly pinnated fronds also bent back by the glass of the roof. We shall only remark, that it is impossible to believe that the true state of this Royal Garden can be known to the Prince Regent or his advisers.

Canonmills, N.
Feb. 27, 1812.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

HAVING always taken an interest in the progress of the Fine Arts in Scotland, we hail with pleasure the appearance of a master, who must undoubtedly rank in the first class of her landscape painters. Mr Wilson, a native of this city, has resided for some years in Italy, where he assiduously availed himself of the ample means of improvement afforded by that country, and the classic environs of Rome. He has executed several very finished representations of the scenery in the neighbourhood, which, along with others, he is now privately exhibiting here.

Mr Wilson, we understand, intends to have engraved under his eye, two prints from his principal landscapes, which contain views of Tivoli and of Rome. They are to be subscribed for at a guinea each. We consider him as entitled to every species of encouragement from the lovers of the arts.

We expect to be able, in our next, to present our readers with some observations on the principal pieces contained in this interesting exhibition.

Doctor Hutton, in reply to an observation of Dr Davy, has lately published the following account of the curious experiments made in 1774, at Schehallien. "About the year 1774, says he, "there was much conversation among some of the most scientific members of the Royal Society, about the universal attraction of all matter, and in devising some general and familiar proofs of it. It was then concluded that it would be a very decisive and, indeed, palpable proof, if it could be experimentally shown that any hill attracted a plummet, drawing it sensibly aside from the perpendicular direction towards itself.—After several reports of the Royal Society, Mr Smeaton announced that he had discovered the mountain Schehallien, one of the Grampian hills in the north of Scotland, possessing the desired properties in a very eminent degree; being a very lofty and narrow ridge, very steep, extending a great length east and west, and very narrow from north to south. This hill was in consequence deemed sufficiently convenient for making the experiment; and a person, who had been an assistant to Dr Maskelyne, at the Royal Observatory, was engaged by the society, and sent down to Scotland to take the

Digitized by Google

the necessary measures about the hill, to ascertain its shape and magnitude by horizontal measurements, and by vertical sections in a great many directions and situations; and, lastly, by placing a proper instrument and plumet against the middle of the sides of the hill, to observe by zenith distances, the deviation of the plumb-line towards the hill. Before the survey and observations were quite completed, at the request of the society, Dr Maskelyne himself went down to Scotland, to see how the business was carried on; and brought back the account of the survey, with the report that, having tried the plumet on the opposite sides of the hill, each side attracted it between 5 and 6 seconds from the perpendicular, and in fact, that the sum of the two opposite attractions was just equal to 11 6-16th seconds.—Thus, then, the original question was satisfactorily answered in the affirmative, viz. that the hill, a mass of dense rocks, did sensibly attract the plummet, and draw it aside from the perpendicular direction of the earth's gravitation, and that by a certain quantity. The next consideration was, whether and how these observations and measurements could be employed, in comparison with the magnitude and effects of the whole earth, to determine its mean destiny, in comparison with that of the mountain.—The magnitude and novelty of these nice calculations, the requisite portion of science and ingenuity for making them with effect, were such as appalled every mind, and every one shrunk from the task; when at the request of the president and council of the society, I undertook the performance; and, after incessant labour during the course of a year, produced the result of the whole, to the entire satisfaction of all the society. The account of these calculations was published in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1778, and in volume xiv. of my Abridgment of these transactions; and, though in a very condensed form, occupied no less than a hundred quarto pages in that work, containing only the results of many thousands of intricate calculations. The conclusion from all which was, that the mean density of the whole mass of the earth is nearly double that of the mountain, being to the former in the proportion of 9 to 5; *whence it appears that the density of the earth is about five times that of the water.*"

Dr. Reuben Mussey, of Massachussetts, lately published, Experiments and Observations on Cutaneous Absorption. These experiments show how the system may be supported in cases of emergency, without the reception of food by the stomach. They explain how extreme thirst may be allayed by sailors in distress, by the immersion of their bodies in salt water; as the salt will not percolate through the pores of the skin to increase thirst, though the water will be absorbed by the skin, and refresh, if not nourish them. In his first experiment he remained immersed "in a pretty strong watery infusion of the *rubia tinctorum*, two hours and forty five minutes." The urine he voided three hours after he left the bath, "was slightly tinged with red, and treated with a solution of the common sulphat of iron, it gave a tinge of a purplish brown." In the second experiment, "I continued" says he, "three hours in the madder bath. The portion discharged five hours after leaving the bath was a little deeper-coloured than common Sherry, or Sicily wine. Treated with the sulphat of iron, a strong purplish brown precipitate was produced." In the several succeeding

Digitized by Google

succeeding experiments, the results were similar, the third excepted; in which however he remained immersed but one hour and five minutes. In his subsequent experiments, he tested the urine voided after he had been into the madder bath by the "caustic or moderately-carbonated potash, which turns urine slightly tinged with madder of a cranberry red." To detect whatever there might be of fallacy in the experiments, the caustic potash was put into urine, in which there could be none of the colouring principle of the madder, and no change took place in the colour of the urine. We consider these experiments as involving points of the deepest consequence to the perfect knowledge and skilful treatment of the human body.

The new Astronomical Observatory at Gôttingen will be completed with the utmost expedition early in the ensuing year. Harding, the celebrated discoverer of Juno, is, in the mean time, at the king's expense, gone to Paris, to confer with the astronomers of France.

Halle has experienced, in a very distinguished manner, the patronage of King Jerome and his ministers, who seem to be zealous to afford succour to the arts and sciences. The finances of this academic institution lately amounted only to 50,700 franks, whereas the expences exceeded 106,300 franks; the deficiency has, however, been supplied; and the annual salaries augmented with 8,100 franks. This University sustained a considerable loss by Reil's removal to Berlin.

The literary institutions of Franconia have been considerably augmented from the funds of the suppressed school at Closterbergen; and the Pædagogium, which continues to be directed by the Chancellor Niemeyer, and which, for the education of youth, is one of the most flourishing and best-regulated schools of the country, receives equal, and in some respects greater, support from the King of Westphalia, than it used to receive from the King of Prussia. The botanic garden, under the immediate care and direction of Sprengel, is, for variety and rarity, particularly distinguished among the German University gardens. The library alone receives annually from King Jerome, the sum of 1,800 dollars, for the purchase of new books and other necessary articles.

M. Louis Petit Radel, a member of the Institute, has been long occupied with the developement of a general theory relative to the primitive establishments of Italy and Greece, and he has accordingly dedicated his attention to the ruins of ancient cities. The city of Tarragona, the walls of which were built by the Scipios, has excited the most lively interest, and he has discovered that the stones then used by the Romans were all marked with Celtiberian characters of an age much anterior.

A Monsieur Cronstat, a French chemist, who has lately arrived in London, has astonished our sugar-bakers by the exhibition of a new and shortened process for refining sugar. He effects, in two or three days, what has usually been performed by the ordinary process only in as many months; and, what is equally important, he produces the finest sugar from the present refuse of the sugar-houses. Should the process be made public, we shall introduce it into the Scots Magazine. We are, however, enabled to state, at present, that the new process does not require the use of bullocks blood, and other offensive materials hitherto employed by the sugar-bakers.

Effects

Digitized by Google

Effects of Fashionable Education, illustrated in the History of Billy Hopeful.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

A CONSIDERABLE time ago, you and your readers were made acquainted with my eventful history as a Teacher. As my principal attention has always been directed to the classics, I know little or nothing of chemistry, and hence my admirable plan of *Polite Education*, formerly hinted at, is very much in *statu quo*. On applying to several gentlemen of chemical celebrity, I find no difference of opinion as to the practicability, and advantage of the plan. The only difference of opinion exists as to the mode of applying this admirable scheme. One thinks it may be best effected by a shock of *Electricity*, another by an *Injection*, and a third thinks it may be most successfully administered in a *Magnum Bonum*. In the mean time, till I can bring my plan to maturity, I think I cannot better serve all ranks of society, than by sketching the education and biography of *Billy Hopeful*.

I am, Sir, yours, &c,
MALCOLM M'DOMINIE.

11th Jan. 1812.

BILLY HOPEFUL was an only son, whose mother died when he was three years old. By his father he had the prospect of an estate, worth L.500 a year. His uncle, who inherited the family estate, had reached the wrong side of fifty, was still unmarried, so that our ng hero, on the demise of his r and uncle, had a fair pro- t of succeeding to at least 00 a year, besides considera- expectations from maiden s, grand aunts, &c.

me time in the summer of *February* 1812. 1763, I received from Squire Hopeful, our hero's father, a pressing invitation to dinner. I had already been his parochial schoolmaster upwards of four years, without receiving any similar attention, or indeed any attention whatever. I was therefore totally at a loss to account for the honour now conferred, and it more than once occurred to me, that the company was to consist of a batch of drunken farmers in the neighbourhood, and that poor Malcolm was invited to be the butt of the company. Be the event or the intention what they might, I deemed it prudent to accept the invitation. Having put on my best coat, my triple cocked hat, my fringed muslin cravat, my ribbed black and white stockings, my priest-gray waistcoat, and a pair of new shoes purchased expressly for the occasion; and having made above fifty resolutions not to get tipsy, I repaired to his honour's at the hour appointed.

On entering the room, to my very great surprise, I found the company consisted of Squire Hopeful, his son Billy, a natural son named Horatio, and Misses Euphemia, Dorothea, Jemima, Clementina, Xantippe, and Penelope, all antiquated maiden aunts or cousins, of the right worshipful family of the Hopefuls. Such a sight totally disconcerted me, and to tell the truth, might have disconcerted a much greater adept in the art of bowing than ever I could pretend to be. I therefore made my awkward bow as well as I could, and instantly seated myself on my centre of gravity on the nearest chair. This first embarrassment over, I soon found myself tolerably easy, as the gentleman himself, and the ladies, were extremely attentive. It now occurred to me (for I was at that time a good looking young fellow) that his honour had

went

Digitized by Google

sent for me, in order to offer me the hand of one or other of said ladies, with a situation in the custom house or excise.

Dinner at last appeared, and after it a bottle of wine, when the Squire relieved my anxiety by addressing me as follows. "Mr MacDominie, I have heard that you are a schollard, thoff I am no great judge of them kind of things. My natural son Horatio (a boy about five) I mean to place under your care. The ordinary schoolfees are 6s. a year, but I mean to allow you 10s. which, you know, is very handsome." I nodded assent. In continuation he informed me, that he had boarded him with an old woman within a few yards of my school, at 2s. per week. That his brother Billy's old clothes would serve him well enough, and that the *cumulo* expence of the boy might be about seven pounds per annum.

This important affair being settled, he told me he wished to take my opinion on a matter of infinite importance, namely, the education of his son and heir Billy; and having descanted on the youth's great expectations, the antiquity and heroic deeds of his ancestors, &c. &c. asked me ingenuously what I would do, were I in his place? He made a solemn pause, and the ladies were all attention. If the boy were mine, said I, I would send him along with Horatio, and treat them exactly alike.

What a scene followed. The Squire was completely petrified, or rather horrified. Miss Jemima fainted. Miss Clementina's eyes reeled in her head with indignation, and the other ladies quitted the room with precipitation. After this hurly burly was appeased, and Misses Jemima and Clementina had left us, the Squire told me, I had said a more impolite and improper thing, than ever proceeded from a human mouth, adding, with uncommon emphasis, that it would be monstrously shocking to treat a legitimate like an illegitimate child.

Finding it needless to argue the matter farther, I told him he was the best judge, and could take his own way. I took my leave as soon as decency permitted. At the time appointed Horatio was sent to school, and by the time he was fourteen, had made himself master of all the inferior branches of education, necessary for business, besides a sufficient knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics. He was bound apprentice to a merchant of some eminence, who in process of time, gave him a small share of the concern, as a reward for his industry and honesty. From one step to another he gradually ascended, and at the age of forty had secured a handsome competence with which he retired and purchased a small estate near the spot of his nativity. You would not imagine he had one drop of the blood of the Hopefuls in his veins, for he never seduced a female, broke a porter's head, demolished a lamp, fought a duel, or killed a fox in his life.

Our hero Billy was only three months younger than his illegitimate brother Horatio. From the great tenderness of his friends, and the infinity of different plans daily suggested for his polite and genteel education, he was allowed to gallop about, with a servant to attend him, till he was nine years old, before any thing decisive was resolved on. The sextumvirate (if I may use an Iricism) of ladies before mentioned, were so much attached to him, that they could not bear him out of their sight, and as they lived together in one house in the genteel town of ——— where there was an academy, he was at last put under their charge. Nothing

Digitized by Google

thing was omitted, which could contribute to his ease or comfort. The warmest seat and the choicest morsel were always selected for him. Two chairmen were constantly in readiness to convey him to and from the academy, which stood at the distance of twelve yards. A servant carried his books, and a private tutor thought and studied for him. When there was the least cold or damp in the air, he was carefully kept at home; and even in summer, it was nothing uncommon to see him stuffed up in three pair of stockings, and half a dozen comforters.

Four years had now rolled on, whilst our hero, instead of making progress, had actually retrograded, in his studies. The least symptom of uneasiness on his part, was enough to throw the whole female sextumvirate into convulsions, and to this artifice our hero had recourse almost every hour of the day. It is recollected by some old people, that during the four years aforesaid, he ate ten thousand oranges, five thousand pounds of confectionaries, and was the terror of all the cats, kittens, lap dogs, and young children in the town.

At this period, a great and important crisis took place, in our hero's affairs. His father re-entered the holy state of matrimony, and his uncle in a month after also took unto himself a wife. Thus were our hero's prospects annihilated at one blow. It now became probable that, instead of being one of our hereditary *Fox-hunters*, l *Legislators*, he would be obliged elbow his way in the world, a- ong the industrious ranks of man- nd, and it therefore became ne- ssary to give him a substantial, ra- er than a polite education. The ale sextumvirate now no longer oked on him as the prop and re- sentative of the family, and could hear him cough, without betraying any symptom of uneasiness. The chairman, servant, and private tutor were dismissed; his pocket money was reduced from three guineas, to three shillings per week, and he was constrained to attend the academy regularly.

To any boy, but particularly to our hero, who was hardened in indulgence, dissipation and idleness, such a sudden change would have been insupportable; and he did not fail to resent it by every means in his power. He stole their prayer books, broke their tooth picks, burnt their wigs, demolished their spectacles, and fixed pins, and heckle-teeth in the cushions of the chairs, by which the posteriors of the whole sextumvirate were seriously injured. But his most notable manœuvre was played off on Miss *Jemima*, into whose tobacco pipe he put a quantity of gun-powder, which exploded, and deprived her of the sight of the right eye, besides setting her head dress on fire, to the imminent danger of her life. Our hero was turned out of doors, where he collected a rabble of his worthless associates, broke every window in the house, and went directly home to complain to his father of the barbarous treatment he had received. But the fame of the transaction had gone before him, and his father very properly received him with a horse-whip, locked him up all night in the cellar, and set out next morning with him to an academy at the distance of 300 miles.

Young Billy had now attained his 14th year, and continued in this new situation till he had completed his 17th with as little effect as ever: when he returned home, he could do neither one thing nor other, and his father was totally at a loss how to act, when by accident he fell in with Mr *MacSycophant*,

Digitized by Google

phant, who undertook to complete his education in six months. This gentleman was famous for the politeness and rapidity of his method of education, and was besides one of the politest, best bred men living. In the short space of time already specified, this gentleman taught *Billy*, English, Latin, Greek, French and Italian, all with the English accent. Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Euclid's Elements, genteel Geography, the projection of the Sphere, Mensuration of heights and distances, Geometry, Navigation, Algebra, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Chemistry, Gunnery, Fortification, Fencing, Military and Naval Tactics, Dancing, and the Manual Exercise.

At the end of the six months, he accompanied *Billy*, to his father's house, and delivered him up a complete gentleman and scholar. His father at first seemed to doubt the flattering account, but Mr *MacSycophant* (like Tristram Shandy's bull,) put so grave a face on the matter, that it was impossible to doubt a word he said. The father was nearly as great a numskull as the son, and could not detect him; the son had more slyness than expose himself; and as no body else had any business to interfere, the matter passed current not only for a fact, but prodigy.

Our hero now made choice of the *sea* for his future destination, and spoke of killing Americans (for the American war had now broke out,) in thousands. He set out amply recommended to Admiral —— then cruising off New York. The cutter which conveyed him, the third day after leaving Portsmouth, fell in with a French privateer. In the bustle preparatory to action, our hero, through downright fear, leaped overboard unperceived by any body, but a large Newfoundland dog, which plunged after him and literally saved his life. The privatee struck after the sixth broad side and when the bustle was over, thi faithful animal was seen swimmin round the ship with Billy in hi teeth, to the no small amusemen of the sailors, who after laughin at him for some time, at last too him aboard. He offered them L.50 to return to an English port, but as the vessel carried Governmen dispatches, this was impossible, bu they agreed for L.50, to put hin aboard the first vessel they me bound for Britain, and the ver next day he was sent on board ship bound to London.

He was now quite tired of a war like life, and wished to be Captai of a merchant vessel, to which, a he had learned Navigation, ther could be no possible objection, an his father got him appointed t the command of a ship of 200 tons bound to Quebec from Leith. Af ter taking in a sufficient quantity of compasses, quadrants, telescopes azimuths, astrolabes, &c. they se sail, round the north of Scotland but the first land our hero fetche was the Cape of Good Hope. Her the crew deserted the vessel, an becoming urgent for their wages our young *Navigator* sold the shi and cargo to the highest bidder Having paid the crew, they tool their passage in a vessel bound t London, but our hero had formed the resolution of returning hom overland, to avoid the dangers, an disasters of the tempestuous *deep* Fully confident of his own abilities he sent home to his father by on of the crew, his *log book*, and th following elegant letter:

Kap of Gud Hop 18*th Guli* 170077

" Dir Feathar,

" Yu wil be gled to her, that I am saf aryved at the Kap of Gud Hop, whar I haf soled the sheep and

Digitized by Google

and Kargu to the bist Edventige. Yu wil sea by mi *Lug Buk*, witch I haf sint by Tomas Gons mi Mat, that I prefurmed wunders. I sal riturn ovr land furst hopertunty, and *akunt* to yu for the nat porseeds of the Vasal and Kargu. Ekspektin to sea yu shun.

"I am, Dir Feather, Yur
"Efekshoned Sun,
"WILLM HOPFIL."

This polite epistle will be perfectly intelligible to such of your readers as have received a genteel education, though it may be totally above the comprehension of those who have been educated in the substantial and vulgar way. This *lug buk*, (as he calls it) was kept in the same polite style. I shall here, for the instruction of the polite part of your readers, make a few extracts from it.

Gurnal of a Vog from Lith to Kebek.

"Gune 5d 170055. Salled from Lith with a fir wund. Gune 6t, at Nun, by absarfeshon fund wi wer in letude 67 dicrees, 95 minits north. Wund du Waist, Gune 7st paced the Pantalan Furth, wund Est and by Suth. Gune 8st, no absarfeshon. Sky cludi and havi shurs. Gune 9rd at Nun, ajustit the Kadrant, and Assimuth Kompace, fund the letude 70 dicrees, and 63 minits North Lonjetud 9 dicrees, 122 minits Est. &c. &c. &c."

No words can do justice to the emotions of the father on receipt of this letter. Three fifths of the ship and cargo belonged to the family of the Hopefuls, and as more than two years had elapsed since the ship was heard of, complete payment of both ship and cargo had been recovered from the underwriters, who now instituted a process for repayment, and obliged *Billy's* father to produce said letter and log book, and obtained a decree against the whole owners of the ship and cargo, with full expences of process.

Our hero's father was never less in humour with polite and genteel education than at present. Had Mr MacSycophant fallen into his hands, he would certainly have torn him to atoms. Fortunately he was 70 miles distant; but the diploma he had given young *Billy*, along with a letter he had written his father, on his appointment to the ship, and in which he declared our hero as well qualified to be a Naval commander as any man in Europe, were produced before the Court. Such a scene was never presented to any Judicature. Mr MacSycophant's character of our hero was in the most unqualified and hyperbolic strain of panegyric, whilst his letter and log book, spoke a very different language. Indeed our young naval commander kept such a journal as never had, and probably never will have, any parallel in Europe, for he often reckoned the easterly variation of the compass as high as 395°.

As this truly laughable and ridiculous scene was re-echoed, in the different newspapers from one end of the kingdom to the other, Mr MacSycophant thought it high time to decamp. Under pretence of bad health, he returned to his native country, France, having in the course of 10 years realized a fortune of L.15,000. It was discovered when too late, that his system of education was so rapid and genteel, that it could serve no earthly purpose whatever.

Our hero being assured that Britain was an island, and that it was impossible to return to it by land, was very much at a loss how to act. He was at present in possession of about L.3,000 from the sale of the ship and cargo. He therefore determined

Digitized by Google

termined to push forward to the East Indies, and make his fortune at once. He sailed on board a Dutch ship bound to Batavia, and thence to Bombay. The only acquaintance he had in this part of the globe was Lieutenant ———, son of one of our hero's father's tenants, an officer in the Company's service, who received him in the most friendly manner, and questioned him as to his intentions and future views in India.

But how surprised was he to find our hero determined to accept of no situation or office except that of Commander in Chief. He argued with him at full length, on the madness of such an attempt, and advised him to enter the Company's service as a cadet and rise by degrees, at the same time assuring him that there was no other mode, which would ultimately ensure success. Our hero, who always grasped at the *end*, without studying the intermediate steps necessary to attain it, told him, that he was a mean sneaking fellow, fit only to crawl through the inferior walks of life—That as for himself, he was born and educated a gentleman, and was determined to act as such. This said, he walked off, with an air of as much importance as if he had been the Emperor of China. Lieutenant ——, who was a well informed young man, from this instant, set our hero down as an arrant blockhead, and determined to have no further concern with him.

It is needless, as well as impossible, to enumerate one hundredth part of our hero's plans to raise himself to the rank of commander in chief, every one of which necessarily proved abortive. He had now sauntered away two years at Bombay, and reduced his finances from L3,000 to L100; longer delay would have been fatal; therefore he formed the virtuous resolution of ruining the British government in India at one blow, and with this view arrived at Seringapatam, and offered his services to *Tippoo Saib*, who was at this time introducing European military tactics into his army. Glad of such an acquisition, (for *Billy* blustered, and promised a hundred times more than the most skilful Generals could have performed,) *Tippoo* entered into terms with him.

The next day a regiment of infantry were drawn up, and *Billy* ordered to put them through the European exercise, in which they had already made considerable progress. Attention, bawled our hero. Very well, very well, by G—d. *Unfix bayonets*, the regiment remained motionless. *Unfix bayonets.* The regiment still remained motionless. Bl—st your souls, unfix bayonets. Here one of the officers reminded Billy that bayonets could not be *unfixed* before they were *fixed.* Very right, very right! Well, gentlemen, come to *attention* again. *Shoulder arms.* Vastly well done. *Ramm down cartridge.* Not a man stirred. *Ramm down cartridge.* Bl—st your eyes what do you mean. Here Billy was again reminded that they had no cartridge to ramm down. Very true! Well, gentlemen, come to the *shoulder* again. *Present arms.* Admirably done. *Fire.* Not a man stirred. *Fire. Fire.* All was motionless. *Fire.* D——n your souls, why don't you Fire. Because they have not *loaded*, exclaimed *Tippoo* in a rage, informing our *tactician* that he had no farther occasion for his services.

Poor Billy had no alternative but to retrace his steps to Bombay, with hardly L.10 in his pocket. On his arrival here he entered on board an Indiaman bound to London, and worked his passage home as a common sailor. He at last reached his father's house after an absence of

Digitized by Google

of six years, but literally in rags, and consequently in no trim to account for the nett proceeds of the ship and cargo. Things were now widely altered, since our hero's departure. Both his uncle and father had young families, and the sextumvirate of females had breathed their last. His reception was the very reverse of favourable.

Imagining however that the scenes he had gone through had at least taught him common sense, his friends provided him with decent clothes, and urged him to choose some occupation, but how were they surprised to find him make choice of Member of Parliament for the county. Seeing him the same fool as ever, his father compelled him to become apprentice to a haberdasher of some eminence. As I was in the custom of having some little dealings with this same shop, I shall present your readers with an account drawn out by our hero.

Makum Makdononi, Dr.

To 6 yerds Flanin at 2s. 2½d. - -	L.1	7	11½
To 3 yerds smal Kord at 2s. 10d. - -		15	9
To 2 pars Glufs at 3s. 2d. - - -		1¼	2

1*st Guly*, 170082. } By Kash in fool L. 3 15 19½
Resaved at this Det. by
Wm. Hopful.

It is almost unnecessary to inform you that our hero's polite education was not at all calculated this humble occupation. Here wever he obtained some indisct notions of money negotiations, d having discounted a draft on father to the amount of L.100, d embezzled his master's propero double that amount, he elop, and was not heard of for three ars; during which time he had tried a variety of projects for making his fortune, but without success. He was alternately seen riding in a coach, and driving a dung cart, dining on the greatest delicacies, or begging a morsel of bread. At last he ventured within a few miles of his native spot, and wrote a letter to his father, who sent him two suits of old cloaths and L.10, ordering peremptorily never to let him see his face. On receipt of this supply, he was as happy as a prince, and that very night spent every shilling of the money in a brothel.

Our hero's history now becomes pretty uniform, there is hardly a nation on earth which he has not visited. But his great and general resource was begging in the character of a shipwrecked sailor. He married above fifty wives in hopes of making a fortune, but in every instance caught a *Tartar*. He never ventured to visit his native spot, though he frequently solicited a supply from his father, and frequently received it. His father died two years ago, and in order to provide equally for his family, had previously sold his estate, and by his *will* left our hero L.3,000. As soon as he heard of this circumstance, he appeared and claimed his legacy, which was accordingly paid him.

Had Billy's whole train of ideas not been incorrigibly genteel and polite, he might now have lived comfortably enough, on an economical scale, but his views were as high and extravagant as ever. He instantly purchased half a score of hunting horses, a pack of hounds, and half a dozen double barelled guns; engaged a groom, a huntsman, livery servants, &c. and in six months spent every shilling. Billy Hopeful had now attained his 53d year, and as any alteration in his genteel propensities was totaly hopeless, his natural brother Horatio, settled

Digitized by Google

settled 2s. 6d. a day on him, and took care to give him his allowance daily. On this small pittance, with a suit of old cloaths now and then, our hero contrives to get himself tipsy every day, and in this state I must leave him to lead the life of a gentleman during the remainder of his days.

But I cannot here forbear, nor do I think myself ill qualified, to make a few observations on genteel education, and to rectify a few common mistakes on that head. Genteel education is not, as is generally imagined, the production of the present day. On the contrary it was as eagerly sought after 50 years ago as at present. Our grammatical English and English accents have existed upwards of a century. Still I do not pretend to deny that genteel education has undergone many useful and important alterations, even within these few years.

In my younger days, it was foolishly imagined that some sort of capacity and application on the part of the pupil, with profound knowledge, and consummate attention on the part of the teacher, during the long course of at least ten years, was necessary. But at this period, education was a kind of chaos, or undefined mass, comprehending the semina of polite and vulgar, or (which is the same thing) of superficial and substantial education. By this indigested system, which was generally pursued till within these 15 years, many of our prime nobility had the misfortune to become acquainted with the Greek and Roman classics, and contracted a certain solid way of thinking and reasoning, commonly called Pedantry, which they were never after able to shake off.

The great merit of the present age consists chiefly in dissecting this chaos, and dividing it into two distinct systems of education, the one calculated for the noble and genteel, and the other for the rude and barbarous part of mankind. By this means a gentleman, who is able to pay handsomely, may have his son educated in every branch of literature in as short a time as he pleases. Indeed those superior beings who are born to opulence, have no occasion to pore their brains out over musty books. They have little else to do in the world but to eat, drink, and propagate. Their stewart manages their estate, the housekeeper and cook their victuals, the groom their horses, the attorney their charters, the butler their wines, &c. &c. The only plausible objection I have heard against the genteel system is, that it cannot qualify its votaries for Legislators; but this a mere cavil, as the merits or demerits of any act of Parliament, are only known from the approbation, or snarling of the barbarous part of mankind. An act can be amended, till it is rendered palatable, or if radically wrong, the radical cure of repeal can be administered. Some people have remarked, that these genteel pupils have remarkably bad memories, and recollect no part of their education, after they come into the world. To this I shall only reply, that genteel people have no need either of education or memory. Lest, however, any vulgar fellow should think this argument inconclusive, I need only point out the noble invention of Mynheer Von Feinaigle, who will furnish artificial memories at the very low rate of L.5. 5s. each.

As to the industrious ranks of society I am sorry to observe, that they are fast treading in the steps of their superiors, and educating their children in so polite and superficial a manner, as totally to unqualify them for any useful purpose in life. So far indeed have they carried

Digitized by Google

carried this propensity, that I know a taylor's cow, that will not give her milk unless soothed by English accents, and a carter's horse, who will not move one step, unless he receives his orders in grammatical English. So long as the useful part of mankind are well informed, and substantially educated, no administration can do us much harm. But if ever the industrious classes should reach the sublime pitch of gentility attained by many of our polite representatives, and (instead of being able to discriminate betwixt right and wrong,) become only capable of uttering the emphatical monosyllables Aye and No, *in antiquum confundimur chaos.* To prevent so direful a catastrophe, I would beg leave to recommend to the patriotic Sir John Sinclair to get a bill introduced into Parliament, making it felony without benefit of clergy, for any man to give his children a polite education who is not possessed of *terra firma* to the value of L. 5,000 per annum. This would be fixing a permanent barrier betwixt nobility and ignobility, and would have an infallible tendency to ensure the prosperity of the nation, and the stability of the throne.

As to the higher ranks, I would propose no alteration. Many of our best kings, when granting charters, were obliged to bite the wax with their teeth, or add the impression of the crucifix. Polite education indeed comes very high, and costs at least twenty times as much as it did twenty years ago, but then it is accomplished in one twentieth part of the time. Mr Feinaigle has supplied one great desideratum in polite literature, viz. an artificial memory, and I have been labouring hard these six weeks past, in manufacturing an artificial head piece, and from some important experiments already made upon it, I can with confidence pledge myself to the public, that the one will in every respect answer the purpose as well as the other, though I can afford my head piece for half a crown.

February 1812.

Description of the Ruins of Sparta.

From Chateaubriand's Travels.

WE proceeded for an hour along a road running direct south-west, when, at break of day, I perceived some ruins and a long wall of antique construction: my heart began to palpitate. The Janissary turning towards me pointed with his whip to a whitish cottage on the right, and exclaimed, with a look of satisfaction, "Palæochori!" I went towards the principal ruin, which I perceived upon an eminence. On turning this eminence by the north-west for the purpose of ascending it, I was suddenly struck with the view of a vast ruin of semicircular form, which I instantly knew to be an ancient theatre. I am not able to describe the crowd of feelings which overpowered me. The hill at the foot of which I stood, was consequently the hill of the citadel of Sparta, since the theatre was contiguous to the citadel; the ruin which I beheld upon that hill was of course the temple of Minerva Chalcioecos, since that temple was in the citadel, and the fragments of the long wall which I had passed lower down must have formed part of the quarter of the Cynosuri, since that quarter was to the north of the city. Sparta was then before me; and its theatre, to which my good fortune conducted me on my first arrival, gave me at once the positions of all the quarters and edifices. I alighted, and ran all the way up the hill of the citadel.

Just as I reached the top, the sun was rising behind the hills of Menelaion. How magnificent, yet how

Digitized by Google

how melancholy a spectacle! The solitary stream of the Eurotas running beneath the remains of the bridge Babyx; ruins on every side, and not a living being to be seen among them. I stood motionless, in a kind of stupor, at the contemplation of this scene. A mixture of admiration and grief checked the current of my thoughts, and fixed me to the spot: profound silence reigned around me. Determined, at least, to make echo speak in a spot where the human voice is no longer heard, I shouted with all my might: "Leonidas! Leonidas!" No ruin repeated this great name: Sparta herself seemed to have forgotten her hero.

When my agitation had subsided, I began to study the ruins around me. The summit of the hill was a platform encompassed, especially to the north-west, by thick walls. I went twice round it, and counted one thousand five hundred and sixty, and one thousand five hundred and sixty-six ordinary paces; or nearly seven hundred and eighty geometrical paces; but it should be remarked, that in this circuit I comprehend the whole summit of the hill, including the curve formed by the excavation of the theatre. This was the theatre that Leroi examined.

Some ruins partly buried in the ground, and partly rising above the surface, indicate, nearly in the centre of this platform, the foundations of the temple of Minerva Chalciœcos, where Pausanias in vain sought refuge and lost his life. A sort of flight of steps, seventy feet wide, and of an extremely gentle descent, leads from the south-side of the hill down to the plain. This was perhaps the way that conducted to the citadel, which was not a place of any great strength till the time of the tyrants of Lacedæmon.

At the commencement of these steps, and above the theatre, I saw a small edifice of a circular form, three-fourths of which were destroyed: the nitches within it seem equally well adapted for the reception of statues or of urns. Is it a tomb? Is it the temple of the armed Venus? The latter must have stood nearly on this spot, and belonged to the quarter of the Egides. Cæsar, who boasted of being descended from Venus, had the figure of the armed Venus engraved on his ring: it was in fact, the two-fold emblem of the weakness and glory of that great man.

If the reader will place himself with me upon the hill of the citadel, he will then see the following objects around him:

To the east, that is, towards the Eurotas, a hill, oblong and levelled at the top, as if for the purpose of a race-course or hippodrome: two other hills, one on each side of that just mentioned, form with it two hollows, in which you perceive the ruins of the bridge Babyx, and the current of the Eurotas. Beyond the river, the view is bounded by a chain of reddish hills which compose Mount Menelaion. Beyond these hills, the high mountains which border the gulf of Argos, tower in the distance.

In this space, seen to the eastward, between the citadel and the Eurotas, looking north and south by east, in a parallel direction to the course of the river, we must place the quarter of the Limnates, the temple of Lycurgus, the palace of the king Demaratus, the quarters of the Egides and the Messoates, one of the Leschi, the monument of Cadmus, the temples of Hercules and Helen, and the Platanistæ. In this extensive space, I counted seven ruins standing, above ground, but absolutely shapeless and dilapidated. As I was at liberty to choose,

Digitized by Google

choose, I gave to one of these ruins the name of Helen's Temple, and another I called the Tomb of Alcman. In two others I fancied I beheld the heroic monuments of Ægeus and Cadmus; I thus determined in favour of fable, and assigned nothing to history but the temple of Lycurgus. I prefer, I must confess, to black broth and barley bread, the memory of the only poet that Lacedæmon has produced, and the garland of flowers gathered by the Spartan maidens for Helen in the isle of Platanistæ:

O ubi campi
Sperchiusque; et virginibus bacchata Lacænis
Taygeta!

Now looking towards the north, as you still stand on the site of the citadel, you see a hill of considerable height, commanding even that on which the citadel was erected, though this contradicts the text of Pausanias. The valley formed by these two hills must have been the site of the public place and the structures that adorn it, as the buildings appropriated to the meetings of the Gerontes and Ephori, the portico of the Persice and other edifices. On this side there are no ruins. To the north-west extended the quarter of the Cynosuri, by which I had entered Sparta, and where I observed the long wall and some other remains.

Let us now turn to the west, and we shall perceive upon a level spot in the rear and at the foot of the theatre, three ruins, one of which is of considerable height, and circular, like a tower. In this direction must have lain the quarter of the Pitanates, the Theomelis, the tombs of Pausanias and Leonidas, the Lesche of the Crotanes, and the temple of Diana Isora.

Lastly, if you turn your eye to the south, you will see an uneven place, intersected here and there by the bases of walls that have been razed to the ground. The stones of which they were composed, must have been removed, for they are not to be discovered any where round about. In this part stood the residence of Menelaus; and beyond it, on the road towards Amyclæ, rose the temple of the Dioscuri and the Graces. This description will be rendered more intelligible, if the reader will turn to Pausanias, or even to the Travels of Anacharsis.

The whole of the territory round Lacedæmon is uncultivated: the sun parches it in silence, and is incessantly consuming the marble of the tombs. When I beheld this desert, not a plant adorned the ruins, not a bird, not an insect, not a creature enlivened them, save millions of lizards, which crawled without noise up and down the sides of the scorching walls. A dozen half-wild horses were feeding here and there upon the withered grass; a shepherd was cultivating a few water-melons in a corner of the theatre; and at Magoula, which gives its dismal name to Lacedæmon, I observed a small grove of cypresses. But this Magoula, formerly a considerable Turkish village, has also perished in this scene of desolation: its buildings are overthrown, and the index of ruins is itself but a ruin.

I descended from the citadel, and, after walking about a quarter of an hour, I reached the Eurotas. Its appearance was nearly the same as two leagues higher, where I had passed it without knowing what stream it was. Its breadth before Sparta, is about the same as that of the Marne above Charenton. The bed of the river, nearly dry in summer, is a sand intermixed with small pebbles, overgrown with reeds and rose-laurels, among which run a few rills of a cool and limpid water. I drank of it abundantly,

Digitized by Google

antly, for I was parched with thirst. From the beauty of its reeds, the Eurotas certainly deserves the epithet of καλλιδρεις given it by Euripides; but I know not whether it ought to retain that of *clorifer*, for I perceived no swans upon its surface. I followed its current, hoping to meet with some of these birds, which, according to Plato, have, before they expire, a view of Olympus, on which account their dying notes are so melodious: but I was disappointed. Perhaps, like Horace, I am not in the good graces of the Tyndarides, and they would not permit me to discover the secrets of their cradle.

Famous rivers share the same fate as famous nations; at first unknown, then celebrated throughout the whole world, they afterwards sink into their original obscurity. The Eurotas, at first denominated Himera, now flows forgotten under the appellation of Iri; as the Tiber, more anciently Albula, now rolls to the sea the unknown waters of the Teverone. I examined the ruins of the bridge Babyx, which are insignificant. I sought the island of Platanistæ, and imagine that I discovered it below Magoula; it is a piece of ground of a triangular form, one side of which is washed by the Eurotas, while the other two are bounded by ditches full of rushes, where in winter flows this river Magoula, the ancient Cnacion. In the island are some mulberry-trees and sycamores, but no plantains. I perceived no indication of the Turks continuing to make this spot subservient to pleasure; I observed there a few flowers, among others blue lilies, some of which I plucked in memory of Helen: the perishable crown of the beauty yet exists on the banks of the Eurotas, but the beauty herself has disappeared.

The view enjoyed, as you walk along the Eurotas, is very different from that commanded by the hill of the citadel. The river pursues a winding course, concealing itself, as I have observed, among reeds and rose-laurels, as large as trees; on the left side, the hills of Mount Menelaion, of a bare and reddish appearance, form a contrast with the freshness and verdure of the channel of the Eurotas. On the right, the Taygetus spreads his magnificent curtain; the whole space comprehended between this curtain and the river, is occupied by small hills, and the ruins of Sparta. These hills and these ruins have not the same desolate aspect as when you are close to them; they seem, on the contrary, to be tinged with purple, violet, and a light gold colour. It is not verdant meads and foliage of a cold and uniform green, but the effects of light, that produce admirable landscapes. On this account the rocks and the heaths of the bay of Naples will ever be superior in beauty to the most fertile vales of France and England.

Thus, after ages of oblivion, this river, whose banks were trodden by the Lacedæmonians whom Plutarch has celebrated, this river, I say, perhaps rejoiced, amid this neglect, at the sound of the footsteps of an obscure stranger upon its shores. It was on the 13th of August 1806, at nine in the morning, that I took this lonely walk along the Eurotas, which will never be erased from my memory. If I hate the manners of the Spartans, I am not blind to the greatness of a free people, neither was it without emotion that I trampled on their noble dust. One single fact is sufficient to proclaim the glory of this nation. When Nero visited Greece, he durst not enter Lacedæmon. What a magnificent panegyric on that city!

I began to write down my observations, and to take a view of the different

Digitized by Google

different places: this occupied me two full hours; after which I determined to examine the monuments to the west of the citadel. I knew that in this quarter the tomb of Leonidas must be situated. We wandered from ruin to ruin, the Janissary following me, and leading the horses by the bridle. We were the only living human beings among such numbers of illustrious dead: both of us were barbarians, strangers to each other, as well as to Greece; sprung from the forests of Gaul, and the rocks of Caucasus; we had met at the extremity of the Peloponnese, the one to pass over, the other to live upon, tombs which were not those of our forefathers.

In vain I examined the smallest stones to discover the spot where the ashes of Leonidas were deposited. For a moment I had hopes of succeeding. Near the edifice, resembling a tower, which I have described as standing to the west of the citadel, I found fragments of sculpture, which I took to be those of a lion. We are informed by Herodotus, that there was a lion of stone on the tomb of Leonidas; a circumstance not recorded by Pausanias. I continued my researches with increased ardour, but all my efforts proved fruitless. I know not whether this was the spot where the Abbé Fourmont discovered three curious monuments. One of them was a cippus, on which was engraven the name of Jerusalem; perhaps a memorial of that alliance between the Jews and the Lacedæmonians, which is mentioned in the Maccabees. The two others were the sepulchral inscriptions of Lysander and Agesilaus.

Night drew on apace, when I reluctantly quitted these renowned ruins, the shade of Lycurgus, the recollection of Thermopylæ, and all the fictions of fable and history. The sun sunk behind the Taygetus, so that I had beheld him commence and finish his course on the ruins of Lacedæmon. It was three thousand five hundred and forty-three years, since he first rose and set over this infant city.

Description of the Dead Sea, in Palestine.

(From the same.)

AS we advanced, the aspect of the mountains still continued the same, that is white, dusty, without shade, without tree, without herbage, without moss. At half-past four we descended from the lofty chain of these mountains to another less elevated. We proceeded for fifty minutes over a level plain, and at length arrived at the last range of hills that form the western border of the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. The sun was near setting, we alighted to give a little rest to our horses, and I contemplated at leisure the lake, the valley, and the river.

When we hear of a valley, we figure to ourselves a valley either cultivated or uncultivated; if the former, it is covered with crops of various kinds, vineyards, villages, and cattle; if the latter, it presents herbage and woods. It is watered by a river, this river has windings in its course; and the hills which bound this valley have themselves undulations which form a prospect agreeable to the eye. Here nothing of the kind is to be found. Conceive two long chains of mountains running in a parallel direction from north to south, without breaks and without undulations. The eastern chain, called the mountains of Arabia, is the highest; when seen at the distance of eight or ten leagues, you would suppose it a prodigious perpendicular wall, perfectly resembling Jura in its form and a-

zure

Digitized by Google

zure colour. Not one summit, not the smallest peak can be distinguished; you merely perceive slight inflections here and there, as if the hand of the painter who drew this horizontal line along the sky, had sometimes trembled.

The western range belongs to the mountains of Judea. Less lofty and more unequal than the eastern chain, it differs from the other in its nature also: it exhibits heaps of chalk and sand, whose form bears some resemblance to piles of arms, waving standards, or the tents of a camp seated on the border of a plain. On the Arabian side, on the contrary, nothing is to be seen but black perpendicular rocks, which throw their lengthened shadows over the waters of the Dead Sea. The smallest bird of heaven would not find among these rocks a blade of grass for its sustenance; every thing announces the country of a reprobate people, and seems to breathe the horror and incest whence sprung Ammon and Moab.

The valley, bounded by these two chains of mountains, displays a soil resembling the bottom of a sea that has long retired from its bed, a beach covered with salt, dry mud, and moving sands, furrowed, as it were, by the waves. Here and there stunted shrubs with difficulty vegetate upon this inanimate tract; their leaves are covered with salt, which has nourished them, and their bark has a smoky smell and taste. Instead of villages you perceive the ruins of a few towers. Through the middle of this valley flows a discoloured river, which reluctantly creeps towards the pestilential lake by which it is engulphed. Its course through the sands can be distinguished only by the willows and the reeds that border it; and the Arab lies in ambush among these reeds to attack the traveller, and to plunder the pilgrim.

Such is the scene famous for the benedictions and the curses of heaven. This river is the Jordan; this lake is the Dead Sea; it appears brilliant, but the guilty cities entombed in its bosom seem to have poisoned its waters. Its solitary abysses cannot afford nourishment to any living creature: never did vessel cut its waves; its shores are without birds, trees, or verdure; its waters are excessively bitter, and so heavy, that the most impetuous winds can scarcely ruffle their surface.

When you travel in Judea, the heart is at first filled with profound disgust; but, when passing from solitude to solitude, boundless space opens before you, this disgust wears off by degrees, and you feel a secret awe, which, so far from depressing the soul, impar[illegible] life, and elevates the genius. Extraordinary appearances every-where proclaim a land teeming with miracles: the burning sun, the towering eagle, the barren fig-tree, all the poetry, all the pictures of Scripture, are here. Every name commemorates a mystery; every grot proclaims the future; every hill re-echoes the accents of a prophet. God himself has spoken in these regions: dried up rivers, riven rocks, half-open sepulchres, attest the prodigy: the desert still appears mute with terror, and you would imagine that it had never presumed to interrupt the silence since it heard the awful voice of the Eternal.

Account of the Inhabitants of Jerusalem.

(From the same.)

THE street of the Bazar is the principal street, and the best quarter of Jerusalem. But what wretchedness, what desolation! We did not meet with a creature, for most

Digitized by Google

most of the inhabitants had fled to the mountains on the Pacha's arrival. The doors of some forsaken shops stood open; through these we perceived small rooms, seven or eight feet square, where the master, then a fugitive, eats, lies, and sleeps, on the single mat that composes his whole stock of furniture.

On the right of the Bazar, between the Temple and the foot of Mount Sion, we entered the Jews' quarter. Fortified by their indigence, these had withstood the attack of the Pacha. Here they appeared covered with rags, seated in the dust of Sion, seeking the vermin which devoured them, and keeping their eyes fixed on the Temple. The Drogman took me into a kind of school: I would have purchased the Hebrew Pentateuch, in which a rabbi was teaching a child to read; but he refused to dispose of the book. It has been observed that the foreign Jews, who fix their residence at Jerusalem, live but a short time. As to those of Palestine, they are so poor as to be obliged to send every year to raise contributions among their brethren in Egypt and Barbary.

From the Jews' quarter we repaired to Pilate's house, to view the mosque of the Temple through one of the windows; all Christians being prohibited, on pain of death, from entering the court that surrounds this mosque. The description of it I shall reserve till I come to treat of the buildings of Jerusalem. At some distance from the prætorium of Pilate, we found the pool of Bethesda, and Herod's palace. This last is a ruin, the foundations of which belong to antiquity.

We went towards the gate of Sion, when Ali Aga invited me to mount with him upon the walls; the Drogman durst not venture to follow us. I found some old twenty-four pounders fixed upon carriages without wheels, and placed at the embrasures of a Gothic bastion.

In this heap of rubbish, denominated a city, the people of the country have thought fit to give the appellation of streets to certain desert passages.

Jerusalem is comprehended in the pachalik of Damascus, for what reason I know not, unless it be a result of that destructive system which is naturally, and, as it were, instinctively, pursued by the Turks. Cut off from Damascus by mountains, and still more by the Arabs, who infest the deserts, Jerusalem cannot always prefer its complaints to the Pacha, when oppressed by its governors. It would be much more natural to make it dependent on the pachalik of Acre, which lies near it; the Franks and the Latin fathers might then place themselves under the protection of the consuls residing in the ports of Syria; and the Greeks and Turks would be able to make known their grievances. But this is the very thing that their governors are desirous of preventing; they would have a mute slavery, and not insolent wretches who dare complain of the hand that oppresses them.

Jerusalem is therefore at the mercy of an almost independent governor; he may do with impunity all the mischief he pleases, if he be not afterwards called to account for it by the Pacha. It is well known that, in Turkey, every superior has a right to delegate his authority to an inferior; and this authority extends both to property and life. For a few purses a Janissary may become a petty Aga, and this Aga may, at his good pleasure, either take away your life or permit you to redeem it. Thus executioners are multiplied in every town of Judea. The only thing ever

Digitized by Google

ever heard in this country, the only justice ever thought of, is—*Let him pay ten, twenty, thirty, purses—Give him five hundred strokes of the bastinado—Cut off his head.* One act of injustice renders it necessary to commit a still greater. If one of these petty tyrants plunders a peasant, he is absolutely obliged to plunder his neighbour also; for, to escape the hypocritical integrity of the Pacha, he must procure by a second crime, sufficient to purchase impunity for the first.

It may perhaps be imagined that the Pacha, when he visits his government, corrects these evils and avenges the wrongs of the people. So far from this, however, the Pacha is himself the greatest scourge of the inhabitants of Jerusalem. His coming is dreaded like that of a hostile chief. The shops are shut up; the people conceal themselves in cellars; they feign to be at the point of death on their mats, or withdraw to the mountains.

The truth of these facts I am able to attest, since I happened to be at Jerusalem at the time of the Pacha's visit. Abdallah is sordidly avaricious, like almost all the Musselmans: in the capacity of commander of the caravan of Mecca, and under the pretext of raising money for the better protection of the pilgrims, he thinks he has a right to multiply his extortions; and he is always devising new ways of fleecing the people. One of the methods which he most frequently employs is, to fix a very low maximum for all kinds of provisions. The people are delighted, but the dealers shut up their shops. A scarcity commences; the Pacha enters into a secret negociation with the shop-keepers, and, for a certain number of purses, grants them permission to sell at any price they please. These men are of course desirous to recover the sums which they have given the Pacha: they raise the price of necessaries to an extraordinary height, and the people, dying a second time for want, are obliged to part with their last rag to keep themselves from starving.

I have seen this same Abdallah practise a still more ingenious vexation. I have observed that he sent his cavalry to pillage the Arabian farmers beyond the Jordan. These poor people, who had paid the *miri*, and who knew that they were not at war, were surprised in the midst of their tents and of their flocks. They were robbed of two thousand two hundred sheep and goats, ninety-four calves, a thousand asses, and six mares of the purest blood; the camels alone escaped, having followed a shiek who called them at a distance. These faithful children of the desert carried their milk to their masters in the mountains, as if they had known that these masters were bereft of every other species of nourishment.

An European could scarcely guess what the Pacha did with his booty. He put more than twice as high a price upon an animal as it was worth, rating each goat and sheep at twenty piastres, and each calf at eighty. The beasts, thus appraised, were sent to the butchers and different persons in Jerusalem, and to the chiefs of the neighbouring villages, who were obliged to take them and pay for them at the Pacha's price, upon pain of death. I must confess that, had I not been an eye-witness of this double iniquity, I should have thought it absolutely incredible. As to the asses and horses, they became the property of the soldiers; for, according to a singular convention between these robbers, all the beasts with a cloven hoof taken in such expeditions belong to the Pacha, and all the other animals fall to the share of the troops.

Having

Digitized by Google

Having exhausted Jerusalem, the pacha departs; but, in order to save the pay of the city guards, and to strengthen the escort of the caravan of Mecca, he takes the soldiers along with him. The governor is left behind with about a dozen men, who are insufficient for the police of the city, much more for that of the adjacent country. The year before my visit, he was obliged to conceal himself in his house, to escape the pursuit of a band of robbers who entered Jerusalem, and were on the point of plundering the city.

No sooner is the pacha gone, than another evil, the consequence of his oppression, begins to be felt. Insurrections take place in the plundered villages; they attack each other, mutually intent on wreaking hereditary revenge. All communication is interrupted; agriculture perishes; and the peasant sallies forth at night to pillage his enemy's vine, and to cut down his olive-tree. The pacha returns the following year; he demands the same tribute from a country whose population is diminished. In order to raise it, he is obliged to redouble his oppressions and to exterminate whole tribes. The desert gradually extends; nothing is to be seen but here and there habitations in ruins, and near them cemeteries which are continually increasing: each succeeding year witnesses the destruction of a house, the extinction of a family, and soon nothing is left but this cemetery to mark the spot where once stood a village.

Biographical Sketch of General Mack.

(From "Biographie Moderne"

MACK (the Baron de) an Austrian general, was born of a poor and mean family in the mar-

graviate of Anspach; he nevertheless received a good education, began life as a soldier, became a quarter-master in a regiment of cavalry, and during the war, belonged to the staff of the army, a post in which he drew the attention of field-marshal Lascy, who made him a captain. The sentiments of esteem for his benefactor, which were fixed in the heart of Mack, displeased his successor Laudon, who one day said something very warm about the creatures of Lascy, keeping his eyes fixed on Mack. Mack returned, "I must inform you, sir, that I here serve neither M. de Lascy nor you, but his Imperial Majesty, to whom my life is consecrated." Two days after, Mack distinguished himself by the following action: M. de Laudon hesitated whether he should attack Lissa, ten miles from which town his camp was posted, believing it to be defended by 30,000 men. Mack, who wished to make him determine on the assault, left him at nine o'clock in the evening, crossed the Danube with one hussar, made his way into a suburb of Lissa, took a Turkish officer prisoner, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, presented him to the general, who learnt from him that the garrison consisted of only 6000 men. The marshal then addressed him in flattering terms, made him his aid-de-camp, and requested that he would never leave him. Laudon before his death presented his young favourite to the emperor, saying to him, "I leave you a Laudon who will serve you better than I have done: I mean major Mack." Thus, having obtained some degree of celebrity, he served in 1793 under M. de Cobourg as quarter-master-general, and in this capacity directed the early operations of the campaign, the passage of the Roer, the deliverance of Maestricht, and the bat-

tles

Digitized by Google

tles of Nerwinde. He had also a great share in the negociations then carried on with Dumouriez, from which the Austrian leaders derived so little benefit. He was afterwards wounded in the attack on the camp at Famars, and unable to follow up his plans, was recalled to Vienna, and superseded by prince Hohenlohe, whom he afterwards again joined in the Low Countries, when he was appointed major-general and quarter-master-general of the Flemish army. In the preceeding February, 1794, the emperor had dispatched him to London, that he might adjust with the British cabinet the plans of the campaign which was just going to open. Mack had prepared a general attack to crush Pichegru, and was moving all his forces in a space of above twenty leagues; but so vast an operation was not in every part well concerted: the English and Hanoverians were defeated on the 18th of May, at Hondscoote, and the Austrian army, after a fruitless contest, withdrew to Tournay. On the 22d Pichegru, in his turn, attacked the allied forces, to compel them to cross the Scheldt again; but the battle, after continuing from six in the morning till ten in the evening, at last remained doubtful. The emperor shortly after resolved on returning to Vienna, and leaving the command of the army to the prince of Cobourg, who had little confidence in Mack, but who highly esteemed general Fischer, one of his enemies. Mack, finding that after the emperor's departure he should have no influence, asked and obtained permission to return to Vienna. He then passed several years in Bohemia; but when the peace of Campo Formio was signed, he was appointed lieutenant-general, and commissioned to organize the army of Italy anew. A war having in 1798 broke out between Naples and the French republic he went to take the command of the Neapolitan forces, and thus in some sort became master of the destiny of the state; but his talents were very unequal to so important a part, and though he at first obtained some advantages over scattered and small parties, he was afterwards completely defeated, and his army totally routed by general Championnet. Mack was then guilty of capital errors; for, quite beside himself, he wished to enter into a negociation with the hostile generals, and suspicions being thus excited, a cry of treachery was spread. part of his troops, and above all, the people of Naples rose against him, and he found there was no other way to escape their fury, than to throw himself, with his staff, into the arms of the French, who, in spite of his remonstrances, treated him as a prisoner of war. On this occasion, it must be allowed, he behaved in a pusillanimous manner; for, though it has long been said, that the valour in the field (which cannot be denied him,) does not always supply the fortitude and presence of mind which are requisite to incite, or repress a multitude, yet he to whom the safety of a nation is entrusted, should know how to succeed, or die in the attempt. Innumerable epigrams and songs against him were published at the time of of his flight and captivity, and the conduct of M. de Damas, a foreigner also, served to shew what he might have done, had he, like that gallant Frenchman, known how to gain the confidence of his troops, and inspire them with a like military enthusiasm. The court of Vienna having refused an exchange, he was sent to France, and kept there some time on his parole, but at last secretly escaped with a courtezan, in April, 1800; and the French government,

Digitized by Google

vernment, as if wishing to set in a stronger light the shame of this infraction of laws, ever sacred to a military man, immediately restored all the officers of his staff to liberty, and desired them to convey back to their general his servants, his effects, and his horses. In 1804 he was nominated commander in chief of all the forces stationed in the Tyrol, in Dalmatia, and in Italy, when he presented a new plan of discipline for the Austrian troops, which the archduke Charles adopted. In the month of September he obtained the command of the Bavarian army, but on the approach of the French troops he withdrew beyond the Danube, and shut himself up in the city of Ulm, with a numerous force. Then the emperor Napoleon crossed the river, and after making a shew of a design to penetrate into Bavaria, he on a sudden returned to Ulm, cut off the left wing of the Austrian army, seized Memmingen, which general Spangen surrendered without resistance, and came with a superior force to give battle to General Mack, who continued shut up in Ulm, while the archduke Ferdinand, after having vainly endeavoured to bring him to act courageously, was retreating into Bohemia, through Franconia, with a considerable body of cavalry. Mack then, closely pressed by the French army, after two or three attacks on the advanced guard, accepted the most ignominious capitulation recorded in military annals. His troops, to the number of 40,000 men, were made prisoners, and he and his staff alone had permission to retire on their parole to Austria; but no sooner was he arrived, than he was seized and confined in the fortress of Therisenstadt, from which he was removed only to appear before a court-martial. At the end of February, 1806, judgment had not yet been passed on him.

Biographical Sketch of the Count d'Artois.

(From the same.)

CHARLES PHILIP (Count d'Artois), second brother of Louis XVI., born at Versailles the 9th of October 1757, married the 16th of November 1773, to Maria Theresa of Savoy, by whom he had two sons. This prince was, in his youth, devoted to every kind of pleasure, renowned for his amiable qualities, his gallantries, and his profusion, and was considered a patron of letters; he was, in particular, very kind to the Abbe Delille, who has celebrated him in various passages of his poems. At the beginning of the revolution, he declared against its principles, and was one of the most zealous defenders of the royal prerogatives. At the time of the assembly of notables, he declared in favour of M. de Calonne; and when the parliament was banished for having refused to register the edict concerning stamps and the land-tax, he, and Monsieur, his brother, were charged with having it registered. When he had reached the barrier of La Conférence, the public discontent manifested itself in a manner so alarming for his person, that his guards made a movement as if to put themselves on the defensive. When he quitted the court of aids, his train was again assailed by new clamours. A line of troops, disposed on the Pont Neuf, closed the passage to the multitude, and facilitated the continuation of his way. The Count d'Artois was among the number of the princes of the blood who presented a memorial to the king

Digitized by Google

king on the dangers to which the monarchy was exposed by the revolution which was then fermenting, and announcing itself in the pretensions of the tiers-etat. At the time of the convocation of the states-general, he, by order of the king, refused the place of deputy of the seneschalate of Tartas: the order of the noblesse caused their regret at his refusal to be testified to him. When the news of the events of the 14th of July reached Versailles, he appeared with the king in the assembly; but the alteration of his looks, and the disorder of his countenance, by revealing the sentiments which agitated him, afforded new subject for the accusations of which he was the object. At last, the Duke de Liancourt having informed him that the Parisians had set a price on his head, he withdrew himself during the night from the fury of his enemies, and first gave the signal for emigration by going to Turin, with his family, to the king of Sardinia, his father-in-law. The Parisians laid aside the green cockade which they had assumed in the first days of the insurrection, as soon as they perceived that this colour was that of the Count d'Artois' livery. The national assembly received unfavourably the list of his debts, which Anson presented, classed among the public expences; the next year, M. Necker denied having given him money. In 1790, the Count d'Artois had an interview at Mantua with the Emperor Leopold; in 1791 he went to Worms, with Marshal Broglio and the Prince de Conde, which occasioned the emigration of a great number of officers. He remained for some time near Bonn, went to Brussels, where he was welcomed by the Archduchess Maria Christina, and afterwards set out for Vienna, where he met with the most distinguished reception from the Emperor. At Pilnitz, he had an interview with the King of Prussia and the Emperor Leopold, and there the foundation of the first coalition against France was laid. The Count d'Artois hastened to communicate to Louis XVI., and even to declare loudly the resolution of these two monarchs; at which the court of Vienna expressed its dissatisfaction, and, from that time, it adopted a system of indecision with regard to the emigrants: it protected them secretly, and feared to engage itself too openly, for which reason it refused the Count d'Artois permission to establish a recruiting depot in the low countries. During this time, a decree of accusation against all the emigrant princes was demanded of the national assembly; and a legislative act was passed, importing, that all those who did not return by the 1st of January 1792, should be declared enemies of the nation. After the acceptation of the constitution of 1791, Louis XVI. invited the Count d'Artois to return to him, but in vain. This prince, who had then just reached Coblentz, where he had joined his brother, Monsieur, was preparing for war; he answered the letter of Louis XVI. by giving reasons for his refusal, and published a very violent proclamation against the assembly. On the 1st of January 1792, a decree of accusation was passed against him by the first legislature, to whom a denunciation was made of the continuation of the payment of his appointment as colonel of the Swiss, and of the delivery of discharges signed by him to the soldiers of that nation. On the 19th of May following, another decree suppressed his constitutional appointment of a million, as brother to the king, and declared his creditors at liberty to seize the revenues of his apanage.

At

Digitized by Google

At the beginning of 1792, the prince returned to Turin, whence it was suspected that he corresponded with the malcontents of Lyons. A public act proved the debt contracted by Monsieur and him for making war on France. At the time of the invasion of Champagne, he commanded a body of cavalry composed of emigrants. After the death of Louis XVI. he was declared by his brother lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France, and they both published (from the castle of Ham, in Westphalia) a declaration announcing their pretension to the regency. The Count d'Artois then set out for Petersburgh, where Catherine received him with great ceremony. Before he quitted the corps of emigrants, this prince wrote a flattering letter to Marshal Broglio, sending him his medals, his diamonds, and his son's sword, to be sold for the advantage of the most necessitous persons. At the end of 1794, the English government appointed him an allowance, and he embarked, on the 26th of July 1796, at Cuxhaven for London. At this period, the death of Louis XVI.'s son gave him occasion to take a new title, that of Monsieur, which was given him at the court of England. He afterwards went on board an English frigate, which cruized a long time on the coasts of France, and landed, on the 29th September at Isle-Dieu, protected by the squadron of Commodore Warren. During his stay at Isle-Dieu, the Count d'Artois sent instructions to the chiefs of the royalist armies of the Vendee and of Bretagne, and wrote to Charette to settle his landing with him; but the execution of this project depended in effect upon the English, whose intentions do not appear at that time to have been to place a prince at the head of the Vendeans. Obstacles were consequently multiplied: Isle-Dieu was evacuated, and the Count d'Artois brought back to Portsmouth. After this excursion, he lived for a long time in Edinburgh, in the castle of the ancient kings of Scotland. At the time of the famous campaign of 1799, he was to have gone into Switzerland, to join the army of Conde, who was just come from the heart of Russia. He came to London with that intention, and sent one of his agents to Suwarrow, who received him extremely well; but the Austro-Russian army had already been obliged to evacuate Switzerland, and thus was the plan of the second coalition beginning to fail. The Count d'Artois staid in London, whence he was said to direct the operations of the Chouans in Bretagne. In February 1800, he was reconciled to the family of Orleans, and appeared with them at court, where the king gave them an audience. After the preliminaries of Amiens, he went back to Edinburgh, then returned to London on the breaking out again of hostilities; and, in November 1804, went to Calmar, in Sweden, where he had an interview with his brother and his eldest son, who, in 1799, had married the daughter of Louis XVI.; then he returned to London, and was still there in 1806.

Rites observed at the Indian Temple of Juggernaut.

(From Buchanan's "Christian Researches in Asia.")

Extracts from the Author's Journal in his Tour to the Temple of Juggernaut in Orissa, in the year 1806.

"Buddruck in Orissa,
May 30, 1806.

"WE know that we are approaching Juggernaut (and yet we are more than 50 miles from it)

Digitized by Google

it) by the human bones which we have seen for some days strewed by the way. At this place we have been joined by several large bodies of pilgrims, perhaps 2000 in number, who have come from various parts of Northern India. Some of them, with whom I have conversed, say, that they have been two months on their march, travelling slowly in the hottest season of the year, with their wives and children. Some old persons are among them, who wish to die at Juggernaut. Numbers of pilgrims die on the road; and their bodies generally remain unburied. On a plain by the river, near the pilgrim's caravansera at this place, there are more than a hundred skulls. The dogs, jackals, and vultures seem to live here on human prey. The vultures exhibit a shocking tameness. The obscene animals will not leave the body sometimes till we come close to them."

"In sight of Juggernaut, June 12, 1806.

..... "Many thousands of pilgrims have accompanied us for some days past. They cover the road before and behind as far as the eye can reach. At nine o'clock this morning, the Temple of Juggernaut appeared in view at a great distance. When the multitude first saw it, they gave a shout, and fell to the ground, and worshipped. I have heard nothing to-day but shouts and acclamations by the successive bodies of pilgrims. From the place where I now stand, I have a view of a host of people like an army, encamped at the outer gate of the town of Juggernaut; where a guard of soldiers is posted to prevent their entering the town, until they have paid the pilgrim's tax. I passed a devotee to-day, who laid himself down at every step, measuring the road to Juggernaut by the length of his body, as a penance of merit to please the God."

"Outer Gate of Juggernaut, June 12, 1806.

..... "A disaster has just occurred. As I approached the gate, the pilgrims crowded from all quarters around me, and shouted, as they usually did when I passed them on the road, an expression of welcome and respect. I was a little alarmed at their number, and looked round for my guard. A guard of soldiers had accompanied me from Cuttack, the last military station; but they were now about a quarter of a mile behind, with my servants and the baggage. The pilgrims cried out that they were entitled to some indulgence, that they were poor, they could not pay the tax; but I was not aware of their design. At this moment, when I was within a few yards of the gate, an old Sanyassee, or holy man, who had travelled some days by the side of my horse, came up, and said, 'Sir, you are in danger; the people are going to rush through the gate when it is opened for you.' I immediately dismounted, and endeavoured to escape to one side; but it was too late. The mob was now in motion, and with a tumultuous shout pressed violently towards the gate. The guard within, seeing my danger, opened it, and the multitude rushing through, carried me forward in the torrent a considerable space; so that I was literally borne into Juggernaut by the Hindoos themselves. A distressing scene followed. As the number and strength of the mob increased, the narrow way was choaked up by the mass of people; and I apprehended that many of them would have been suffocated, or bruised to death. My horse was yet among them. But suddenly one of the side posts of the gate, which was of wood, gave

Digitized by Google

gave way, and fell to the ground. And perhaps this circumstance alone prevented the loss of lives. Notice of the event was immediately communicated to Mr Hunter, the superintendant of the temple, who repaired to the spot, and sent an additional guard to the inner gate, lest the people should force that also; for there is an outer and an inner gate to the town of Juggernaut; but both of them are slightly constructed. Mr Hunter told me that similar accidents sometimes occur, and that many have been crushed to death by the pressure of the mob. He added, that sometimes a body of pilgrims, consisting chiefly of women and children and old men, trusting to the physical weight of their mass, will make, what he called, a charge on the armed guards, and overwhelm them; the guards not being willing, in such circumstances, to oppose their bayonets."

" Juggernaut, June 14, 1806.

.... " I have seen Juggernaut. The scene at Buddruck is but the vestibule to Juggernaut. No record of ancient or modern history can give, I think, an adequate idea of this valley of death; it may be truly compared with the 'valley of Hinnom.' The idol called Juggernaut, has been considered as the Moloch of the present age; and he is justly so named, for the sacrifices offered up to him by self-devotement, are not less criminal, perhaps not less numerous, than those recorded of the Moloch of Canaan. Two other idols accompany Juggernaut, namely, Bolooram and Shubudra, his brother and sister; for there are three deities worshipped here. They receive equal adoration, and sit on thrones of nearly equal height."

..... " This morning I viewed the Temple; a stupendous fabric, and truly commensurate with the extensive sway of 'the horrid king.' As other temples are usually adorned with figures emblematical of their religion, so Juggernaut has representations (numerous and varied) of that vice which constitutes the essence of his worship. The walls and gates are covered with indecent emblems, in massive and durable sculpture. I have also visited the sand plains by the sea, in some places whitened with the bones of the pilgrims; and another place, a little way out of the town, called by the English, the Golgotha, where the dead bodies are usually cast forth; and where dogs and vultures are ever seen."

" Juggernaut, June 18, 1806.

..... " I have returned home from witnessing a scene which I shall never forget. At 12 o'clock of this day, being the great day of the feast, the Moloch of Hindoostan was brought out of his temple amidst the acclamations of hundreds of thousands of his worshippers. When the idol was placed on his throne, a shout was raised by the multitude, such as I had never heard before. It continued equable for a few minutes, and then gradually died away. After a short interval of silence, a murmur was heard at a distance; all eyes were turned towards the place, and, behold, a grove advancing. A body of men, having green branches, or palms, in their hands, approached with great celerity. The people opened a way for them; and when they had come up to the throne, they fell down before him that sat thereon, and worshipped. And the multitude again sent forth a voice 'like the sound of a great thunder.' But the voices I now heard were not those of melody, or of joyful acclamation; for there is no harmony in the praise of Moloch's worshippers. Their number indeed brought

Digitized by Google

brought to my mind the countless multitude of the Revelations; but their voices gave no tuneful hosanna or hallelujah; but rather a yell of approbation, united with a kind of hissing applause. I was at a loss how to account for this latter noise, until I was directed to notice the women; who emitted a sound like that of whistling, with the lips circular, and the tongue vibrating: as if a serpent would speak by their organs, uttering human sounds."

"The throne of the idol was placed on a stupendous car or tower, about 60 feet in height, resting on wheels which indented the ground deeply, as they turned slowly under the ponderous machine. Attached to it were six cables, of the size and length of a ship's cable, by which the people drew it along. Thousands of men, women, and children, pulled by each cable, crowding so closely, that some could only use one hand. Infants are made to exert their strength in this office; for it is accounted a merit of righteousness to move the god. Upon the tower were the priests and satellites of the idol, surrounding his throne. I was told that there were about 120 persons upon the car altogether. The idol is a block of wood, having a frightful visage painted black, with a distended mouth of a bloody colour. His arms are of gold, and he is dressed in gorgeous apparel. The other two idols are of a white and yellow colour. Five elephants preceded the three towers, bearing towering flags, dressed in crimson caparisons, and having bells hanging to their caparisons, which sounded musically as they moved."

"I went on in the procession, close by the tower of Moloch, which, as it was drawn with difficulty, grated on its many wheels harsh thunder. After a few minutes it stopped; and now the worship of the god began. A high priest mounted the car in front of the idol, and pronounced his obscene stanzas in the ears of the people, who responded at intervals in the same strain. 'These songs,' said he, 'are the delight of the god: his car can only move when he is pleased with the song.' The car moved on a little way, and then stopped. A boy of about 12 years was then brought forth to attempt something yet more lascivious, if peradventure the god would move. The 'child perfected the praise' of his idol with such ardent expression and gesture, that the god was pleased, and the multitude, emitting a sensual yell of delight, urged the car along. After a few minutes it stopped again. An aged minister of the idol then stood up, and with a long rod in his hand, which he moved with indecent action, completed the variety of this disgusting exhibition. I felt a consciousness of doing wrong in witnessing it. I was also somewhat appalled at the magnitude and horror of the spectacle; I felt like a guilty person, on whom all eyes were fixed, and I was about to withdraw. But a scene of a different kind was now to be presented. The characteristics of Moloch's worship are obscenity and blood. We have seen the former; now comes the blood."

"After the tower had proceeded some way, a pilgrim announced that he was ready to offer himself a sacrifice to the idol. He laid himself down in the road before the tower as it was moving along, lying on his face, with his arms stretched forwards. The multitude passed round him, leaving the space clear, and he was crushed to death by the wheels of the tower. A shout of joy was raised to the god. He is said to smile when the libation of the blood is made. The people threw cowries, or small money, on the body of the victim,

Digitized by Google

victim, in approbation of the deed. He was left to view a considerable time, and was then carried by the *harries* to the golgotha, where I have just been viewing his remains."

"As to the number of worshippers assembled here at this time, no accurate calculation can be made. The natives themselves, when speaking of the numbers at particular festivals, usually say that a lack of people (100,000) would not be missed. I asked a Brahmin, how many he supposed were present at the most numerous festival he had ever witnessed. 'How can I tell,' said he, 'how many grains there are in a handful of sand?'

Annual Expences of the Idol Juggernaut, presented to the English Government.

(Extracted from the Official Accounts.)

1. Expences attending the table of the Idol,	36115	=L.4514
2. Do. of his dress or wearing apparel,	2712	339
3. Do. of the wages of his servants,	10057	1250
4. Do. of contingent expences at the different seasons of pilgrimage,	10989	1373
5. Do. of his elephants & horses,	3030	378
6. Do. of his rutt or annual state carriage,	6713	839
Rupees	69616	=L.8702

In item third, 'wages of his servants, are included the wages of the courtesans, who are kept for the service of the temple.

Item sixth. What is here called in the official account 'the state carriage,' is the same as the car or tower. Mr Hunter informed me that the three 'state carriages' were decorated this year (in June 1806) with upwards of L. 200 sterling worth of English broad cloth.

Proceedings of the Highland Society of Scotland.

[Concluded from page 6.]

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR then called the attention of the Meeting to the merits of a *Plough*, which had been this day exhibited to the Society by John and Alexander Small, Ploughmakers, Leith Walk. Sir John stated, that this Plough was upon a scale considerably reduced, both in weight and expence, (the particulars of which he mentioned,) from the best Ploughs now in use, and therefore was well adapted to small farms in the Highlands, especially for light soils, as this Plough would require much less force to draw it, than any of the Ploughs in common use. The Patriotic Baronet took that opportunity of bringing in the view of the Society, the merits of the late James Small, the inventor of the Plough, known under his name, and father of the two young men who had constructed the one on a reduced scale, just recommended to attention. That there were few individuals to whom the Agriculture of Scotland was more indebted, than to the late James Small, for by his ingenuity and exertions, the most useful implement of our husbandry had been essentially improved; that only two years back, the Society had readily and liberally contributed to a subscription then going forward, for rewarding Andrew Meikle, the inventor of the Threshing-Mill now in general use, when a sum had been collected sufficient to enable Mr Meikle to spend the concluding period of his life in comfort, and to leave his family in a state in which they never expected to be placed. That James Small having left his family in straitened circumstances, which, besides inconvenience to them, he considered a public loss, as it prevented them from supplying Ploughs upon

Digitized by Google

upon their father's plan, or the one now constructed by themselves, as extensively as would be desirable; he therefore trusted, that the Society would be disposed to contribute to and countenance a subscription for James Small's family; and therefore moved—" That it be referred to the Directors, to ascertain the merits of the Plough shown to the Society this day, constructed by John and Alex. Small; and to consider of the propriety of contributing to and countenancing a subscription for the family of the late James Small, whose ploughs have been found the most generally useful of any hitherto invented, and to report to what extent the Society ought to sanction and support such subscription."— The Society referred Sir John Sinclair's motion to the Directors for their consideration.

It was stated to the Meeting, that in consequence of the sum voted by the Society, for constructing a Reaping Machine, upon the principles of the model invented by Mr Blaikie, armourer of the Lanarkshire militia, the machine had been made in its extended form, and tried, according to the information received, with considerable success.

The model of a Revolving Battery, for the defence of the coasts, was exhibited by Mr Gillespie, the inventor, which had met with the approbation of several military and naval gentlemen qualified to judge of its merits. The Society, although desirous to encourage every ingenious and useful invention, did not consider this within the objects of their Institution, and therefore suggested to the inventor, to apply in the proper channel for support and patronage.

A letter from Mr Clennell, of Homerton, Middlesex, accompanied with a set of an Agricultural and Commercial Magazine, published by him, in which he inserts the proceedings and premiums of the Society, was laid before the Meeting the Society authorised their Secretary to thank Mr Clennell for his communication.

The Meeting having, on motion, proceeded to the election of President, Vice-Presidents, and other officers for the current year, the following noblemen and gentlemen were chosen, viz.—

His Grace the Duke of Montrose—re-elected President.

Most Noble the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Right Honourable the Earl of Wemyss and March, Right Hon. the Earl of Aboyne, and Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville--Vice-Presidents.

William Macdonald, Esq. of St. Martin's, Treasurer.

Donald Maclachlan of Maclachlan, Esq. Secretary.

Robert Wilson, Esq. accountant in Edinburgh, Auditor of Accounts.

Rev. Dr George Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, Chaplain.

Mr Lewis Gordon, Deputy Secretary and Collector.

Mr David Watson, Recorder and Clerk.

Mr Alexander Cunningham, Jeweller and Medallist.

Mr John Campbell, Translator of the Gælic Language.

Besides Thirty Ordinary Directors, resident in Edinburgh, for managing the affairs of the Society, whereof seven go out by rotation annually; the Meeting also made choice of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, as Extraordinary Directors, several of whom are only occasionally in town, and cannot regularly attend the stated meetings, viz.

His Grace the Duke of Atholl.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cathcart.

Right

Digitized by Google

Right Hon. Lord Ruthven.
Right Hon. Lord Seaforth.
Hon. Douglas Gordon Halyburton, of Halyburton.
Sir George Stewart, of Grandtully, Baronet.
Francis Garden Campbell, Esq. of Troup and Glenlyon.
Colonel R. W. Duff, of Fetteresso.
Ranald Macdonald, Esq. of Staffa.
William Arbuthnott, Esq.

All other matters have been referred to the Directors, among which was the model of a machine for hummelling barley, invented by Mr Mitchell, mill-wright, at Bishops Mill near Elgin:—The Meeting then voted the thanks of the Society to Lord Elibank, the Vice-President in the Chair, for his attention to the business of the day.

Trial of John Lindsay Craufurd and James Bradley, for falsifying Papers.

THIS very singular case, which has excited so much attention, originated in the following circumstances: John Lindsay Craufurd, conceiving the design of proving himself rightful heir to the titles and estates of the Earl of Craufurd, as heir-male of Patrick, first Viscount Garnock, and having heard that the Hon. James Craufurd, an uncle of the viscount's, had been in Ireland, imagined, if he could prove a James Craufurd, (the existence of whom is problematical,) the alleged factor at Castledawson, to be the same person as the Hon. James Craufurd, the viscount's uncle, he could establish his propinquity to him, and of course his title to the rank and estates. He therefore procured some books which had formerly belonged to the Castledawson estate, in which entries were inserted to prove the existence of the said James Craufurd, and tacks and entries from Smith at Todshill, and Wylie at Giffordland, which he vitiated for the same purpose; at least Bradley did so by his direction, or with his consent. These papers were produced in a civil claim which he raised before the sheriff, which was resisted by Lady Mary Lindsay, and a conjunct probation allowed. How the civil action might have been decided, it is impossible to say; but Fanning, who had been employed by Bradley to forge and vitiate the papers, gave information to Lady Mary, in consequence of which the fraud was discovered, and the present trial followed. The execution of the forgeries was astonishingly ingenious; so much so, that one witness swore to the integrity of a lease which Fanning confessed he himself had forged.

The following, among others, is the copy of a letter having the forged subscription of the Earl of Craufurd, and pretended to be written to David Blair of Giffordland, near Beith, dated 22d February 1751.

"Am sorry to inform you my uncle James Craufurd is rather troublesome. He has wrote to me from Castledawson for more money, although, you know, I made him several remittances since his patrimony was spent, exclusive of the many bills I had to pay by his frequent visits from Ireland to Scotland heretofore. Being obliged to deny him, will not answer his letter this time. I request you to write him, pointing out the encumbrances I labour under; put him off as long as you can, and stop his son Hew from coming to Kilbirnie in future—his manners offend me. Manage what I wrote you in my last as well as you can, and put down the seeds in the garden as soon as the season will permit."

The following was pretended to be

Digitized by Google

be written by James Craufurd himself to the above-mentioned Mr Blair, and dated 24th December 1751:

"I expected to seen Kilbirnie this last season. But from the multiplicity of business carried on by the Hon. Baron Dawson, I was prevented; and from what you told me in a former letter, my son Hew shall never go there again, nor any other of my family. I see my nephew Lord Craufurd has begun to forget me. I wrote him for 50l. but he has not yet answered my letter, though I told over my necessities to him; my health on the decline, and the many private vexations yt. I labour under in a strange land. I depend on you, as usual, that you'll intercede for me, and represent my situation to him, and perhaps he may send me 50l. which is the last I shall ever ask. He often served me from his own private purse, as well as by you, and I am very thankful; and as his debts are surely well nigh paid, except my Lord Glasgow, I hope you will be successful. My compliments to William Orr, Old Kirk, and all your family; and hoping to hear from you per bearer, I am, dear sir, your most obedient humble servant, JAMES CRAUFURD."

The indictment being read, the pannels pleaded *not guilty*.

In opening the case on the part of Bradley, Mr Lumsden stated, that until the present accusation had been brought against him, his character had never hitherto, in any respect, been impeached. If it should turn out in the course of this trial that he had been concerned in the commission of any improper acts, it would appear that he had rather been misled through simplicity, than from any depravity of mind: That his misfortunes might arise from the circumstances of his having been acquainted with Mr Fanning, the principal witness on whom the Crown relied. This man was considered as a person of great ability and discernment, and Bradley had resorted to him for the purpose of obtaining his advice relative to certain ambiguous parts of old documents discovered at Castledawson in Ireland, which, the prisoner had reason to believe, tended to support the claim of the other prisoner Craufurd: That Mr Fanning, who now turns out to be one of the most profligate and unprincipled of mankind, had instigated or encouraged Bradley to use means of an improper description towards the attainment of the desired object. And although he hoped the prisoner would be acquitted completely from the charge of forgery now libelled, yet if it should turn out that the prisoner had at all been accessory to the vitiation or falsification of the documents founded on by the prosecutor, he was confident it would appear, that the party involved most deeply in the guilt of these misdeeds was the witness Fanning. He therefore pleaded not guilty to the crime of forgery, although, on account of certain admissions in the prisoner's declaration founded on, it was deemed proper to give this statement.

Mr Cockburn, for the prisoner Craufurd, handed written defences to the Court, to which he did not conceive it necessary to state any addition. The purport of these defences we understand to have been a denial of the prisoner's guilt. He was not aware that any forgeries had been committed, but if they were, *he* was not accessory to them.

Thomas Miller, William Rae, David Stewart jun. W. S. and Messrs Hunter and Hill, W. S. gave evidence, that the pannel had actually laid claim to be served heir to Lord Viscount Garnock.

James Smith, Todhills, parish of Dalry, county of Ayr. About the latter

Digitized by Google

latter end of harvest 1810, John Montgomerie came to the witness, and asked him if he had any old papers belonging to his grandfather Dr Glasgow, and if there were among them any signed James Craufurd at Castledawson, or Patrick Viscount of Garnock? in consequence of which he made a search, and found a number signed Patrick Viscount Garnock, but did not find any signed James Craufurd; in January 1811, he went to John Montgomerie's at Ladeside, carrying with him a number of old papers, something between a dozen and a score, among which were some old tacks; he examined them twice carefully before he carried them to Ladeside, and is certain none of them were signed James Craufurd, but some of them were signed Patrick Viscount Garnock; the prisoners Craufurd and Bradley were at Ladeside, and he gave them the papers to examine whether any of them were signed James Craufurd; John, Peter, and William Montgomerie were in the room at the time; after the prisoners received the papers, they left the room together; Bradley returned with some four papers, and laid them on a chair, at the same time desiring witness to proceed and search, as he might find something yet; Mrs Montgomerie lifted from the bottom of the chair a square paper folded like a letter, which, she said, would make her Lady Kilbirnie; Bradley wanted to look at it, but she would not let him; said it was a letter from James Craufurd, Castledawson, addressed to Dr Glasgow; witness tried to see it; when he attempted to read it, Bradley pulled it out of his hand; he is certain it was not among the papers he brought to Ladeside, the paper looked cleaner like; he was then asked if he would sign it as one of the papers which had been found at his house, but he would not do it at first; all the Montgomeries signed it; Craufurd said, if witness would befriend him now in his necessities, he would befriend him when he came to his kingdom, and at last he was prevailed on to sign it, for which he was vexed afterwards; he left the whole leases with Craufurd at Ladeside; four weeks after, he received a note from Craufurd on a Saturday, requesting him to come and take tea with him at Ladeside; he went accordingly, but Craufurd was not at home; he then called on Mr Cochrane, and returned again about 11 o'clock, when he saw Mr Craufurd, who asked for his family, and then went out of the room, leaving witness alone with Bradley. Bradley gave witness the papers back, wrapped up in a piece of an old newspaper, saying he wished to receive them before witnesses; when witness went home, he lighted a candle, and looked at the tacks, when he perceived that the old subscriptions had been erased, and James Craufurd put in their stead; (here a tack was shown, which witness identified, and said, that when he saw it formerly, there was a greater appearance of erasure at the signature than now.) On the Monday following, Bradley called on witness, and desired him to put the tacks, and two letters which he brought with him, among Dr Glasgow's old papers; the letters were one signed James Craufurd, Castledawson, addressed to Dr Glasgow, surgeon, at Kilbirnie, the other signed Garnock, dated Edinburgh. He mentioned to Bradley, that he thought the subscriptions of the tacks were altered, which he acknowledged, but said, as the papers were so old, it could do no harm to any one; the letters, Bradley said, he had found about Kilbirnie; witness refused having any thing to do with the papers, as they

Digitized by Google

they had been altered since they were in his custody. When he asked Bradley why he wished the letters put in among Dr Glasgow's papers, Bradley said, 'it would make them appear *stronger* to come out from among Dr Glasgow's papers;' witness said they would soon be discovered, and refused to put them among Dr Glasgow's papers. On Tuesday morning Robert Kerr, his father-in-law, called on him to go to a funeral; Bradley came in, and inquired after more papers, when he went and brought some more which were in an old pocket-book, and gave them to him to examine, while they went to the funeral; at night he went to Ladeside, and carried the old pocket-book and some papers with him, wrapped up in an old newspaper; Robert Kerr went with him. R. Kerr, John, Peter, and William Montgomerie, Bradley, and Craufurd, were present; they had a good deal of toddy; Craufurd insisted on his signing the tacks and letters as genuine, which he refused; Bradley insisted, and said he would get Lochend, the farm which he had formerly rented from Lady Mary Lindsay, for his trouble; he returned home on the Tuesday night, and again went to Ladeside on Wednesday; when Kerr signed the papers. Witness argued a good deal with his father-in-law to prevent him from signing, but he would not be persuaded against it; he went to Ayr about a month after to get the papers back; the offers made him were chiefly when he was alone with the prisoners; when he mentioned to Craufurd the vitiation of the deeds, he denied that they were altered. On being cross-examined by the counsel for the prisoners, he did not recollect saying that he was in arrears of rent to Lady Mary Lindsay, but he is in fact still due some rent, he could not say how much.

Robert Kerr sen. Kersland, parish of Dalry, was at Todshill when Bradley came to Smith's to inquire after papers, "to prove his correspondence with the noble family;" he saw several papers lying in the parlour, among which were several old tacks, perhaps three or four; was at Ladeside on the 20th February, and put his name to several deeds, which he understood had been found among Dr Glasgow's papers; he did so because he was told if the papers were not exhibited with good-will, a summons would be issued to exhibit them; and thought, to prevent expense, it was better they should be given up; (shown the papers, when he identified his signature;) among them was a receipt, which, Bradley remarked, did not agree with an account shown to him, but which he, witness, said, might easily be accounted for, as the sums in the one were English, the other Scots money; a receipt was granted for the papers obtained; he saw a number of papers lying on a table in his son-in-law's house on Tuesday; his son-in-law said he found the small papers, bills, receipts, and Viscount Garnock's letter, in a small pocket-book belonging to Dr Glasgow, and remarked that it was a miraculous thing that they were not destroyed; Smith would not agree to sign, because he was afraid of angering his uncle Mr Cochrane, or the Lady, (understood by *the Lady*, Lady Mary Lindsay.) Smith said the papers were found among Dr Glasgow's papers, and often repeated, in going to Ladeside (Kilbirnie,) that he was astonished how they were preserved from the mice, which he could only account for by their being in the pocket-book; his son-in-law did not remonstrate with him about signing the deeds, nor hint at the time that he

Digitized by Google

he suspected them to be vitiated; the first time he mentioned any thing about their being forged, was some time about the 18th July 1811, and when questioned why he did not mention it sooner, said he did not want to expose them, (meaning the prisoners,) they would soon enough expose themselves; he lives upon good enough terms with his son-in-law.

Robert Glasgow of Montgranan, William Cochrane of Ladyland, William Montgomerie, Ladeside, and Andrew Wyllie, farmer in Giffordland, gave evidence to a similar effect.

William Fanning.—The counsel for the prisoners objected to this witness being examined, as he was not properly designed in the list of witnesses furnished by the public prosecutor; being styled some time clerk or writer at Kilrae, whereas he was a schoolmaster, and offered to prove that he was alone known by that designation. The Court overruled the objection, as he was described "present prisoner in the tolbooth of Edinburgh;" and the purpose for which the designations of prisoners was affixed was, that they might be easily recognised by all parties, which, in the present instance, was fully answered by the description given of the witness. He was called in, when he stated that he was, and had been for nearly sixteen years, schoolmaster at Culnagroo, between Swatterach and Kilrae, but had previously acted as clerk to a magistrate, and also to Mr Rankine at a large bleachfield, and, when he had leisure, was employed, when he could get employment, in bringing up books, &c. He knew Bradley since he was a boy of 10 or 15 years of age, when he was living at Kilrae; he saw him afterwards when he came from the militia; and, on this business, he first saw him some time in June or July 1810, when he called on witness, who was working in a bog, and mentioned to him that he was empowered by Mr Craufurd to prepare his claim, and search for proof; that if he (witness) could assist in the business, he would be extensively remunerated.—Witness did not agree at the time, but Bradley said he would bring some papers and show him, from which he would be better able to judge; he came shortly after, and brought with him a parcel of papers, consisting of old accounts, books, &c. some fragments of parchment, and some old paper, seemingly torn out of a book without any writing on them; there were likewise a copy of the lease between James Craufurd of Drough and Baron Dawson, one or two cash-books, rent-book of Thomas Graves with Baron Dawson, a book kept by Colonel and Baron Dawson, memorandums and accounts relating to Lord and Lady Garnock, and items relative to the connexion between James Craufurd and the Garnocks. Witness disliked the appearance and colour of the documents, some parts of the papers being clean, and some dirty; he asked Bradley whose writing they were, when Bradley acknowledged they were his own; on which witness said, he thought them clumsy imitations. Bradley then asked him if he would assist in inserting entries in the book favourable to the claimant, in altering writings for the same purpose. In answer to a question from the public prosecutor, the witness said, he understood that he was to *forge* entries. He agreed to assist in helping to make out the claim by forging deeds, &c. Bradley and he framed some papers, and altered others; the deeds were first drawn out on paper before they were engrossed on parchment, and the alterations were also first written on paper before being inserted in the original documents. Bradley said, he wished to obtain copies

Digitized by Google

pies of the deeds to send over to Scotland to Lord Craufurd (by Lord Craufurd he understood the prisoner) in Scotland; two leases were copied, as also the pedigree of the family, which Bradley took over with him to Scotland; he saw Bradley the same season on his return from Scotland; Bradley brought with him papers which he got at Giffordland, among which were letters of Earl Craufurd and Hew Craufurd; before Bradley went to Scotland, he brought a lease to the witness, granted by James Craufurd of Creach, but signed with a mark; on which witness remarked, that he did not think it very probable that the son of an earl should not be able to write his own name; Bradley also brought two leases between James Craufurd of Brough and James Craufurd of Castledawson, which were written out, but the subscriptions were not annexed to them; Bradley took these leases with him to Scotland. Some time about the latter end of December 1811, Montgomerie came to Castledawson with a parcel from Craufurd to Bradley, which contained two original letters, signed James Craufurd; witness was near a whole night in trying to imitate the signatures, after which he affixed them to the tacks, which had been extended on parchment, but which remained unsigned till these original letters were procured; the following day the leases were shown to Montgomerie; he did not think Montgomerie knew what was contained in the parcel he brought to Ireland, nor did he see any of the papers till the leases were finished; the letters made James Craufurd in Scotland at the time when the fabricated deeds had him in Ireland; the original letters were therefore altered; part of the writing was erased, and what would suit the purpose of advancing the prisoner Craufurd's claim inserted instead; at first Bradley attempted to do this by scraping out with a knife the passages wished to be obliterated, but did not succeed; on which witness said that he recollected having seen in a newspaper a receipt for taking out ink from papers, which having procured, they sent Craufurd Fullarton to an apothecary's in Magherafelt to procure the liquid; he did not procure the whole of the materials, but brought them some oxymuriatic acid, with which they washed out the writing, and then washed the paper with lime water, which they allowed to dry, and, when dry, inserted the words they wished in the paper; they took the family seals from other papers, which appeared to be envelopes, and affixed them to the fabricated writings; witness wrote the lease, signed James Craufurd, from a copy given him by Bradley; he wrote also an indenture between two James Craufurds, jun. and sen. for the purpose of showing that there were two Craufurds, and to do away the effect of the mark affixed to the original deed, and likewise to connect the James Craufurd jun. as factor at Castledawson, with the entries which were forged in the book. When Bradley was in Scotland he found a holograph tack, and wrote witness that he had found an entry in the memorandum-book which he got from Shaw, purporting to be a receipt granted by James Craufurd, Castledawson; he understood the said entry to be forged, because the James Craufurd mentioned was a creature of their imagination, and he did not think a man who never existed could write receipts. In his letter Bradley said, he had "another babe born him since he left Castledawson, and so like the parent that criticisers would not know it." The witness

Digitized by Google

witness was shown a number of deeds and papers which he identified as having been wholly, or in part written by himself, in conjunction with Bradley. Witness afterwards came to Scotland, and saw Craufurd at Kilbirnie; Craufurd had some high words with Bradley, which witness spoke to him about when they were walking together, and said he wondered he could talk to Bradley so, knowing the state of his papers. Craufurd answered that he only did so before faces, but that he had a great deal to do to get Bradley to keep matters private from his servant-maid. He went to Paisley and Glasgow with Craufurd; parted with Craufurd at Glasgow, and told him he intended going to Ireland; did not see him again, till he met him in Mr Steele's W. S. Edinburgh. Witness was taken into custody upon a warrant, as he understood, at the instance of Mr Hunter. Left a bundle containing papers with Corporal Suttor, which was not to be delivered to any person, except himself or Lord Craufurd, the prisoner. The papers produced were not all he left, some having been abstracted from the bundle.

On his cross examination, the witness admitted that he had written a letter to Lady Mary Lindsay, informing her of the forgeries, and that he came over to Scotland partly from a wish to do justice to her for the injury he had committed; all he ever asked for was compensation for his expenses; he received twenty guineas from Lady Mary's agent, and two guineas which he remitted to his wife, also about 4l. which he returned after being taken prisoner.

A number of other witnesses were then examined on the part of the prosecution; but without any material addition to the above facts. On the part of the pannel, the principal evidence was the following.

Rev. Solomon Brown knew Fanning since ever he knew any thing; Fanning taught him writing. An agreement on oath between Fullarton Craufurd, Fanning and Bradley, to force John Lindsay Craufurd to give them money, or otherwise they would not produce any of the papers, and binding the parties to be true to themselves, was shown witness, which he identified, as having been left with him by Fanning. As to Fanning's character, he said "language almost fails me to describe him; he is an infamous character, and a disgrace to humanity. Bradley always bore a good character till he became acquainted with him;" never heard any thing against Bradley, till he became acquainted with him. Certificates of Bradley's good character were shown him, when he proved several of the subscriptions affixed to them.

W. Fanning was again examined; acknowledged leaving the oath with Mr Brown; the lease produced by Shaw, was shown him, he said it was a copy he himself had made, the original was destroyed through his ignorance in applying the preparation intended to obliterate the writing; wrote to Bradley's wife, desiring her to tell Bradley to leave the country.

Here the examination of witnesses closed—after which the Lord Advocate addressed the Jury in behalf of the crown; Mr Jeffrey and Mr Murray in behalf of the prisoners; Lord Meadowbank, who presided, summed up the evidence, and the Jury were inclosed about half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and directed to return their verdict next day at one o'clock.

Wednesday, the Jury gave in their verdict,

Digitized by Google

dict, unanimously finding both prisoners *guilty*.

The Lord Advocate having craved t judgment be given, and no ob- ion being made, the judges on the ch, Lords Meadowbank, Mer- nd, and Woodhouselee, delivered ir opinions *seriatim*, that the of- ce as charged and found proven, not impose upon the court the cessity of pronouncing the last tence of the law. Lord Meadow- nk, among other observations said, hat upon reflecting on the practice l principles of our law, he had no abt on this head. Before the 16th ntury capital punishment for for- y was unknown; but the common r being found too weak, the legis- ure interfered, by several statutes ich described the crime. The pu- hment, however, in particular in- nces, was often dark; and it was e practice, during the intimate con- ction which then subsisted between e courts and the privy council and rliament, for the former, in difficult es, to ask and receive instructions m the latter. These cases again pplied important precedents. In instance, however, does simple vi- tion appear to have received a ca- tal punishment. This case might deed have been capital, if it had en charged and proved to the ex- nt to which one witness swore; t there neither is before the court, r was before the jury, any other al interest than that only, which titled Lady Mary Lindsay Craufurd be heard in process of service be- re the sheriff. And if it had been pitally laid, by alleging in the ma- r proposition the felonious intent obtain possession of a high digni- and great estate, with a correspond- g narrative relating to the Viscoun- of Garnock, and estates of Glen- rnock and Kilbirnie, it might not rhaps have been established before a jury; nor is this court a place for the determination of doubtful claims of civil right. Such an intricate proof would have been more competent in the Court of Session, where, no doubt, it would have been attempted, if likely to have been successful, or if the at- tempt had been consistent with the humane and judicious principles on which, by our excellent constitution we are al- ways accustomed to see such matters conducted. There is indeed, as I have said, a certain civil interest; but if there had been none, the falsehood alone would have been a high offence. It is no light matter to infringe the respectability of those great names to which Scotland was much indebt- ed in the worst of times; and those know best what the first Viscount of Garnock did for his country who are best acquainted with its history. To usurp by falsehood and forgery the representation of an ancient and re- spectable family, is alone a crime of an heinous nature; but when to this is added the compass of contrivance and consummate skill of execution, the length of time during which this crime was continued, the multiplicity of acts of which it consisted, and, on the whole, the gross depravity and criminality, and total abandonment of all sense of distinction between truth and falsehood, which marked the conduct of the perpetrators, I cannot but concur with your Lordships, that the punishment of transportation for fourteen years is the least which this court can inflict." After which, sentence was pronounced, ordaining both prisoners to be transported be- yond seas for *fourteen* years. In de- livering their opinions, the whole of the judges stated in high terms the satisfaction which they felt at perceiv- ing the unremitted attention of the Jury, and the ability and discriminat- ing judgment evinced in the verdict they returned.

Counsel

Digitized by Google

Counsel for the crown, the Lord Advocate, Mr Solicitor-general, and William Boswell, Esq. advocate; agent Hugh Warrender, Esq. writer to the signet.—Counsel for the prisoners, John Archibald Murray, Francis Jeffrey, Henry Cockburn, and Hugh Lumsden, Esqrs. advocates; agents Mr Cameron, and Mr Archibald Brodie, writers.

Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

At the meeting of this society on the 18th January, professor Jameson read a paper on porphyry, in which he described several species of transition-porphyry as occurring along with grey-wacke, &c. in different parts of Scotland. He also gave a particular account of a floetz-porphyry, which likewise occurs in Scotland, and appears to belong to the old red sandstone formation. The professor conjectured that this floetz porphyry may be the mother stone of the porphyritic felspar lavas which are found in some countries, and consequently that lavas may occur in rocks of an older date than those of the newest floetz-trap series.—At the same meeting Mr W. E. Leach read a description of two species of shark found in the Scottish seas, illustrative of a proposed subdivision of the genus squalus of Linnæus.

At the meeting on 1st February, a communication from Lieut. Col. Imrie was read, containing an account of the district of country in Stirlingshire called the Campsie Hills, illustrated by some interesting geological facts observed by the Colonel on the coast of the Mediterranean. The Campsie Hills consist of trap rocks of great thickness; under which sandstone occurs; and below this, lie beds of limestone, with slate-clay, clay ironstone, and some seams of coal. The trap is in some cases distinctly columnar; and in many other places it shews a tendency to this form. He observed, that these circumstances might give occasion to some geologists to class the trap of the Campsie district with volcanic products, of which however he saw no symptom. He then pointed out that nature produces these forms both in the moist and in the dry way, and gave examples of both. In the *moist* way, he said that these forms are seen in greatest perfection in warm climates; and drew his example, in this mode, from the coast of Africa, near the site of ancient Carthage; where a small lake, with a deep clay bottom had been accidentally drained by the wearing down of a part of its barrier, and where the clay deposite had split into vertical columns, 18 feet high, and from a foot and a half to three feet in diameter. The example in the *dry* way he took from the island of Felicuda, one of the most westerly of the Lipari islands. In the lavas of that island which have taken the columnar forms, he mentioned having seen obsidian and pumice which had been in flow with the lava, and are seen combined in one of its congealed streams.

SCOTISH REVIEW.

A Breefe Memorialle of the Lyfe and Death of Dr. James Spottiswood, Bishop of Clogher in Ireland; and of the Labyrinth of Troubles he fell into in that Kingdom, and the Manner of the Unhappie Accident brought such troubles upon him.

From a MS. in the Auchinleck Library.

4to. pp. 78. Constable & Co. 1811.

It is well known, that the library at Auchinleck contains one of the

Digitized by Google

the best collections of old manuscripts, which exist in this country. It was collected by the industry of the late Lord Auchinleck; and we are happy to find, that the present intelligent possessor is disposed no longer to allow its treasures to remain buried, but has begun to present the world with curious specimens from it. The narrative now under our notice relates to a member of a family, which made a distinguished figure in the history of Scotland, both civil and ecclesiastical. But its chief interest is derived from the very remarkable nature of his personal history, and from the light which it throws upon the state of Ireland during that age.

James Spottiswood was born at Calder in Mid Lothian; was son to John Spottiswood, a leading actor in the reformation, and one of the first provincial superintendants. He was brother to Dr. Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrews. Having rendered an important service to his king in the discovery of a conspiracy formed against that monarch's life, he was rewarded with promotion in the church, and was at length advanced to the see of Clogher in Ireland. This elevation however, instead of securing happiness to him, was only the commencement of his troubles. A deadly resentment was, for some reason or other, conceived against him by Sir James Balfour, second son of Sir James Balfour of Pettendreich and Monquhanny, in the county of Fife, who being a favourite of James, had been created Lord Balfour, and had received a grant of lands in Ireland. We scarce remember a parallel to the series of fierce and unremitting persecution, which this nobleman carried on against the unfortunate bishop. He attacked him first under the guise of friendship; and his operations in this character seem to have been extremely successful. Our author says:

"This meanwhile, the Bishoppe of Clogher havinge but twoo children, and bothe marriageable, a Sonne and a Daughter. Sr James Areskin, by the Lord Balfoures advice, made a motion for marrynge a Sonne of his, a Master of Art, to the Bishopps Daughter, uppon whome he would bestowe the Lands of Agher: The Bishoppe, allthoughe he had farr better matches offered him, yet he was perswaded by the Deane, the Archdeacon, and manie other his countriemen, to hearken to Sr James, whose estate then was not knowne to be at so lowe an ebb. Sr James then brought his Sonne to the Bishopps howse, and brought the young Maide, by manie Golden promises, to a foolishe paradise. There rested nothinge nowe but Drawinge a contract, and so Solemnize the Marriage, wch Sr James hasted, ffor he longed to finger the Bishopps moneye: But when the Bishopps learned Councell was mett to putt the Contract in forme; Sr James made newe propositions, so unreasonable and so farr from the first Communing, that the Bishoppe brake of the meetinge, desyred his Daughter to estrange herselfe from their companie, and requested Sr James and his Sonne to forbeare his howse. The Lord Balfour, informed of these proceedings, he thought it highe tyme to act his part; so tooke occasion to speake wth the young people, assured them they would never have the Bishopps consent, who was nowe fullie informed of Sr James Areskins his decaied estate, and his inabilitie to performe what he had promised; He advysed them therefore to goe on and make up the matche betweene themselves, wherewth the Bishoppe

Digitized by Google

Bishoppe would be doubtles offended at first; but that he was a kinde man, and they woulde get his goodwill afterward, when he sawe they could not be parted. It was concluded by Sr James and his three Sonnes, that this Councell should be followed; So one daye when the Bishoppe had much companie dyneinge wth him, and the Bishopps wyef was attending her only Sonne, who was perilously sick that same tyme, theye brybed a Serving woman of the howse to bring the Bishopps Daughter to the Streete, so entysed her to Sr James Areskins chamber, where the marriage was made up by some Deboysed Minister. The Bishoppe little suspected the Lord Balfour to have any hand in this busynes, who yet had a further fetch: ffor, soone after, seeing the Bishoppe much grieved, he made a proiect to him howe to defeat Sr James Areskin and his Sonnes of their evill intentions; He discoursed to the Bishoppe of Sr James Areskins povertie, and his intention to make up his decayed estate by the Bishopps meanes: He perceaveth yor sonne, sayd he, to be sicklie, and assureth himself to gett all you have in ende. But yf you will be advysed by me, (sayd he,) I will teach you howe to defeat them of theire purpose, and howe to strengthen yorself wth a better friendshippe in this kingdome. There is, sayd he, a mayde, a niece to the Viscountess of Valencia, both wise and virtuous, and like to be a great match; ffor my neighbour Sr Stephen Butler (sayd he) was offered to have 1500lb. wth her, and greater matters in hope; I will fynde the waye, (sayd he,) to make Sr Stephen leave of the Suite; If yor Sonne, then, can compasse the Maydes goodwill, you maie make up a fayre estate for yor Sonne, let yor daughter drincke as shee hath brewed. The Bishoppe replyed, that he had allreadye consented to annother motion made unto him by Sr Stephen Butler himself for his brothers daughter, a beautiful Gentlewoman, and well bredd, wth whome he offered Securitie for 1200lb. portion; The Lord Balfour replyed, that that gentlewoman had confessed to himself shee was handfast before shee came out of England, and that Sr Stephen made this Offer onlie to hinder the match, and so renue his old suite; So never tooke rest till he made up the match betweene the Bishopps Sonne and the Ladye Valencia her Niece. Nowe had the Lord Balfour matched both the Bishopps Children, in no good intention to him nor Them neither."

Balfour however soon after shewed himself an open enemy, and under pretences, which could only have been advanced in the then unsettled state of the country, endeavoured to deprive the Bishop of great part of his property. Spottiswood was obliged to come over to England in order to support his claim, but could scarcely maintain his ground against the intriguing activity of Balfour. About this time happened an incident, which gave a great advantage to the latter. The following is an account of the provocation which led to it.

"There was one Sr John Wishard, sometyme Lord of Pittarro in Scotland, who havinge consumed his estate there, begged some escheated Landes in the County of ffermannagh, and was possessed of 24 Townes or Tates of the Bishopp of Cloghers lands, next adiacent to the Temporall Landes, ffor wch he was to paye the Bishopp 36lb. per annum. The Bishopp of Clogher sent to him manye tymes for his Rent, But he did onlye defer to pay it,

Digitized by Google

it, but returned the Bishopps Messenger wth a disdainful and uncivil Letter. The Bishopps servants comminge into the knowledge of the contents of This Letter, desyred the Bishop to give them leave and they would take a distresse for his Rent; So, by his direction, they went to his dwelling place at Clanteverin, and brought awaie 16 poore beastes, Cowes and heyfers, prised at Nyne pounds. Sr John tooke this in great snuffe, and, by Balfours advyse, tooke out from the Sheriff of the Countye a Writt of Repleven to fetche back the goods uppon securitie. There was no formalitie kept in takeinge out the writt, nor in the execution thereof, and Sr John Wishard scorned to redeeme his goods; the Bishopps Bailey therefore sold the Cattell. Balfour heareinge of these proceedings, was gladd to fynd so fytt occasion for his purpose; He sent therefore for Sr John Wishard and St John Wimbes, his sonne in law, who by his meanes had byn Highe Sheriff Twoo yeares Togither; So perswaded the Sheriffe to graunt Sr John a Writt of Withernam, to take as much of the Bishopps good as the Bishopps servants had taken of his. It was done accordinglie. So the Bishopp being at Dublyn, called up for his Maties service, sixe or seaven of Balfours, and Sr John Wimbes, and Sr John Wishards servants came to Portora, the Bishopps dwelling place, Inniskilling, and drave awaie betweene 40 & 50 English Cowes, worthe three pownds a piece, wch Cowes belonged to Sr Henrye Spottiswood, the Bishopps sonne. Sr Henryes servants and some of the Bishopps servants that were left at home, informed heereof, they followed the Cattell, and overtakinge them at the Bridge of Inniskilling, when they would not shewe theire warrant for taking away the Cattell, they rescued them; and when one of Sr John Wishards servants was too fforwarde to offer vyolence, They gave him a little knock on the head; But the verie next daye after came Sr John Wimbes, highe Sheriff, wth 30 or 40 of Balfours Tenaunts and servants, and did drive awaye all the goods about the Bishopps howse, and thoughe there was good suretie offered him that the goods should be foorthcominge, and the Bishopp should aunsweare what could be justlye demaunded of him, yet the Sheriff would not render Three fayre Stood Mares and theire Coltes: They were so lovelye beasts He tooke them awaye wth hym."

The Bishop having in vain attempted to obtain redness by fair means, determined to seek it by a retaliation of the injury.

"Some Twoo Dayes after the 2d of December, The Bishopps servants went out againe, some fyve in number, to take a Distresse for Sr John Wishards Rent, who, as they were passinge by the Lord Balfours Towne, perceaved the Lord Balfours stood of Mares to be pasturinge on the Bishopps land, for wch Balfour refused to paie Rent; They resolved, therefore, to goe no further, so severed a parte of the stood, and drove them towards Inniskilling, and were gone neere seaven myles from the place before Sr John Wimbes & above Threescore of the Lord Balfours Tenaunts and servants overtooke them Sr John incensed wth the indignitie he thoughte done him so latelie He without any woords, at the verie first, thrust William Galbrieth through the showlder wth a pyke Then twoe or three of his Companie gave him divers other woundes Humphrye Galbrieth seeing his Brother in this case, he called to Sr John to forbeare, and he should have all content, to whome Sr John aunsweared

answeared, as the Bishoppe servants affirmed, Devill have my Soule yf wee part so, whereuppon Humphrye grasled wth Sir John; and while they were wrestlinge in a dirtye Bogg, one Davyd Balfour wounded Humphrye in divers places. Humphrye layeing his accompt his Brother was killed and himself could not escape, He tooke hould of a long Skeane was about Sr John Wimbes, and therewth did give him a deadlie wound; So they parted; for Sr Johns Companie gathered all about Sr John himself, and pursued the Bishoppe servants no farther. The Bishoppe men had lost muche blood, and were all sore wounded, so had muche adoe to gett home. They did not acquaint the Bishopp wth that was done, neither did he suspect that unhappie accident till Sr William Cole came to Portens, and affirmed that Sr John was deadlie hurt, and therefore required the Bishopp to enter into a Recognisaunce of a Thowsand Powndes to make his servants foorthcominge at the next Assizes."

The Bishop however was afterwards prevailed upon, seemingly by the most direct falsehoods, to enter into a recognizance to the extent of L.1500 for the appearance of his servants. The servants however refused to appear; and the affair afforded to Balfour ground for a series of intrigues, treachery, and chicanery, such as can scarcely be paralleled in the annals of the most profligate courts. The Bishop who, it is said, would have been completely ruined by the payment of the sum, had his life for many years rendered miserable by this prosecution. At length the violence of Balfour excited against him such a general hostility, that he found it advisable to quit the kingdom, and retire to London. The Bishop now began to live in peace, and seemed even at the summit of his wishes. His repose however was soon interrupted by the dissensions in England between Charles I. and his parliament, which, extending to Ireland, broke out into a civil war, the most desolating and sanguinary. In 1664 our prelate sought refuge in London, where he died the same year, and was buried near his brother, the archbishop of St Andrews.

The whole of the manuscript except a few pages at the end, is written in a handwriting, which the Editor considers to be that of Dr Spottiswood himself.

The Scottish Adventurerers; or the Way to Rise; an Historical Tale, by Hector Macneill, Esq. 2 vols. small 8vo. 12s. Blackwood.

FEW objects are of more importance to society, than the state of education among that numerous and very useful class, who are raised immediately above the lowest. These compose the better order of mechanics and tradesmen; they not only themselves perform a great part of the business of the Society, but superintend and employ the bulk of the labouring community. They do not merely work with their hands, but require a very considerable share of intelligence and information. Their situation too renders them liable to certain errors in the mode of training their families. In general, they have a propensity to look upwards: they are ambitious to remove themselves, as far as possible, from the class immediately beneath, and which is apt to claim a connexion with them. In all their habits, they are ever disposed to an imitation of the gay and fashionable circles; and this tendency has become peculiarly strong in the present age, which has been distinguished by the general diffusion of luxury throughout all ranks.

No

Digitized by Google

No one has exerted himself so zealously and indefatigably in the counteraction of this reigning error, as the author of the present work. To expose it has been the grand aim of all his recent publications; and as he never undertakes any, which has not some benefit to the public in view, his present undertaking relates to a question intimately connected with the same object. It is the established practice, in this country, for every one who can give his children any education at all, to send them for three or four years to a grammar school; and this forms often nearly the whole of the instruction conferred upon them. Mr Macneill conceives, that, for those who are neither born to an independent fortune, nor destined for the learned professions, such an education must be worse than useless, and can have no effect but that of giving them a distaste for the occupations in which their life is to be employed. He insists, that if the time spent in learning mere words were employed in acquiring a knowledge useful for the common affairs of life, young men of this rank would be much better prepared for the part which they were to act. He illustrates this opinion by the history of two youths, one of whom has received a good education in the ordinary sense of the word; that is, has been rendered master of all that the grammar school can teach: the other according to his plan, has been initiated only in useful and practical branches. From the opposite reception and success which these two young men experience, when thrown unassisted upon the world, he endeavours to prove the superiority of one system to the other.

In endeavouring to convey an idea of the manner in which this work has been executed, we do not conceive, that our readers would have reason to thank us, for giving them an outline of the story. They will probably be much better pleased to trace it themselves, as it is unfolded by the author in the course of his narrative. We shall only mention, that the two young men are hurried, by a disasastrous accident on board of a ship of war: and the first part of the work is chiefly employed in delineating the difference of their feelings and conduct in such a situation. Mr Macneill was peculiarly qualified to execute this task, having, as he mentions in the preface, been himself enured during the course of several years, to the habits of a seafaring life. It is rarely that persons qualified to delineate these manners, have had such good opportunities of observation. He shall therefore give a specimen of this part of the performance. It relates to the incidents which occurred immediately after our two heroes were placed in the very unpleasant situation above alluded to.

"The boatswain, who was naturally a humane man, and, as far as was consistent with his duty, kind and indulgent to the seamen, had the two lads birthed and messed; and telling them to be of good cheer, and not cast down with their misfortune, assured them, that if they conducted themselves properly, and minded their business, they should be taken care of. "You have had a hard brush I find, my lads." said he, "at the commencement of your service, but that's nothing at all against you, but rather in your favour. We seamen must lay our account with meeting with these things every day in our lives, and the sooner we meet with them the better. All you have to do is, to attend to your duty, obey your orders,

Digitized by Google

orders, and do every thing as well as you can, and there is no fear of your coming on.—We have no idlers, no skulkers here, every one must be active and alert!" So saying, he left them.

"It was not long ere Tom found himself well enough to proceed on deck, and explore the general scene that was moving around him. He was anxious to observe the nature of a service to which he was a complete stranger; but Andrew, whether from indifference, reluctance, or real illness, remained below in his birth, pleading his inability to move from the pain of the bruises which he had received in his New-haven battle. Amidst all the misfortunes that had lately befallen him, he had preserved his Horace, which now not only served as a companion to him in his hours of melancholy solitude, but acted as a balm to his wounded mind, and a balsam to his sores, superior to any which the surgeon's mate could apply. As his prolonged confinement rather surprised the boatswain, who was informed by his attendant that the wounds in his head were completely healed, he paid him occasional visits to rouse him into action, and had invariably found him poring over a little book, which he read at the faint light of a small tallow candle, placed in a horn lanthorn. Wondering that a book of so diminutive a size could occupy him so long, and suspecting that he was "shamming Abraham," he one evening accosted him, after his usual salutation of *Well, what cheer shipmate?* in the following terms: "What! have you not overhauled that little book yet? Damn my eyes, there can't be much stuff in it—One, I think, might get through it in an hour or two, and here you have been at it every night for near a fortnight.—Let's see what like it is." said he, snatching the book out of Andrew's hands, and opening it—"O! I'm blasted if I understand one word of it!—What the hell is it?" said he, turning to Tom, who had just come down.

"It is Horace," answered Tom.

"*Horrors!*" exclaimed the boatswain, "what the devil has he to do with them?—Why, it's no wonder why you are melancholy, my lad! But we have horrors enough to grapple with here, without looking into a book for them, so I would advise you to chuck it overboard, and come upon deck, and look at something else. Here's your messmate, who has been bustling about from morn to night, overhauling every thing he could set his eye on, and inquiring about every thing he did not understand. That's the way to make a good seaman, and, if I am not hellishly out of my reckoning, he'll make one very soon.—Come, come! you must remain here no longer—the surgeon's mate tells me that devil a thing's the matter with you; so remember, I expect to see you to-morrow-morning on the main deck—there's no shamming Abraham here—every man must do his duty."

In the course of the narrative, we are introduced to the family of the Timbertones, in which Mr Macneill has exhibited two opposite errors; one, that of endeavouring to force a taste for music, where it does not exist, the other, that of checking it where it has been naturally implanted. The following family dialogue will afford a very good specimen of the manner in which this subject has been illustrated.

"She (the daughter) loved her book, her pencil, and her needle; but none of these were permitted to interfere with her musical tasks, as her mother, five or six times a-day, bawled out,

Digitized by Google

out, "Sit down to your piano, Arabella! you have been a great deal too long from it: Sit down to your piano, I tell you!"

"The girl at last became so harassed and worn out with this irksome and incessant toil, that, no longer able to endure it, she entreated her mother to release her from what was so unpleasant; but to no effect. "Would you give up a branch so indispensibly necessary for every young woman who has the least pretensions to genteelity and fashion?" exclaimed the sagacious mother. "Do you see *one* exception among all your intimates or acquaintance? and would it not be disgraceful to you, as well as to us, were you deficient in what is now considered as the most important and the most elegant part of female education? —Impossible!"

"It may be important to those who receive pleasure from it, and who are qualified to give pleasure to others," said Arabella; "but that is not the case with me, I would not give one farthing for all the music in the world, nor can I expect to arrive at any perfection in it, when I have neither a voice sufficient to reach one octave, nor an ear to distinguish treble from common time."

"That's nothing," rejoined the judicious mother—"all this will come by practice. Your Master tells me so, and that a good *Timeist* can be made without a musical ear; and as for your voice, he says it is not yet nearly formed, but that years and daily practice will render it not only sweet but powerful!"

"Now what the Master says must be nonsense, mother," rejoined Arabella; "for there is Betsy Nightingale, who is much younger than I am, and who can with ease reach nearly three octaves, and has besides so nice an ear, that before her first month of instruction was over, she could distinguish the smallest discord: But Betsy has a natural genius for music, and I have not, mother."

"Really, my dear," said Mr. Timbertone, (who all this time had been listening to the argument), "I cannot help thinking that what Arabella says is very just. Neither you nor I, you know, have the least taste for music, nor ever had a musical voice or ear in our lives; how then can we expect such qualities in our daughter? And since such gifts are not the portion of all, why should we strive against nature, and render the poor girl miserable for nothing?"

"Hold your tongue, Mr. Timbertone," said his wife, impatiently, "you know nothing at all of the matter.—Will any body pretend to say that music is not to be acquired by *practice alone*, when every parent in Edinburgh gives it to their daughters without the least exception?—And pray, Mr Timbertone, what a pretty figure should we make, if *our* daughter was deficient in any branch of education, especially in one which is now universally admired, and considered as the very first accomplishment a young lady can possess? Suppose now, for instance, that we had an evening party: could we possibly avoid giving them an entertainment, which they all lay their account with—music, both vocal and instrumental? And should we not look very foolish, and very contemptible, Mr Timbertone, if instead of our own daughter contributing to this entertainment, we should be under the necessity of applying to the daughters of others, and consequently acknowledging to the whole company, that we had neglected to give Arabella what no mechanic's daughter in Edinburgh is ignorant of?—Impossible, Mr. Timbertone! We should be the

town

Digitized by Google

town talk—the ridicule of all polite society, and our daughter looked down upon wherever she went!—No, no, allow me to know these things better, if you please. I don't interfere in your business, Mr Timbertone, and I beg you may not interfere in any plans of mine for instructing Arabella, who must be educated as other young women of fashion are, without the exception of one article.

"Very well, my dear," answered Timbertone very placidly,—"I shall not argue the point with you; but allow me just to observe, that what with musical instruments, musical books, and musical masters at half a guinea every three lessons, I am already out of pocket above L.250, and Arabella, by her own confession, not one bit the better for it."

"You are much mistaken, Mr Timbertone," said his wife briskly;—"infinitely mistaken! Arabella can play over a difficult concerto with considerable brilliance of fingering, her master tells me; and that nothing now is wanting but a little more time and experience to make her equal to any young lady in Edinburgh."

Another character, Peter Placid, is subsequently introduced; one frequently met with in the world; easy, good natured, and a general favourite; but possessing none of that firmness and energy, which is necessary for an efficient discharge of the various duties of life. The bad effects of this disposition are exhibited on a variety of occasions, particularly in the education of his children, who are ruined by thoughtless and indiscriminate indulgence.

From this sketch, our readers may be enabled to form an idea of the nature and object of Mr Macneill's performance. It cannot be confounded with the ordinary class of novels, and does not seek to interest by surprizing events and narratives of love intrigues. It exhibits men acting in the plain and common business of life; points out the errors to which they are there liable, and exhibits the means by which these may be avoided.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Isle of Palms; with other poems, by John Wilson of Magdalen College Oxford. 8vo. 12s.

A Series of Plays on the Passions. Third volume; by Miss Baillie. 8vo.

The Depreciation of the Paper Currency of Great Britain proved. By the Earl of Lauderdale. 8vo. 6s.

Tales of the East, comprising the most popular romances of Oriental origin; with imitations and translations. To which is prefixed an Introductory Dissertation. By Henry Weber, Esq. 3 vols royal 8vo. L.3. 18s.

The poetical and dramatic works of Colin Maclaurin, Esq. Advocate, and of the late George Maclaurin, Esq. Writer, Edinburgh, 2 vols. small 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Literary Intelligence.

MR JOHN MAWE, the author of a Treatise on the Mineralogy of Derbyshire, is about to publish a Narrative of his Voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and of his Travels in Brazil, during a period of six years, from 1804 to 1810. The principal part of this work relates to the interior of Brazil, where no Englishman was ever permitted to travel, and particularly to the gold and diamond districts, which the author investigated by order of the Prince Regent. From the high sanction under which he began the undertaking, and the length of time he

Digitized by Google

he devoted to it, his narrative may be expected to throw considerable light on a rich and extensive colony hitherto little explored, and, at present, highly interesting, as it is likely, through recent changes, to become the seat of the empire of our eldest and most faithful ally.

A splendid original work, delineating the Border-Antiquities of England and Scotland, is in great forwardness. The first part will be published on the 31st of March, and a part will be continued regularly every three months. It is intended to exhibit specimens of the Architecture, Sculpture, and other vestiges of former ages, from the earliest times to the union of the two crowns, accompanied with descriptive sketches and biographical remarks, together with a brief historical account of the principal events that have occurred in that part of Great Britain.

Mr. James Smyth, of the Custom-House, Hull, intends shortly to publish, in one volume octavo, a Treatise on the Practice of the Customs, in the entry, examination, and delivery, of goods and merchandize imported from foreign parts; with a copious illustration of the warehousing system, intended for the use of merchants, officers, and others, concerned in this branch of the business of the customs.

Mr. Bransby, of Ipswich, author of some useful publications on astronomy and geography, who has been an attentive observer of the comet of 1811, with the most accurate instruments, will, within a few days, publish a correct delineation of its path, and a full and distinct account of its elements, &c. In the plate will also be exhibited the path of the comet of 1807.

The Rev. J. Nightingale proposes to publish a Portraiture of the Roman Catholic Religion; or, an unprejudiced Sketch of the History, Doctrines, Opinions, Discipline, and present state of Catholicism. It will contain also a Summary of the Laws now in force against Papists; and a Review of the Origin and Progress of the Catholic Question. The work is to consist of a thick octavo volume.

M. de Guignes, author of a Voyage to Pekin (3 vols. 8vo. with 1 vol. folio of designs and charts), has just prepared an answer to the critics who have attacked his History of that empire. He has also read to the Institute an historical exposition of Chinese astronomy, from the earliest times, until the year 1776; and, to crown his labours, he is now about to publish a Chinese Dictionary, under the sanction of the French Emperor Napoleon.

M. Charles Villiers, who has already obtained renown from the historical class of the French Institute, lately published a work in which he greatly praises the system of education pursued in the protestant schools in Germany, particularly those of Westphalia.

In the present age, when political metamorphoses succeed each other with such astonishing rapidity, the deaths and births of Universities are likewise become common events in Germany---those venerable institutions which in former times did not arrive at maturity in less then a century, and were never extinguished, except by great public convulsions, or by the decay of decrepitude.---The once-celebrated universities of Helmstadt, Altdorf, and Rinteln, have expired within about two years, and many others are fast approaching towards their dissolution! Ruehsz, one of the most assiduous professors of the University of Greifswald, says, in the preface to the fourth volume of his new History of Sweden: "The school of learning, of which I have been

Digitized by Google

been a member, which subsisted for three centuries and a half, and which has by various means diffused knowledge and science through the world, and which the last sovereign of Pomerania considered as established by his fostering care for ever, is now threatened with annihilation."

A similar fate doubtless impends over the long-established seat of learning at Erfurt; that university containing, a few weeks ago, but thirteen students; and one of the professors, Dominicus, whose learning and writings have spread his fame into foreign countries, having recently changed his vocation in the university into a stewardship in the now insignificant house of Erfurt!

This melancholy state of ancient establishments is however happily relieved by the effulgent appearance of new luminaries, which are calculated to give fresh weight to the cause of learning in that part of Europe. The lover of literature, therefore, must derive satisfaction from the assurance published in the German papers, that the New University of Berlin was positively to be opened about the middle of October, when courses of lectures in the four faculties were to be read.

This spirited revival of learning in a state which politically labours under heavy embarrassments, cannot fail to interest, not only the natives of Germany, but every well-wisher and promoter of science, whether he live on the banks of the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, or the Thames. All those to whom the King entrusted the management of this concern, have, it appears, individually done their duty, with praiseworthy solicitude. It is indeed to be regretted that Humboldt has recently returned to politics: yet he is nevertheless solicitous to advance the public lectures in Berlin; and the venerable Chancellor Hardenberg promotes their success as much as present circumstances permit. Prince Henry's Palace, of which the King has made a present to the new university, will be the most magnificent, as well as the most convenient, Temple of Science in Europe: containing no less than ten spacious halls for lecturing, exclusively of a large assembly-room, to which the students may retire during intervening hours. Other parts of this palace are designed for Galleries of works of Arts, and Museums of Natural History. Here the famous Moitheric Cabinet of Anatomy, in conjunction with Liberkunic's Preparations, the Great Mineral Cabinet, the Hoffman and Geresheim Cabinet for other departments of Natural History, and various other collections, have been deposited in spacious and convenient rooms.

Care has likewise been taken to select judicious and experienced professors and superintendants, who, with appropriate lectures and proper collections and demonstrations, will be able to give animation to those immense stocks of dead rarities and treasures. In comparative Anatomy and Zoology, the celebrated Rudolphy, of Greifswald, has been appointed, who, in his late work on insects, opened a new field in Zoology. The excellent Mineral Cabinet at Berlin, that precious relic of Karsten, will likewise be removed to the University-Palace. Professor Weiss, from Leipsic, is appointed its superintendant and lecturer. Far from insignificant or trifling are the presents of the patriotic Count Hoffmannsegg, author and editor of the splendid Flora Lusitanica. More than thirty chests of the rarest natural curiosities from the Brazils and the tropical countries of America, which is yet to be enlarged by exchanges made for

articles

Digitized by Google

articles from New South Wales and other southern countries, constitute the basis for a grand Museum of Natural History. Dr Gersenheim, from Dresden, has, with the assistance of his late friend Pallas and others, collected a Zoophytic Cabinet, no less valuable than comprehensive, which he has presented to the King of Prussia, for the use of the new university. The care of this collection has been committed to the learned Illger, a profound explorer of nature, who has been called from Brunswick to the new university, as particularly capable of rendering this collection of curiosities useful. The King has likewise, for the same museum, recently purchased of Herbst, a clergyman at Berlin, his famous collection of crustaceous fish; and negociations for various other collections have been set on foot. If to these be united the regularly classified botanical-garden, under the care of the great Wildenow, the whole will not fail to be productive of the most gratifying results in the study of physiology.

Poetry.

Prologue and Epilogue to the Tragedy of Helga.

PROLOGUE.

Pondering the labours of his mimic reign,
Our stage-director schem'd the year's campaign,
Tragic and comic muse before him came,
Farce, pastoral, opera, masque, and melo-drame,
On his bewildered meditation past;
With scenes, unpainted yet, and parts uncast,
Speeches ne'er spouted, dresses yet unmade,
Songs never set, and music yet unplayed:
Then mov'd the stage auxiliaries along,
Man, monster, and machine, a motely throng—
For now no more, the mean processions pass,
In Hamlet's phrase, each actor on his ass.
Car, camel, war-horse, water-dog appear,
And Blue-Beard's elephant o'erwhelms the rear.
Perplex'd, and 'midst the dark and dubious choice,
Our Chief Theatric caught young Ammon's voice,
"Athenians of the North—alas!" he says,
"How hard we labour to deserve your praise."
'Twas then, that wafted from a distant sky,
In hour of need, the evening's theme was nigh,
Brought from that isle, where flames volcanic light
The half year's darkness of the polar night;
Where boiling streams, from earth's dark caverns driven,
With sleet and snow drift, mix in middle heaven;
Where meet, in neighbourhood extreme and dire,
The icy glaciere, and the gulph of fire;
While smoke and steam through frozen skies are tost,
And central earthquakes shake a land of frost—
Yet in that clime, though elemental strife
Wrecks each fair trace of vegetative life,
'Mid Iceland's waste, of ashes and of snows,
Even there of old, the light of song arose;
From her dark bosom, the historic lay
O'er ancient Europe pour'd the mental day.
In royal halls, their harps her minstrels strung,
And courts and camps were silent when they sung.
Not now we aim to match their loftier strain,
Or bid the runic rhyme revive again;
Enough,

Digitized by Google

Enough, if simply, yet to nature true,
Our wandering bard his sketch dramatic drew,
To shew how sternly rival minstrels strove,
Stung by the jealousy of fame and love.

EPILOGUE.

In times like these, when British travellers find
Their foreign tours, that narrow limits bind,
Through France and Italy forbid to roam,
They seek familiar wonders nearer home;
Gigantic snakes are cast on Orkney's isle,
And mermaids rise in Caithness and Argyle;
These spread their toilets, (wondering shepherds swear)
And comb with ivory fingers, emerald hair.
If more informed observers sally forth,
They find fresh wonders somewhat farther north;
'Tis not enough the *Iceland* traveller tells
Of burning mountains and of boiling wells;
His moral marvels too, you find he brings,
Minstrels that for preferment sing to kings;
Ladies that keep their virgin vows so nice,
(As if like salmon, vows were kept in ice.)
For three long years wait in their native isle,
And dare not flirt with mortal all the while.
Do you believe the wonders they relate?
No, sure, if our experience carry weight.
No courtly Lords, now rival rhymes rehearse,
Or claim blue ribbands for their skill in verse;
No Ladies now, when lovers leave their side,
Wish seas between them and their destin'd bride;
No modern Ladies sit, to pine and mope,
And wait three tedious years the wanderer. Hope;
But if the careless beau forgets his belle,
These find another answer quite as well;
Too happy should her *Edgar* disappoint her,
To find some Haco with a larger jointure.
But, (for our author frowns) all jokes apart,
If in his scenes you trace the human heart;
If to your view these artless scenes may give
Passions in every latitude that live;
Ambition towering like the cliffs that rise
On Iceland's coast to meet the angry skies;
Love! ardent love! that burns like *Hekla's* fire,
Or boils like Geyser's fount with jealous ire;
If Helga's feelings are but felt by you,
You will not ask me if her story's true,
But yield your tear, without your reason's leave,
If nature prompt the tale, and passion weave.

On the death of Mr Archibald Campbell.

As flow'rets ope their beauties wild
Unto the rosy morning sun,
And drooping lose their fragrance mild,
Ere half his bright career is run.

So, oft descends into the tomb
The youth, whose worth begins to shine;
How dreadful is the sudden doom,
Yet, Campbell, such a doom was thine.

But laid in thy untimely grave,
Alas! shalt thou remain unknown?
Shall no sad friend attempt to save
Thy merit from oblivion?

Be mine the task, be mine the song
To celebrate thy well lov'd name,
Though, would another voice more strong
Had rais'd it to immortal fame!

For though thy cheek would often glow
With pleasure's smile; yet still thine eye
Would glisten at the tale of woe,
With tears of softest sympathy.

So bless'd by fortune's balmy breath
Who ev'ry gift had kindly given;
Thus sudden snatch'd away by death
I'd murmur—but it comes from heav'n.

Alas! but doubl'd is our grief,
Reflecting on thy flow'ry view;
As dew drops bright on ev'ry leaf,
But mock the rose-bud's faded hue.

Ah! need I tell the mournful gloom
That o'er each anxious feature spread,
When told, that to the silent tomb
The fairest hope of youth had fled.

Then was each broken murmur stay'd,
And hush'd the joyous voice of mirth;
It was the last sad tribute paid
By friendship to departed worth.

But stop—nor break the calm repose
Of hearts that have profusely bled,
Nor add a single tear to those
A mourning relative hath shed.

But

Digitized by Google

But off'ring up with anxious fear
The efforts of a pen so weak,
Permit a friend to drop a tear
That would not stain a parent's cheek.

J. H.

ODE,

ON THE DEATH OF DR. J. LEYDEN,

Author of "The Scenes of Infancy," &c.

Infuriate o'er the distant waste,
Along the men of battles haste;
Loud clank their arms!---the mingled train
Afar forsake their natal plain,
And hail th' approaching foe!
Where vengeance thro' the val'rous fields
The sanguine sword of Freedom wields,
And aims th' avenging arduous blow.
Again! they burn with vigorous fire;
Again! they fight with desp'rate ire:
But, ah! from drear Batavia's soil,
Why mourns Britannia, midst her prosp'rous toil?

Alone, where yonder laurels wave,
She bends beside her minstrel's grave,
The Bard, who, in his native north,
Long breath'd in bless'd effusion forth
Wild youth's impassion'd strain;
Where, Nature's happiest harp he strung,
And Teviot's mountain echoes rung
Triumphant o'er the giddy plain.
His were the songs, whose music smooth,
Shew'd life, all love---and love, all truth;
And wak'd to rapturous joy the soul,
That beat beneath his mild divine controul.

On foreign lands, his lyre resign'd,
Now vibrates with the formless wind;
And, tuneless laid! the conscious note
Does not in wild vibration float,
In aerial circles borne;
While from her mazy radiant ring,
Sweet Fancy, flaps the drooping wing,
And falls a-down to earth forlorn.
And trembling Truth, with look distrest,
Reclines upon her beauteous breast:
But, hush! why bodes that wand'ring noise?
Hail, heavenly power! 'tis Virtue's blissful voice---

Thou sacred, dear, departed Bard!
Thy hallowed Maid, ('tis Heaven's reward),
Here, grateful greets thy shade sublime,
That bless'd beyond the bourne of time,
Fate's ruthless powers defy.
Where brightly, eke thy hallowed name,
Shall blaze amidst seraphic flame!
While dreadful Death himself shall die.
Swell, Minstrels! swell the warbling tone,
And soothe sweet Nature's mournful moan;
And Scotia, be that labour thine,
To watch thy honours, at his silent shrine.

Awake, ye youths of sordid gold!
Awake, with em'lous ardour bold!
See! from yon orient paths afar,
Bright Genius, turns his rapid car,
And courts your nobler flight.
Along, he fires the slumb'ring land,
And, beckoning, whirls his golden wand,
'Midst volumes of ethereal light:
Now, o'er his vot'ry's tear-spread urn,
Sadd'ning he stoops awhile to mourn;
Then, bright on beams of ether hurl'd,
Circles with boundless thought a suppliant world.

Hark! how aloud the borean waves
Are dash'd against the chrystal caves,
And, murm'ring high, the echo swells
Around, from Ocean's bed of shells,
And charms with hollow moan.
While trem'lous o'er the troubled deep
The spirits of the waters weep,
Incumbent woe, that's Mem'ry's own,
And swift along the cavern'd shore,
The winds convey the murmurs o'er,
Where, 'neath gray twilight's gath'ring gloom,
Fair Scotia's tears bedew her Leyden's tomb

H.

January 20, 1812,
Water of Leith.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret, that from the late period at which the Observer was received, we were not able to insert it this month.

The pieces by the Ettrick Shepherd will appear next month.

J. E. S. and I. J. R. will probably obtain early insertion.

Proceeding

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, January 10.

LORD LIVERPOOL moved the thanks of the House to Lord Minto, the Governor Gen. of India, and to Gen. Abercrombie, Sir S. Auchmuty, &c. for the late important services in the East. His Lordship, as a reason for deviating from the usual practice of confining this mark of distinction to naval or military, stated that the expeditions which terminated in the reduction of the islands of Bourbon, Mauritius, and Java, was the result of measures undertaken by Lord Minto upon his own responsibility, before the instructions sent by government had reached him. The Noble Secretary then expatiated at some length upon the merits of the military and naval commanders employed in these different services.

Lord Moira cordially joined in this proposed vote of thanks, but remarked, that the principle of colonial warfare, carried on by this country at a prodigious expence, was incorrect, the power of France, in Europe, being such, that she must, at all times, upon the re-establishment of peace, command ships, colonies, and commerce.

The motion was then agreed to *nem. dis.* as were the usual resolutions approving of the services of the soldiers, seamen, and marines.

No business of public importance came [illegible] House till

Friday, January 31.

[illegible] Fitzwilliam, agreeably to [illegible] called the attention of their Lord[illegible] to the state of affairs in Ireland. [illegible] circumstances, (he observed), which [illegible] lately occurred in that country—the [illegible]tion of the liberty of the subject, [illegible]e exercising the undoubted right of [illegible]ing, had occasioned a political [illegible]*bruary* 1812.

schism, pregnant with all those calamities which at times, shake the foundation of empires. His Lordship reprobated the idea of restrictions and disabilities on account of religion, and entered into a history of their origin. He found it in the fears justly entertained under Charles II. of the opinions possessed by the Duke of York, afterwards James II. the heir apparent, to whom the whole of the Catholics were politically devoted.—The same motives subsisted in the following reigns, and as long as claims to the Crown of those Realms, disallowed by Parliament, were maintained by Catholic pretenders. But the only cause of the penal statutes against Roman Catholics, had vanished long ago, and the effect must of course follow the same fate. His Lordship admitted that the lower class of Irish Catholics still retained strong prejudices against their fellow citizens; and one of the advantages expected from an United Parliament was, that they would adopt measures to remove all grounds of national jealousy. Instead of which, the higher classes of Roman Irish Catholics were debarred even from aspiring to a variety of honourable and lucrative situations which his Lordship enumerated. The case was peculiarly hard in respect to the army, for the Irish Parliament had provided for the advancement of the Roman Catholic on the military establishment of that kingdom; but no sooner had that army become English by the Union, than this wholesome and just provision was done away contrary to the spirit of that social contract, and without any grounds whatever. His Lordship afterwards recapitulated the various reasons which he had already adduced to induce their Lordships to agree to an inquiry, and concluded by moving, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the State of Ireland."

Th[illegible]

Digitized by Google

The Duke of Devonshire seconded the motion.

The Marquis Wellesley defended the conduct of the Duke of Richmond and the Irish Administration, and declared his conviction that none of them would have attempted to stand between the king and his subjects. The Government, however, had been advised that the assembly of the delegates was contrary to law, and that opinion had been declared correct by the Court of King's Bench. Whatever feelings we may have towards the admission of Catholics into Parliament, did their Lordships mean to say, that an assembly, consisting of Prelates, Nobility, and Electors from different counties, was a fit assembly to be sitting in Ireland after the Union? This was not a question merely of religious indulgence, but whether every State was not justified in restraining what was injurious to the State. He held all restraint to be evil,—but the danger on the other side may be greater; and if so, hold to your restraints. A Noble Earl had said, this was a question of State. Let them abate the question of right on one side, and the fury of zeal on the other, and consider it equally. He had considered, that the best mode of disarraying the disaffected in that country, would be to remove the bond that holds them together.—The restrictions embodies them all—if these restrictions were removed, the different classes, the army, the navy, the law, &c. would separate, and be looking to their own individual interest. How far they should be removed, or what security should be acquired from the Catholics, he was not prepared to say.—Would it be said the Catholics enjoyed no privileges, no power or weight in the State? No one could say they did not; they were admitted into the army, into the navy, and into the law, and he was of opinion, that though there was no Popish Pretender remaining, yet that so large a body were not to be released from all restrictions, and admitted into the body of the State, without considering what security should be required for the preservation of the established religion. He would advise them, till the time arrived when they might be admitted, to consider what security they had to offer that they would conduct themselves as good and peaceable subjects, and, by dutiful submission to legal authority, pave the way for their admission to those privileges in which they were so anxious to participate.

The motion was supported by the Duke of Bedford, the Marquisses of Downshire and Lansdowne, and Lords Somers, Moira, Gray, Darnley, Erskine, Carysfort; and opposed by Lords Aberdeen, Westmoreland, Buckinghamshire, Sidmouth, Mulgrave, and Liverpool.

Upon a division, the motion was negatived—162 to 79—Proxies included.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Jan. 10.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the thanks of the House to Lord Minto and Sir S. Auchmuty, for their services in the East, stated that the merit of having planned all the expeditions, belonged solely to the former. After noticing, in terms of high praise, the conduct of Commodore Rowley in wresting the superiority from the French in the Indian seas; the gallantry of Sir S. Auchmuty, Colonels Gillespie and M'Leod, the latter of whom died in carrying a redoubt, he moved, first, That thanks be voted to Lord Minto for the wisdom and ability with which he had applied the resources entrusted to him, to the destruction of the French power in the East Indies; stating further, that the brilliant successes which had attended our arms were owing to that vigorous system of operations which he had so wisely adopted and pursued.

Mr Sheridan thought that the merits of Lord Minto had not been made out; no necessity had been stated for the Noble Lord accompanying the expedition, and superintending the military and naval operations in person. He disapproved of this civil controul, which was too like the system adopted by the French in the revolutionary war, when civil deputies from the convention were sent to superintend the commanders of armies. It was confessed that Lord Minto had undertaken the expedition contrary to the advice of every person, even of Admiral Drury himself. He then stated that greater dangers never encompassed any army than these in which Sir S. Auchmuty had been involved. That gallant General had no alternative but a disgraceful and precipitate retreat, or an assault by storm, in which the safety of the whole army was at stake. He concluded by stating, that he thought justice had not been done to Commodore Rowley, who, by rallying our broken force in the Indian seas, paved the way for the subsequent successes.

Messrs Yorke, Ryder, Freemantle, Grant, and

Digitized by Google

and Elliot, supported the motion; which was opposed by Messrs Whitebread, P. Moore, General Tarleton, and Sir H. Montgomery.

The motion was afterwards carried without a division, as were separate votes of thanks to the officers, soldiers, &c. employed in the expedition to Java.

Votes of thanks to Commodores Broughton and Rowley were likewise carried.

Tuesday Jan. 14.

DISTILLATION FROM GRAIN.

On the motion of Mr Perceval, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the subject of distillation from grain. He began by calling the attention of the House to the act passed last year for the encouragement of agriculture, by permitting spirits to be distilled from corn; and which act also tended to encourage the distilleries, and increase the revenue; he must, however, now state, that the failure of the crop last year made it necessary to adopt another measure, for the purpose of stopping distillation from corn, so as to reserve the grain in the country for the food of the inhabitants.—In the month of October last, the prices of grain had very considerably risen. It was known to every body, that the crop was a very scanty one; and this scarcity, added to the diminished supply likely to be received from foreign countries, had given just grounds to the distillers themselves to expect, that a suspension of the law for permitting distillation from grain must take place. In order, however, that neither the distiller nor the revenue should suffer, it was his intention to propose an additional duty of 1s. 8d. a gallon on spirits distilled from sugar; and also a duty of 12½d. per cent. additional on foreign spirits. The latter was for the encouragement of the English distiller. For the same purpose there should be a duty of 5d. a gallon laid on Scotch spirits, and a prohibition against the importation of spirits from Ireland. He concluded with moving a resolution, that from the 5th February 1812, to the 5th of December next, no spirits be distilled from wash made of corn.

The resolution was agreed to.

Several other resolutions were then adopted, the substance of which were,—That it should be lawful for the Prince Regent, with the advice of his Privy Council, by Proclamation, after the 31st of October, 1812, to permit the distillation from grain, or to continue the suspension for 30 days after the 31st of December 1812. A third resolution went to subject sugar-wash to the same duties as were paid on corn-wash. A fourth went to impose an additional duty of 12½d. per cent. on all foreign spirits imported, with the exception of rum.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then stated, that he did not purpose that the prohibition should extend to Ireland, and that of course it would be necessary, that a suspension in the intercourse in spirits should take place between the two countries.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

The House having gone into a committee to consider so much of the Regent's speech as related to the King's establishment:

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in a speech of considerable length, proposed his plan for the new arrangement. It will comprize 28 officers, including four Lords of the bed chamber, four Grooms of the chamber, seven Equerries, with the Groom of the Stole at its head, and in his absence, the Vice-chamberlain—The king's private property is to be invested in three Commissioners, one of them a Master in Chancery. The whole additional annual expence to the nation is estimated at L. 70,000. The whole of his Majesty's household is to be under the control of the Queen, who is also to receive the annual sum of L. 10,000, in consequence of his Majesty's decreased establishment, chiefly in horses and carriages. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to be allowed L. 100,000, to reimburse his expences as Regent, since he took upon him the duties of that office. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving resolutions to the effect of the above statement.

Mr PONSONBY could not see in his Majesty's situation, what required a large establishment about his person. He also objected to the sum of L. 100,000, proposed to be granted to the Prince Regent, to cover the cost incurred by the assumption of the government; as, in the last Session, the Prince declined any assistance on that account. He therefore hoped the Hon. Gentleman would pause, and enter into further explanations, before he precipitated his measure.

Mr TIERNEY objected to the establishment of a second Court, as a thing unknown in the Constitution; and which he considerd as set on foot for the purpose of creating a separate influence. As to

Digitized by Google

to the appointment of a commission to take care of his Majesty's private property, Parliament had no more to do with it than with the property of the king of France.

A desultory conversation ensued between Mr Sheridan and Mr Perceval; when the resolutions were put and agreed to.

Friday, Jan. 17.

The House resolved itself into a committee of supply, in which, upon the motion of Mr Yorke, the sum of L. 3,345,861, was voted for maintenance of seamen and marines for 1812, L. 3,500,000, for wear and tear of the navy for the year 1812; and L. 649,750, for the Ordnance service.

On a motion of Mr Secretary Ryder, amended by Mr Abercromby, a committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the nightly watch, and the police of the metropolis.

Monday, Jan. 20.

The House went into a committee of supply, and voted L. 100,000 to the Regent, for the expences he has been at, in consequence of his assumption of the exercise of the royal authority. Mr Tierney and Mr Whitbread objected to the grant, without a message from his Highness; but their objection was overruled.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Mr Brougham rose to call the attention of the House to the subject of the droits of Admiralty, which were deemed to be vested in the crown, and which at present amounted to not less a sum than L. 8,000,000. Mr Brougham very forcibly expatiated on the danger to the constitution from such a sum being vested in the crown without any accountability—there was no safeguard against its being portioned out amongst undeserving favourites or mistresses; it might, in short, be converted to any use, public or private, harmless or dangerous; and more especially was it of the worst tendency, as it made it the interest of the crown to levy war in a way least consistent with its own honour, or that of the country, and without that frank, honourable, open declaration of hostilities, which, until lately, had been thought consistent with old English faith. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* The Dutch war, in the reign of Charles II. presented the worst, most infamous, and degraded specimen of this system, (with the exception, perhaps, of the attack on Copenhagen, and the Spanish frigates.) The Hon. Gentleman finished an eloquent speech, by concluding, from all that he had said, that the fund was contaminated; that it had its origin in violence and fraud; and that in its maturity it gave protection to inferior agents in similar courses; and that throughout it was most suspicious. He called on the House to look to what might ensue from permitting it to remain on its present footing. Look to the dreadful consequences if ever it should happen, which he would not suppose probable, but which was possible, that a monarch of this country should hereafter exist, who had the misfortune to have an adviser, ill acquainted with the principles and analogies of the British constitution, or caring little about either; not having studied the character and temper of the people, or disregarding their resentment; rash enough to consider boldness as the surest way to power, and blinded by his avarice, so as to be desperate enough to venture on so dangerous a career—if ever it should happen that the crown was cursed to have, and to listen to such a minister, as Charles the Second had listened to Lord Shaftsbury, only look at the fearful result; at the ruin of commerce, at the loss of honour, and the degradation of the English character for ever. *(Hear!)* Only suppose that such men might ever exist, and that a Prince might be advised to acquire a personal, uncontroled property, at the same risk with regard to America, that Charles II. gained by the Dutch war, what ruin of every description would be the consequence? and yet gentlemen opposite argued, that all this might be done by law and the constitution, even without that mockery of responsibility—an act of indemnity. He did not mean to say, that he thought these events likely; but similar occurrences had once taken place; it was possible they might again happen, against which it was the duty of Parliament to provide. He was now done; and thanking the House for the attention with which they had honoured him, apologized for the length at which he had detained them. Again he called on them to pause, before they voted any increase to the civil list. The constitution knew of but one course—a limited monarch, with a fixed expenditure, settled by Parliament, to which he was accountable. He concluded by moving several long resolutions, agreeing with the tenor of his speech—

"That all other funds in possession of the crown, otherways than by grant from Parliament, applicable in the manner pointed out by them, and to be accounted for

ter to them, was contrary to the constitution, and full of danger to the rights and liberties of the people; that it was the duty of Parliament to investigate these accounts of the droits of Admiralty, and to appropriate them to the public service," &c. &c.

Mr Brand seconded the motion, which was opposed by the ministerial side of the House, chiefly on the ground of the antiquity of the droits.

On a division, there appeared for the resolution, 39—against them 72—Majority, 33.

An amendment of Mr Tierney's was also lost on a division of 94 to 36.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Mr Lushington brought up the report of the distillery suspension bill.

Sir J. Newport objected to the clause which prohibits the importation of spirits from Ireland, as a breach of the union.

Mr Sumner opposed the bill altogether, as hurtful to agriculture.

Sir G. Clarke wished the Scotch distillers to be charged with duty in the same mode as in England, and brought up a clause for that purpose.

It was opposed by Mr Perceval, and rejected.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

The bill for preventing distillation from grain was read a third time and passed.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

On the motion of Lord Folkestone, the petition of Mary Anne Dicks, now imprisoned in the gaol of Bristol, in consequence of a suit in the ecclesiastical court, was read.

Lord Folkestone then rose to submit his promised motion relative to the Ecclesiastical Courts. The inquiries which he had made since the petition of Mary Anne Dicks had been put into his hands, had convinced him that it was not a particular grievance to which he should direct the attention of the House, but to a system of proceedings, from which similar severities were daily emanating. His Lordship entered into a detailed history of the rise and progress of the spiritual jurisdiction in this country, and then cited a variety of cases of individual oppression, resulting from the perversion of the sentence of excommunication from its avowed purpose, which was *pro salute animæ*. He concluded with moving, "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the jurisdiction of the Inferior Ecclesiastical Courts, and to consider whether any reformation is necessary to be made therein and to report their opinion to the House."

The question having been read from the chair, a debate ensued, in which Sir W. Scott allowed that some abuses had arisen in the inferior courts; but contended that it was impossible to prevent them in every instance.

Sir S. Romilly explained the dreadful consequences attending a sentence of excommunication. It prevented the parties affected by it from being witnesses or suitors in courts of law, and thus deprived him of all protection for person or property. King James I. had sent a message to Parliament for remedying the evils then felt from excommunication for slight offences, but from that day to this nothing had been done in the business. The case of the petitioner was fully sufficient to prove the oppressive effect of this mode of punishment. She had suffered two years imprisonment for applying a vulgar epithet to a woman who kept a house of ill fame.

After some further discussion, in which Sir J. Nicholl, Mr W. Smith, the Attorney General, and others, took part, Lord Folkstone withdrew his motion, in consequence of Sir W. Scott having undertaken to bring in a bill for reforming the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts; and the consideration of the particular case before the House, was deferred to a future day.

Friday, Jan. 24.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, and the following sums were voted:—

L.1250 to Captain Manby, for his Life Preserver.

L.4699. 4s. for the repairs of Henry the VIIth's Chapel.

Mr Wharton then moved, that L.10,987 should be granted towards defraying the expences of erecting a bridge over the river Eden, at Carlisle.

Sir John Newport rose to object to the grant. The people of Cumberland had no higher claim to the public money than any other county.

Mr Wharton and Sir James Graham observed, that strong representations had been made on this subject to the Committee by the Scotch, and particularly by the Irish Members: and the purpose of the intended bridge, said Sir James Graham, was to facilitate the entrance of the Irish Members into the British Parliament.—*(A laugh.)*

Mr Whitbread, in reply to what had fallen from Sir James Graham, observed, that

Digitized by Google

that it was curious that the bridge, which had been allowed to be wide enough for the passage of Scotch Members, and Scotch cattle, should be too narrow to admit the passage of the Irish Members.—*(A laugh.)*—These latter gentleman were indeed of great weight, but he had not been aware that their breadth was such as to require a bridge of ampler dimensions than the Scotch.—*(A laugh.)*—At any rate he could not conceive why the county of Cumberland should be particularly favoured; and the present principle, if extended, would put in the hands of Government the erection of all the bridges in the kingdom.

After some discussion, the Committee divided, when the resolution was carried by 35 to 27.

Monday, Jan. 27.

On the motion for going into a committee on the royal household bill, Mr Tierney opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair. He argued against the principle and various clauses of the bill, as unconstitutional, and also injurious to the honour of the Prince Regent. In these censures he was joined by Mr Whitbread, Mr Ponsonby, and some other members.—They were answered by Mr Perceval, who was joined by Mr Adam, the Prince's Chancellor, and on a division, Mr Tierney's motion was negatived by 141 to 59. In the committee, Mr Tierney made several objections to points of form, which were overruled by the proper messages, and the consent of the Prince Regent; and all the clauses were passed, with only one division of 105 against 33.

Mr Adam explained the origin of certain debts which it appears the Prince of Wales considers himself bound in honour to pay, although not legally compellable; and to this purpose it is intended to apply the 70,000l. per annum which is left to his Royal Highness, by his exchequer revenue. The Honourable Member concluded by saying, that this last duty to his Royal Master was the last of his own political life. Affairs, it was of no consequence to the world to know, drew him to the labours of his profession. In taking his leave of that House, and of the public, he hoped it would not be considered presumption in him to say, that he believed he had acted with honesty to the public and fidelity to his Prince. He felt he could carry with him into his retirement the proud but delightful consciousness of having acted right.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Mr Sinclair presented a petition from the freeholders of Caithness, praying for an alteration in that article of the Union, by which they are entitled only to be represented in Parliament alternately with the Stewartry of Bute. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

On the motion of Sir John Newport, leave was given to bring in a bill to ascertain the population of Ireland.

After some opposition from Mr C. Hutchinson, on nearly the same grounds as those already before the public, his Majesty's household bill was read a third time and passed.

Friday, Jan. 31.

Mr Lockhart brought forward a motion for a Committee, to inquire if any and what persons becoming bankrupt can sit in that House, which was negatived without a division.

An animated debate took place in consequence of the rescinding of so much of a former order respecting the return of Police Magistrates, as required them to give in their present qualification; which had been adopted on the motion of Mr Secretary Ryder, on the ground that each Magistrate, acting without such qualification, being liable to a fine of L. 100, it would cause many of them to criminate themselves, which was a principle unknown in English law. Sir F. Burdett, in moving for the restoration of the order to its original form, contended, that there had been many very improper appointments of Police Magistrates, and conceived that this was the only way to rectify the abuse. The motion of Sir Francis was lost by a majority of 57 to 7.

HISTORICAL.

Digitized by Google

Historical Affairs.

EAST INDIES.

FINAL REDUCTION OF JAVA.

IN our last Number we inserted the official details of the capture of Batavia, by the British troops, under the command of Sir Samuel Auchmuty. Dispatches have since been received, announcing the capitulation of General Jansen, with the remainder of the French forces, and the surrender of the remaining part of the island of Java, eastward of Samarang, to the British.—The dispatches containing these accounts, were forwarded by Governor Farquhar, from the Mauritius, and were brought to England by the Phœbe frigate. The details were published in a London Gazette Extraordinary, on the 20th January, but they are so voluminous that our limits will only admit of the following abstract :—

General Jansen capitulated on the 17th September, and surrendered all the country, not already subject to the British arms, to his Majesty. The Europeans in the service of the enemy are prisoners of war. The native troops were dismissed to their homes. General Jansen did not retire to Sourabaya, as was expected, but retreated to Samarang, where he endeavoured to collect the remains of his scattered forces. On the appearance of Sir S. Auchmuty before that place in the Modeste frigate, with a few transports, the French commander evacuated the town, as he before had done the city of Batavia, and took a mountain position at Jattee Alloe, about six miles off, on the road to Solo, the residence of the Emperor of Java. In this position he was attacked by Colonel Gibbs on the 16th of September, routed, and pursued for 12 miles up the country, most of his forces and artillery taken; and the next day he surrendered as above stated. The British loss in the attack, was only 2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, and 9 privates wounded. Sir S. Auchmuty took 56 pieces of cannon, and ammunition in proportion.

All the other places held by the French fell in succession, as the British frigates and marines were landed. Cheribon was taken without loss, by Captain Beaver, of the Nisus, and there the French General Jhamelie and his suite were captured, on their way to join General Jansen. Sourabaya surrendered without resistance on the 22d September, and Fort Ludowick, containing 98 pieces of heavy cannon, followed the example. A detachment from the Nisus marched 35 miles from Cheribon to Carang Sarabang, and seized a large magazine of coffee, &c. valued at 250,000 dollars, and made about 700 prisoners, although their own number was only 239. Not one man was hurt. They also seized 9 waggons laden with silver and copper money at Bongas, with a great quantity of arms. Taggal was taken possession of by Captain Hillyar, of the Phœbe, who found the Government stores capacious and well filled with coffee, rice, and pepper.

The greatest resistance was experienced at the fort of Samanap, which was taken by Captain Harris, with the boats of the Sir Francis Drake and the Phæton.

By Captain Harris's desire, the fort of Bancalang was taken possession of by the Sultan of Madura, on the 10th of September, and British colours hoisted. The French governor, and all the Dutch inhabitants were sent prisoners on board the Drake. The whole of Java is now in possession of the British forces, much to the satisfaction of the natives. Lord Minto concludes his letter, which is dated from Batavia, Sept. 29, by saying, "Your Excellency will observe with satisfaction, from these documents, that the final pacification of the island has been hastened by fresh examples of the same spirit, decision, and judgment, which have

Digitized by Google

have marked the measures of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and of the same gallantry which has characterised the troops since the hour of their disembarkation on this coast. The Commander in Chief will sail in a few days for India, and I flatter myself that I shall be able to embark on board his Majesty's ship Modeste, for Bengal, about the middle of October."

The Emperor of Java is spoke of in the capitulation as a vassal of the French Government. Sir S. Auchmuty detached Captain Robinson with a small escort to his Court, to announce the change that had taken place; and also to call upon the residents, Van Braam and Englehard, to continue, agreeably to the capitulation, the exercise of their functions in behalf of the British Government, and to secure carefully the public property.

SWEDEN.

On the 7th January the King of Sweden resumed the reins of government; on which occasion the Prince Royal addressed a long speech to his Majesty, which, after congratulating him on his recovery, proceeds thus:—

"When your Majesty decided upon embracing the continental policy, and declaring war against Great Britain, Sweden had got clear of an unfortunate contest; her wounds were still bleeding; it was necessary for her to make some sacrifices, at a moment even when she lost one of the principal branches of her public revenues—the whole of that produced by the customs being nearly annihilated. In defiance of the insular situation of Sweden, she has performed, for the interest of the common cause, all that could be expected from a people faithful to their engagements; more than 2,000,000 rix-dollars have been expended in recruiting the army, and placing in a state of defence our coasts, our fortresses, and our fleet. I will not dissemble from your Majesty, that all our commerce has been reduced to a simple coasting trade, and has greatly suffered from this state of war. Privateers, under friendly flags, against which it would have been injurious to have added measures of safety and precaution, have taken advantage of our confidence in treaties, to capture, one after another, about 30 of our merchantmen; but at last, Sire, your flotilla received orders to protect the Swedish flag, and the just commerce of your subjects, against piracies which could neither be authorised, nor avowed by any Government.

"The Danish cruisers have given much cause for complaint on our part; but the evil decreases daily, and every thing leads us to think the lawful commerce of Sweden will not be any longer disturbed by them, and that the relations of good neighbourship will be more and more strengthened.

"The cruisers, under the French flag, have given an unlimited extension to their letters of marque; the injuries which they have done us have been the object of our complaints. The justice and loyalty of his Majesty the Emperor of the French have guaranteed that redress.

"The protections given by friendly Governments have been respected, and such of their ships as have touched upon our coasts have been at liberty to continue their voyage whatever might be their destination.

"About 50 American ships driven upon our coasts by successive tempests have been released; this act of justice, founded upon the rights of nations, has been appreciated by the United States, and appearances promise us that better understood relations with that Government will facilitate the exportation of the numerous piles of iron with which our public places are now filled."

[The speech then goes on to state that Sweden was on the most amicable footing with Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Turkey. That Swedish intercourse had entirely ceased with South America, owing to the civil war that rages there. That he (Bernadotte) had adopted measures to encourage the manufactures of linen, the growth of hemp, &c. That the army and the finances had been the object of his solicitude. That by measures of precaution the course of exchange on Hamburgh, which in March last was at 150 sk. had been reduced to 64. That great attention had been paid to the state of the public hospitals, religious edifices, police, agriculture, the works of the Canal of Gothland, &c. &c. That in consequence of the harvest having proved defective, he had provided for the importation of corn, sending salt in exchange.] After touching on other minor points, the Speech then proceeds:—

"I have carried into execution the solemn resolution of the States of the kingdom, sanctioned by your Majesty, regarding the national armament; but, careful not to deprive agriculture of any more arms than are indispensibly necessary for the defence of our country, I have merely ordered

Digitized by Google

dered a levy of 15,000 men, exclusive of the 30,000 which the States had placed at your Majesty's disposal. The most direful errors manifested themselves in Schonen, where violence and a public rebellion threatened for a moment to oppose the execution of the measures ordained. Already did our enemies, or such as are enemies of our repose, begin to rejoice at our intestine divisions, but these are now suppressed by the united force of the army and the laws, and were succeeded by the return of national sentiment, and obedience to their duty."

After noticing that the vacancies in the new enrolment and national armament had been filled up, the regular army recruited and clothed, together with the reserve, which is supplied with well-conditioned arms, manufactories of which, and of artillery, as well as of gunpowder and saltpetre, have been established, the Speech continues :—

"Your Majesty will deign to perceive, by this statement, that, notwithstanding all that the detractors of Sweden have insinuated on this head, as that it would take 60 years to organize an army of 60,000 men, yet this will be apparent in the month of April next, both to the friends and enemies of your Majesty. The intent of this augmentation of our military force is merely defensive—without any other ambition than that of preserving the liberty and laws, Sweden will have means of defending herself; and she can do it. Bounded by the sea on one side, and on the other by inaccessible mountains, it is not solely on the courage of her inhabitants, nor in the remembrance of her former glory, that she has to seek for the security of her independence; it is rather to be found in her local situation, in her mountains, in her forests, in her lakes, and in her frosts. Let her therefore profit by these united advantages; and let her inhabitants be thoroughly persuaded of this truth, that if iron, the produce of her mountains, cultivates their farms, by ploughing up their fields, that it is likewise iron alone, and the firm determination of making use of it, that can defend them."

The Speech concludes with noticing, in terms of approbation, the conduct of the different Swedish Authorities and Ministers, during the indisposition of the King.

By a recent mail from Anholt we have accounts of the occupation of Swedish Pomerania by the French. This event took place on the 26th January, when 6000 French troops entered Stralsund, having previously desired quarters to be provided for them. The object of this movement is not explained; nor does it appear whether it originates in hostility to Sweden or Russia. The politics of the north of Europe seem at present to be wholly involved in mystery. It was generally imagined that, when Bernadotte assumed the government of Sweden, the resources of that country would be wielded for the common objects of the continental confederacy. This does not appear to be the case. Bernadotte, as far as we are able to judge, from appearances, is guided by no principle foreign to the interests of the country which he governs, and it is possible on this account he may have incurred the resentment of Bonaparte. It is also stated, that Russia has been long uneasy under the fetters of the continental system, and has manifested an inclination to resume her former friendly intercourse with this country. In that case, these military movements of the French may be intended to overawe that power into her former state of subserviency to foreign councils.

In support of this opinion, it is stated in letters from Paris, that the Emperor intended setting out on a journey to the Prussian States about the end of the present month; and that he would then demand of the Court of St Petersburgh, a full and complete adoption of the continental system in the Russian harbours of the Baltic, and the admission of a French force into those ports, as the security for an unreserved compliance with the stipulations and restrictions of that system. To support her bold pretensions, according to these advices, France has nearly 100,000 men in Dantzick, the Prussian fortresses, and the adjacent country, with an equal number at Warsaw; 125,000 men on the shores of the Danube, to obstruct the return of the Czarine forces engaged in the Turkish war, in the event of peace with the Sultan, and hostilities with Napoleon.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

CAPTURE OF CIUDAD RODRIGO.

On the 8th January, the allied army under the command of General Viscount Wellington, invested Ciudad Rodrigo.—The enemy had increased the difficulty of approach, by erecting a redoubt on the hill of St Francisco, and by fortifying three convents in the suburb. These were gallantly carried

Digitized by Google

carried on the night of the 8th, with the loss of only six men killed, and 17 wounded; and on the night of the 19th the fortress was taken by storm. The dispatch of Lord Wellington containing the details of this brilliant achievement, was published in an extraordinary gazette, on the 5th instant, of which the following is a copy.

Gallegos, 20th Jan. 1812.

My Lord—I informed your Lordship in my dispatch of the 9th, that I had attacked Ciudad Rodrigo, and in that of the 15th, of the progress of the operations to that period; and I have now the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that we took the place by storm yeterday evening after dark.

We continued from the 15th to the 19th to complete the second parallel, and the communications with that work; and we had made some progress by sap towards the crest of the glacis. On the night of the 15th we likewise advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill, towards the convent of St Francisco, to a situation from which the walls of the Fausse Braye and of the town were seen, on which a battery of seven guns was constructed, and they commenced their fire on the morning of the 18th.

In the mean time, the batteries in the first parallel continued their fire; and yesterday evening their fire had not only considerably injured the defences of the place, but had made breaches in the Fausse Braye wall, and in the body of the place, which were considered practicable; while the battery on the slope of the hill, which had been commenced on the night of the 15th, and had opened on the 18th, had been equally efficient still further to the left, and opposite the suburb of St Francisco.

I therefore determined to storm the place, notwithstanding that the approaches had not been brought to the crest of the glacis, and the counterscarp of the ditch was still entire. The attack was accordingly made yesterday evening in five separate columns, consisting of the troops of the 3d and light divisions, and of Brigadier-General Pack's brigade. The two right columns conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole, of the 2d cacadores, and Major Ridge, of the 5th regiment, were destined to protect the advance of Major-General M'Kinnon's brigade forming the third, to the top of the breach in the Fausse Braye wall, and all these, being composed of troops of the third division, were un the direction of Lieutenant-General P ton.

The fourth column, consisting of t 43d and 52d regiments, and part of t 95th regiment, being of the light divisi under the direction of Major General Cra furd, attacked the breaches on the left, front of the suburb of St Francisco, a covered the left of the attack of t principal breach by the troops of t 3d division; and Brigadier-General Pa was destined with his brigade, forming t 5th column, to make a false attack up the southern face of the fort. Besid these five columns, the 94th regiment, b longing to the 3d division, descended in the ditch in two columns on the right Major-Gen. M'Kinnon's brigade, with view to protect the descent of that bod into the ditch, and its attack of the breach the Fausse Braye, against the obstacles which it was supposed the enemy would construct to oppose their progress.

All these attacks succeeded; and Brigadier-General Pack even surpassed my expectations, having converted his false attack into a real one, and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, where they made prisoners of all opposed to them.

Major Ridge, of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, having escaladed the Fausse Braye wall, stormed the principal breach in the body of the place, together with the 94th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, which had moved along the ditch at the same time, and had stormed the breach in the Fausse Braye, both in front of Major-General M'Kinnon's brigade. Thus these regiments not only effectually covered the advance from the trenches of Major-General M'Kinnon's brigade, by their first movements and operations, but they preceded them in the attack.

Major-General Craufurd and Major-General Vandeleur, and the troops of the light division on the left, were likewise very forward on that side; and in less than half an hour from the time the attack commenced, our troops were in possession of, and formed on the ramparts of the place, each body contiguous to the other. The enemy then submitted, having sustained a considerable loss in the contest.

Our loss was also, I am concerned to add, severe, particularly in officers of high rank

Digitized by Google

rank and estimation in this army. Major-General M'Kinnon was unfortunately blown up by the accidental explosion of one of the enemy's expence magazines, close to the breach, after he had gallantly and successfully led the troops under his command to the attack. Major-General Craufurd likewise received a severe wound while he was leading on the light division to the storm, and I am apprehensive that I shall be deprived for some time of his assistance. Major-General Vandeleur was likewise wounded in the same manner, but not so severely, and he was able to continue in the field. I have to add to this list, Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne of the 52d regiment, and Major George Napier, who led the storming party of the light division, and was wounded on the top of the breach.

I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, the uniform good conduct, spirit of enterprise, and patience and perseverance in the performance of great labour, by which the general officers, officers, and troops of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and light divisions, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, by whom the siege was carried on, have been distinguished during the late operations. Lieutenant-General Graham assisted me in superintending the conduct of the details of the siege, besides performing the duties of the general officer commanding the first division; and I am much indebted to the suggestions and assistance I received from him for the success of this enterprise.

The conduct of all parts of the 3d division, in the operations which they performed with so much gallantry and exactness on the evening of the 19th, in the dark, afford the strongest proof of the abilities of Lieutenant-General Picton and Major-General M'Kinnon, by whom they were directed and led; but I beg particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole of the 2d cacadores, of Major Ridge of the 2d battalion 5th foot, of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of the 94th regiment, of Major Manners of the 74th, and of Major Grey of the 2d battalion 5th foot, who has been twice wounded during this siege.

It is but justice also to the 3d division to report that the men who performed the duty belonged to the 45th, 74th, and 88th regiments, under the command of Captain M'Leod, of the royal engineers, and Captain Thomson of the 74th; Lieutenant Barrasford of the 88th and Lieutenant Metcalf of the 45th; and they distinguished themselves not less in the storm of the place, than they had in the performance of their laborious duty during the siege.

I have already reported in my letter of the 9th instant, my sense of the conduct of Major-General Craufurd, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, and of the troops of the light division in the storm of the redoubt of St Francisco, on the evening of the 8th instant. The conduct of these troops was equally distinguished throughout the siege and in the storm; nothing could exceed the gallantry with which these brave officers and troops advanced, and accomplished the difficult operation allotted to them, notwithstanding that all their leaders had fallen.

I particularly request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major-General Craufurd, Major-General Vandeleur, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard of the 95th, Lieutenant Colonel Colborne, Major Gibbs, and Major Napier of the 52d, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod of the 43d. The conduct of Captain Duffey of the 43d, and that of Lieutenant Gurwood of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, have likewise been particularly reported to me; Lieutenant-Colonel Elder and the 3d cacadores were likewise distinguished upon this occasion.

The 1st Portuguese regiment, under Lieut. Colonel Hill, and the 16th, under Colonel Campbell, being Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, were likewise distinguished in the storm, under the command of the Brigadier General, who particularly mentions Major Lynch.

In my dispatch of the 15th, I reported to your Lordship the attack of the Convent of Santa Cruz, by the troops of the 1st division, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Graham; and that of the Convent of Saint Francisco, on the 14th inst. under the direction of Major-General the Hon. C. Colville. The first mentioned enterprise was performed by Captain Laroche de Stackenfels, of the 1st line battalion King's German Legion; the last by Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, with the 40th regiment. This regiment remained from that time in the suburb of Saint Francisco, and materially assisted our attack on that side of the place.

Although it did not fall to the lot of the troops of the 1st and 4th divisions to bring these operations to their successful close, they distinguished themselves throughout their progress, by the patience and perseverance with which they performed the labours of the siege. The

brigade

Digitized by Google

brigade of guards under Major-General H. Campbell, was particularly distinguished in this respect.

I likewise request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, the chief engineer, and of Brigade-Major Jones, and the officers and men of the royal engineers. The ability with which these operations were carried on exceeds all praise; and I beg leave to recommend those officers to your Lordship most particularly.

Major Dickson, of the royal artillery attached to the Portuguese artillery, has for some time had the direction of the heavy train attached to this army, and has conducted the intricate details of the late operation, as he did those of the late sieges of Badajoz, much to my satisfaction. The rapid execution produced by the well directed fire kept up from our batteries, affords the best proof of the merits of the officers and men of the royal artillery, and of the Portuguese artillery employed on the occasion. But I must particularly mention Brigade Major May, and Captains Holcombe, Power, Dyneley, and Dundas, of the royal artillery, and Captains Da Cunha and Da Corta, and Lieutenant Silva, of the 1st regiment of Portuguese artillery.

I have likewise particularly to report to your Lordship, the conduct of Major Sturgeon, of the royal staff corps. He constructed and placed for us the bridge over the Agueda, without which the enterprise could not have been attempted, and he afterwards materially assisted Lieut.-General Graham and myself, in our reconnoissance of the place, on which the plan of the attack was founded; and he finally conducted the 2d battalion 5th regiment, as well as the 2d cacadores, to their points of attack.

The Adjutant-General, and the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and the officers of their several departments, gave me every assistance throughout this service, as well as those of my personal staff; and I have great pleasure in adding, that, notwithstanding the season of the year, and the increased difficulties of procuring supplies for the troops, the whole army have been well supplied, and every branch of the service provided for during the late operations, by the indefatigable exertions of Mr Commissary-General Bisset, and the officers belonging to his department.

The Marshal del Campo, Don Carlos d'Espana, and Don Julian Sanchez, observed the enemy's movements beyond the Tormes, during the operations of the siege; and I am much obliged to them, and to the people of Castile in general, for the assistance I received from them. The latter have invariably shewn their detestation of the French tyranny, and their desire to contribute, by every means in their power, to remove it.

I will hereafter transmit to your Lordship a detailed account of what we have found in the place; but I believe there are 153 pieces of ordnance, including the heavy train belonging to the French army, and great quantities of ammunition and stores. We have the Governor, General Banier, about 78 officers, and 1700 men, prisoners.

I transmit this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp, the Honourable Major Gordon, who will give your Lordship any further details you may require; and I beg leave to recommend him to your protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

Major-General M'Kinnon.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Captain M'Dougall.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—Capt. Hardyman; Lieuts. Perse and Bell.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—Capt. J. Dobbs.

94th Foot—Captains Williamson and Anderson.

WOUNDED.

Major-General Craufurd, severely, since dead.

Major-General Vandeleur, slightly.

Brigade-Major Potter, 28th foot, ditto.

Royal Engineers—Lieuts. Thomson and Reid, severely.

43d Foot—Capt. Fergusson, slightly.

52d Foot—Lieut.-Col. Colborne, severely; Major George Napier, lost an arm; Lieut. Gurwood, slightly.

77th Foot—Captain M'Lean, severely, (lost a leg).

88th Foot—Lieut. Beresford, slightly.

95th Foot—Capt. Uniacke, severely.

1st Portuguese Artillery—Capt. Queerle.

FALL OF VALENCIA.

The fortress of Valencia, in which Gen. Blake had shut himself up, after sustaining a defeat on the 26th December, surrendered to the French under Marshal Suchet, by capitulation, on the 9th January, by which Blaké, together with the garrison and other troops under his command, to the number

Digitized by Google

number of 20,000 men, became prisoners of war. The following is an extract from the report of the Marshal Suchet, announcing that important event :—

"On the 5th, I commenced the bombardment, and on the 6th, offered a capitulation, which being refused, I redoubled our fire, and in three days and three nights 2700 bombs were thrown into the city, causing explosions and several vast fires. The artillery, by a praiseworthy emulation, succeeded in erecting two batteries, mounted with ten 24-pounders each, ready to make a breach in the interior defences.—The engineers, with their usual activity, had effected a lodgement in the last houses of the suburbs, and placed mines under two of the principal gates of the town, when General Blake, fearing the terrible and near approaches of an assault, capitated; which places in the power of the Emperor, the city of Valencia, 374 pieces of artillery, 180,000 lbs. of powder 3,000,000 of cartridges, 16,131 prisoners of the line, according to the accompanying statement delivered by the General in Chief of the Spanish Staff, and 190 sick in the hospitals of Valencia and Valdegoras, 1800 cavalry and artillery horses, 21 stands of colours, 893 Officers, 22 Generals or Brigadiers, among which are Zayes and Lardizabel, commanding the expeditionary division; Miranda, Marco del Ponte, Commander of the Valencia army; Sea Commander of the cavalry; the Marquis of Rocca, &c. &c.; four Lieutenant-Generals, six Field Marshals, and a great number of Colonels; the General in Chief O'Donnel, and Captain General Blake.

"On this occasion the insurgents have experienced an irreparable loss; they lost 50 good artillery officers, formed in the school of Segovia; 383 miners and sappers; and 1400 old artillerymen, among which are four fine companies of horse artillery."

In consideration of the above, and other important services, the French Emperor has created Count Suchet Duke of Albufera.

The French force which had been for some months before Tariffa, having made what they deemed a practicable breach in the walls, advanced to the assault on the 31st January; but met with such a warm and gallant reception from the garrison under Colonel Skerrit, that they retired, after being exposed, for half an hour, to a most destructive fire, leaving behind them about 300 men killed and wounded. Having failed in this attempt to take the place, and being harrassed for want of supplies, they soon after raised the siege, abandoning all their intrenchments and cannon.

Information has been received from Cadiz, that the Cortes have appointed a new Regency which is to consist of the following members :—

For Spain.—The Duc del Infantado, General H. O'Donnel, Admiral Villavicenzio.

For the Colonies———Rivas,———Monsquera.

Don Vicente de Durango, Secretary of the Embassy, will perform the duties of Ambassador to the British Court till the appointment of a successor to the Duc del Infantado.—The new arrangement having been made under the recommendation of Mr Wellesley, there is reason to conclude that it will remove all grounds of difference between the allied governments.

UNITED STATES.

From the proceedings of Congress, reported in the American papers, it appears that a bill for allowing the arming of merchant vessels has been rejected; and another for raising an additional force of 25,000 men, which had passed the House of Representatives, with several amendments, had been receded from in the other House; and it is intimated in some of the American papers, that the bill would probably be thrown out by a disagreement between the two Houses. In the mean time, a bill has been brought in for permitting the importation of all British goods, purchased or contracted for in Great Britain or her colonies, previous to the 2d February 1811. The effect of this bill, if passed into a law, must be felt as a great relief to the oppressed trade of the two countries; as there is no doubt that great quantities of British goods would be poured into the American market under colour of this law.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By accounts from the river Plate, dated the 5th November, we learn that a treaty has been concluded between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, which acknowledges the authority of Ferdinand VII., and the mother country, and which places the commercial intercourse between the two territories on the same footing as before the disturbances took place.

NAVAL

Digitized by Google

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The losses by shipwreck, in men and vessels, within the last three months, it is calculated, exceed the aggregate loss sustained by our navy, in all the battles fought, and victories won, during the last twenty years. To the melancholy catalogue already on record, we have to add his Majesty's frigates Laurel and Manilla.

The Laurel was lost, on the 31st January, through the ignorance of the pilots, on a sunken rock, in Quiberon Bay. The crew were saved; but 70 seamen, besides two Lieutenants and the Surgeon, purchased their lives at the expence of their liberty, having been made prisoners by the enemy; who, to their everlasting reproach, continued, for some time, regardless of her defenceless state, to fire upon the Laurel; and, when the boats with the 70 men made the shore, the commander of a fort on the coast would not permit them to return to the rescue of their companions. But, to them, fortunately, was reserved a better fate; for, the Rota frigate being in company, her commander, gallantly risking his own safety and that of his sailors, anchored his vessel among the rocks, and, after great exertion, succeeded in bringing off the remaining part of the Laurel's crew.

The Manilla was driven on the Haack sands, during a violent storm, on the 28th January; and it appears that the Dutch sailors and pilots displayed the greatest humanity and courage in behalf of the crew, and, after two days indefatigable exertion, succeeded in bringing them safe on shore, with the exception of six men, who were unfortunately drowned, and another who, after he had been got from the wreck, died through excessive cold and fatigue.

LIST OF ENEMY'S VESSELS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED.

Nov. 1.—His Majesty's ships Thames and Impericuse, having on board a detachment of 250 soldiers, made an attack on an enemy's convoy, in a port near Naples; and, though protected by a battery of 10 guns and 800 men, a detachment of 450 men, including marines and seamen, stormed the battery, drove out the enemy with great loss, spiked the guns, and, after a severe contest, took possession of 40 sail of vessels, valuably laden, which they brought away in triumph.

Nov. 5.—L'Invincible French privateer, of two guns and 33 men, off Malaga, by the Sparrowhawk sloop of war.

Nov. 15.—The Edward French privateer of 14 guns and 123 men, off Cape Mola, by the Apollo frigate.

Jan. 17.—The Confiance French privateer, of 14 guns and 68 men, by the Dasher sloop of war.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

POPULATION.—The following is a summary of the comparative statement of the population of Great Britain in the years 1801 and 1811, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, Jan. 17. 1812:—

POPULATION OF 1801.

In England, Wales, and Scotland, including the Army, Navy, &c. Males, 5,450,292; Females, 5,492,354. Total, 10,942,646.

POPULATION OF 1811.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
England,	4,555,257	4,944,145	9,499,400
Wales,	289,414	317,066	607,480
Scotland,	825,877	979,487	1,804,864
Army, Navy, &c.	640,500	—	640,500
Total,	6,310,548	6,241,596	12,552,144

INCREASE.

England,	1,167,966
Wales,	65,834
Scotland,	908,180
Army, Navy, &c.	169,902
Total,	1,611,882

IRELAND.

On the 27th January, the trial of Thomas Kirwan, one of the Catholic Delegates, came on in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin. The trial lasted four days, at the end of which, the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty;" and, on a subsequent day, Mr Kirwan was sentenced to pay a fine of one merk, and then be discharged. The Attorney General gave notice, that, as the question of law had thus been settled, it was his intention to forego all further proceedings in regard to the other Delegates under prosecution.

SCOTTISH

Digitized by Google

Scottish Chronicle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

ON the 13th of January, came on the trial of Alexander Cain, alias O'Kane, accused of having, on the evening of the 11th of October, (the day on which Anderson and Menzies, two thieves, were executed at Stirling, by sentence of the Circuit-court of Justiciary,) with one or more persons, attacked in the town of Stirling, Archibald Stewart, cattle-dealer in Dalspidle, who had just arrived from Falkirk Tryst, where he had received a sum of money, and of having struck and wounded him severely on the head, and other parts of the body, to the effusion of his blood, and loss of his senses for the time, and of robbing him of one thousand and ten pounds sterling, chiefly in notes of the Falkirk banking company.

After the jury were sworn in, the counsel for the prisoner stated an objection, that the notes of the Falkirk banking company, charged in the indictment, as taken from the prisoner, were not lodged in due time in the hands of the clerk of justiciary, to be shewn to the prisoner's counsel. The court repelled the objection. The witnesses were then examined for the crown.

Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bart. sheriff-depute of the shire of Dumfries, swore, that the notes of the Falkirk banking company, exhibited, were taken from the person of the prisoner, in a small public-house, in the town of Dumfries; some of them were concealed near the waistband of his breeches; and also, two twenty pound notes which he endeavoured to conceal in his hand, while they were searching him; several others were concealed in the chimney of the room where he was. Sir Thomas, and William Rae, Esq. sheriff-depute of the shire of Edinburgh, identified the declarations emitted by the prisoner, some of which he refused to sign unless they were written over again and altered.

Archibald Stewart, cattle-dealer, swore, that being upon the streets of Stirling, upon the evening of the 11th of October, he saw three or four men coming up, one of whom was a big man; that he was immediately knocked down, and robbed of the money libelled upon, and that he was much cut and bruised by a blow on the head, which bled very much, and rendered him senseless; when the money was taken from him, he heard them say, "lay to him." He acknowledged that he was drinking drams on his way to Stirling, and after he arrived there, but was not intoxicated, and knew very well what he was about. This witness, not understanding the English language well, was examined in Gaelic by a gentleman, who was sworn to interpret faithfully the answers he made.

Some witnesses proved Stewart's getting the Falkirk notes libelled, at Falkirk market, on the 11th.

Other witnesses swore, that the prisoner was at Falkirk Tryst, on the 9th and 10th of October, when he was considered as a very suspicious character, and that he was at Stirling on the 11th, when the robbery was committed, and was seen passing the house, near to which Stewart was knocked down and robbed, about the time of the robbery. He was traced to Edinburgh, and from thence to Dumfries, and he had changed twenty pound notes of the Falkirk bank at several public-houses on the road.

He

Digitized by Google

He was apprehended at Dumfries, and the Falkirk notes found in his possession, as above mentioned by Sir T. Kirkpatrick.

The several declarations of the prisoner were then read, which were very contradictory.

The Lord Advocate addressed the jury, for the Crown, at considerable length, in a very able speech, as did J. H. Mackenzie, Esq. for the prisoner.

The Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence with his usual candour and ability, and the jury were ordered to return their verdict next day at one o'clock. The court accordingly met next day, when the jury returned their verdict, all in one voice, finding the pannel guilty; and, after a suitable address from the Lord Justice-Clerk, he was sentenced to be executed at Stirling, on Friday, the 21st February.

The sentence was put in execution on that day, and the unhappy sufferer's behaviour was penitent, and resigned to his fate.

Counsel for the crown, the Lord Advocate, and H. H. Drummond, Esq.; agent, Hugh Wardener, Esq. W. S.—For the prisoner J. H. M'Kenzie, and James Walker, Esqs.; agent, Mr Andrew Clason, W. S.

[The trial of John Lindsay Crawford and James Bradley for forging deeds, will be found in a preceeding part of this Number.]

COURT OF SESSION—FIRST DIVISION.

City Chamberlain.

The important question relative to the appointment of the Chamberlain of the city of Edinburgh, *ad vitam aut culpam*, has been ultimately decided in favour of the pursuers, composing the minority of the Town Council at the time the election took place.

After full pleadings before Lord Woodhouselee, memorials were ordered upon the merits of the case; upon considering which, his Lordship decided against the pursuers, by finding that the election had not been impeached by them upon any sufficient grounds, and therefore sustained the defences, and dismissed the process, with expences.

Against this interlocutor the pursuers reclaimed to the Inner House, and the cause came to be advised upon by a petition for the pursuers, and answers for the Town Council, and Mr Henderson, the Chamberlain. In these pleadings, the parties insisted for and against the legality and expediency of the appointment; they investigated the powers of the Magistrates of burghs, as trustees or curators for the community, appealed to the usage in the former appointments since the institution of the office, and the analogous usage which prevails respecting other burgh officers; and, as specially applicable to the case, the pursuers referred to the universal practice in the appointment of factors for public bodies and private individuals, and to the annual election of Chamberlains of the cities of London and Glasgow.

Upon advising these papers, the Court, on the 24th January, by a majority of three to two, altered the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, and reduced and set aside the election of Mr Henderson, *ad vitam aut culpam*, but found the pursuers not entitled to their expences.

The matter we understand, is now finally set at rest; for, at a subsequent meeting of the Town Council, a letter from Mr Henderson being produced, acquiescing in the decision, the appointment *ad vitam aut culpam* was declared void, and the office vacant; after which, on a motion made by Mr Turnbull, and seconded by Mr Tenant (both pursuers of the reduction), Mr Henderson was unanimously elected Chamberlain of the city of Edinburgh, during the pleasure of the Council.

COURT OF TEINDS.

The following case lately occurred in the Court of Session, relative to the power of Presbyteries in regard to Ministers manses.

In 1809, the Minister of Garvock applied to the Presbytery of Fordoun to visit his manse for the purpose of inspecting the same, as he conceived it to be in a state of considerable disrepair. The Presbytery having appointed a day for the visitation and also required the Minister to summon tradesmen for the purpose of inspecting the manse, and reporting on oath what was necessary to be done, the Minister gave the usual notice of the meeting of Presbytery from the pulpit, and by communicating the same to the heritors by letter. The Presbytery accordingly met at Garvock on the day appointed, when they were attended by tradesmen summoned by the Minister. The principal heritors also attended the meeting of Presbytery, and brought with them two tradesmen. An inspection was made by the whole of the tradesmen present, and a joint report was given in by them, concurring in opinion that the manse wa

Digitized by Google

was to a certain extent in an insufficient state; whereupon the Presbytery, after putting a variety of additional questions to the tradesmen, proceeded forthwith "to condemn the manse," and appointed a "new one to be built next season in its place."—At a subsequent meeting of Presbytery a plan and estimate of a new manse was presented by the Minister and approved of by the Presbytery, who decerned against the Heritors of Garvock, for the sum of L. 705 6s. 11d. Sterling, being the amount of the estimate exclusive of carriages.

In the mean time the Heritors who did not think that there were just grounds for condemning the manse, had a new inspection made by other tradesmen, who reported it as their opinion, that the present manse might be made comfortable and sufficient for less than one hundred pounds; and at a meeting of Heritors it was resolved that the manse should be forthwith repaired, and put in a sufficient state. The Heritors laid before the Presbytery the report which they had received from these tradesmen, and also their own minutes resolving to repair the manse, but they were disregarded by the Presbytery, who, on 15th Jan. 1810, adhered to their former sentence.

The Heritors applied to the Court of Session for relief by bill of suspension; and the bill having been passed, the question came before the late Lord Newton, as Ordinary, before whom it was maintained, on the part of the Minister, that as the meeting of Presbytery had been regularly called, and the Heritors duly summoned, and the sentence of condemnation having proceeded on a regular inspection by tradesmen mutually appointed on the part of the Heritors and Minister, therefore, that there were no grounds for the complaint of the Heritors, who ought not now to be heard.

On the other hand it was contended for the Heritors, that the sentence of condemnation proceeded on insufficient grounds, and that as the Heritors had offered to make the old manse comfortable and sufficient, it was all they were bound to do.

The Lord Ordinary remitted to Messrs. Alex. Laing, of Edinburgh, and Samuel Bell, of Dundee, architects, to inspect the manse, and report their opinion. These gentlemen accordingly reported, that the present manse was perfectly capable of being repaired, and that, by certain operations, which they described, it might be made comfortable and sufficient, at an expence of from L. 60 to L. 70; and the Lord Ordinary approved of the report, and appointed the repairs therein mentioned, to be executed at the sight of certain tradesmen, who were required to report to the Lord Ordinary. The report of these tradesmen, from which it appeared, that the repairs were executed at a sum under L. 60, was lately given in, and the cause having been remitted to Lord Gillies, in place Lord Newton, his Lordship on the 21st Dec. approved of the report, and suspended the letters.

Counsel for the Heritors, F. Jeffrey, Esq. Agent, James Scott, Esq. Writer to the Signet. Counsel for the Minister, James Wedderburn, Esq. Agent, Walter Cook, Esq. Writer to the Signet.

THEATRE—January 22, 1812.

Last night was tried the experiment of the new Tragedy of Helga, and the eager anxiety of the public to decide on its fate, crowded the house, at an early hour, in every part. The incidents of this piece are short and simple. Edgar, one of the most renowned minstrels of Iceland, falls in love with Helga, whose hand he is promised, on his return from a visit to the courts of Europe, at the expiry of three years.

At the court of Sweden he meets with Haco, another minstrel of the highest rank, with whom he vows eternal friendship.

In a contest between them before the king, the palm of victory is awarded to Edgar, the theme of whose song were the virtues and beauty of his absent mistress, whose name he concealed.

Haco, stung with jealousy and disappointment, immediately resolves on revenge, and secretly departs from the Swedish court for Iceland. His arrival there forms the opening of the piece.

He there discovers the object of Edgar's admiration, and having procured by the influence of his wealth and family, the consent of Helga's father to the proposed match, he pays his addresses to the lady; who, to avoid force, seems to comply with his wishes, fixing a day for her marriage with Haco.—Just as the ceremony is about to be performed, Edgar appears, and claiming his betrothed bride, he is challenged to single combat by Haco, who being mortally wounded, begs from his adversary a cup of water; which, while he is presenting to him, he collects his expiring strength for a last effort, and stabs Edgar to the heart. Helga, overwhelmed by these

Digitized by Google

these calamities, resigns herself to despair, and dies of grief.

The first three acts were listened to with great attention, and went off successfully. In the remaining part, considerable clamour was excited by some passages, which were thought exceptionable.

Mr Terry, in the character of Haco, was much applauded, and the figure and appearance of Mrs H. Siddons was altogether very interesting. Nor must we forget the scenery, which was appropriate and splendid.

The prologue and epilogue, which we have inserted in our poetical department for this month, were well received.

WHITEHALL, January 7th.

Dr William Taylor, jun. to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Scotland, in room of Dr George Gordon deceased.

WAR OFFICE, January 1st.

Lord Viscount Cathcart to act as a General, on the North British Staff.

The following officers in the East India Company's service, are appointed Major Generals by brevet, viz.

Gabriel Doveton, Thomas Dallas, Alexander Cuppage, Aldwell Taylor, John Chalmers, Alexander Dyce, Keith Macalister, Charles Cornet, Robert M. Strange, John J. Durand.

Lieutenant General Archibald Campbell, is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Fort Augustus, in room of George Brodie, Esq. deceased.

OFFICE BEARERS OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY—1812.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, re-elected President.

Most Noble the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale.
Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March.
Right Hon. the Earl of Aboyne.
Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville.
} Vice-Presidents.

William Macdonald, Esq. of St Martin's, Treasurer.

Donald Maclachlan of Maclachlan, Esq. Secretary.

Robert Wilson, Esq. Accountant in Edinburgh, Auditor of Accounts.

Rev. Dr George Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, Chaplain.

Mr Lewis Gordon, Deputy Secretary and Collector.

Mr David Watson, Recorder and Clerk.

Mr Alexander Cunningham, Jeweller and Medallist.

Mr John Campbell, Translator of the Gaelic Language.

MAGDALENE ASYLUM—1812.

The Prince Regent *Patron.*

PRESIDENT.

The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, *ex officio.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Rev. Dr Buchanan, Rev. Dr Fleming, Right Rev. Bishop Standford, and R. Scott Moncrieff, sen. Esq.

Mr William Pattison, Treasurer.

John Campbell, tertius, Esq. Secretary.

Mr David Niven, joint Secretary and Clerk.

Mr William Scott Moncrieff, Accountant.

Dr James Anderson, Physician.

Dr John Abercrombie, Surgeon.

Earl of Hopetoun has presented Mr John Smith, preacher of the gospel, to the church and parish of Bathgate, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, vacant by the death of the Rev. Walter Jardine.

The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, have appointed the Rev. Mr William Muir, to be minister of St George's church in that city, in room of Dr William Porteous, deceased.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 8. At Manse of Carreston, the Hon Mrs Lyall of a son.

— At Norton Conyers, Yorkshire, the lady of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. of a son.

— At Kirkham Gate, near Wakefield, Sarah, the wife of Samuel Lunn, (a very poor, but industrious collier) was delivered of three fine boys, who, with the mother, are likely to do well. The family consisted of seven small children before the arrival of this *trio*.

9. At Carolina port, Dundee, Mrs William Lindsay, a son.

10. At Potterhill, the Lady of Edward Collins, Esq. a son.

11. At Woodhead, the Lady of Captain Hamilton, of the 94th regiment, a daughter.

12. Mrs John Tennent, Glasgow, a daughter.

13. At Bath, the lady of Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond, a son.

— At Ayr, Mrs George Reid, a daughter.

14. At

Digitized by Google

14. At Leith, the Lady of Captain Kerr, royal navy, a son.

— At Monrieth, Galloway, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, M. P. a daughter.

— At Cranstonhill, the Hon. lady Janet Buchanan, a daughter.

16. Lady Milton, a son and heir, at his Lordship's house, Arlington street, London.

19. At London, Lady Mary Ross, spouse of Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagown, Bart. a son.

21. At Dunse, the lady of Captain Murray, 71st regiment, a son.

29. Mrs Galloway, Elder Street, a son.

— Mrs Marjoribanks, of Marjoribanks, a son.

Feb. 1. The Lady of Major Hersbrugh of Fitbaldie, a son.

— The lady of James Hunter, Esq. of Thurston, a son and heir.

4. In George street, the lady of Peter Wedderburne, Esq. a son.

— Mrs Johnston, No. 68, Prince's street, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. In Jamaica, William Stirling, Esq. second son of John Stirling, of Kippendavie, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Barrett, only child of Henry Barrett, Esq.

Jan. 7. At Edinburgh, John Grimes, Esq. acting collector of customs at Leith, to Miss Janet Renwick, only daughter of the late John Renwick, Esq. of Glasgow.

— At Dysart, Mr James Webster, writer, Cupar, to Agnes, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Walker, merchant, Dysart.

8. At Leith, Mr J. L. Donaldson, to Miss Dick, Merchant Street, Edinburgh.

13. At Ayr, Mr Hugh Farquhar, grain merchant, to Miss Margaret Brown.

14. At Maderia Court, James Hutton, to Miss Ann Eliza Yuille.

20. At Ayr, Mr Thomas Baird, writer, to Grace, daughter of Mr James Baird, merchant.

— At Ayr, Captain Guthrie, of the Lady Hill, to Mrs Janet Lawson, widow of the late Captain Stirling.

22. At Allanton House, Ranald Macdonald, of Staffa, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, only daughter of Henry Stewart, Esq. of Allanton.

27. At Edinburgh, Captain John Porteous, royal navy, to Miss Laurie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Laurie, Newburn, Fifeshire.

— At Greenock, Finlay M'Phune, Esq. of Driep, to Miss Isobel Harkness, daughter of the late Thomas Harkness, Esq. of Clachaig, Argyleshire.

— At Ayr, Captain Reid, of the Alexander, to Christiana, eldest daughter of Mr John Hunter, merchant.

— At Maybole, the Rev. Hugh Davidson, to Helen, daughter of Mr Hutchison in Glenlewie, parish of Kirkcowald.

28. At Dunkeld House, Major-General Oswald, jun. of Dunnikier, Colonel of the Duke of York's light infantry regiment, to Miss Charlotte Murray Ansley, eldest daughter of the late Lord Charles Ansley, and niece of the Duke of Atholl.

— At Glasgow, John Orr, Esq. of Forestburn, parish of Shorts, to Catherine, eldest daughter of David Forest, Esq. Forest.

Feb. 4. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Ross, jun. Bishopsgate street, London, to Anne Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Brown, perfumer, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

May 10. On his passage to Bombay, on board the Henry Addington East Indiaman, William Brodley Cadogan Stirling, Esq. fourth son to Sir John Stirling, Bart. of Glorat, in the artillery service of the Honourable East India Company. He was an uncommonly fine and promising young man, whose loss is most deeply felt by all his relations and friends, and sincerely regretted by all his acquaintance. He had nearly attained his twentieth year.

September. John, second son of John Campbell, Esq. of Orbidale, Argyllshire, was killed on board the Nereide frigate, in the gallant attack made upon four French frigates, near the Mauritius.

7. Dr Anderson, superintendant of the botanical garden at St Vincent's. His death is deeply regretted in the colony, and will be by his many friends in Europe.—His funeral was attended by all the military and naval characters in the place.

Nov. 15. At St Thomas's West Indies, Lieut. Matthew Moncrieff Maxwell, of the 70th regiment, second son of William Maxwell, of Braidland, Esq.

Dec. 2. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, in the 53d year of his age, universally lamented, Major-General William Balfour. The General entered the army in 1775, as Ensign in the 57th regiment, which corps he never quitted till his death. During

Digitized by Google

a service of 37 years, in which he was actually employed in the whole period of the American war; and after its termination, in the different West India Islands, and on the Continent of Europe, General Balfour never was two entire years in his native country.

10. At Cromarty, Mrs Janet Mackenzie, wife of Colin Mackenzie Esq. of Achilty.

21. At Adambrae Mill, Mr James Johnston, papermaker, one of the partners of that concern.

— At Broombill of Skene, Marjory Shand, aged 101. She retained all her faculties, till within a few weeks of her death. Was married to James Dewar in 1731, by whom she had nine children; she had 33 grand children, and 16 great grandchildren.

22 At Whins, Mr Thomas Beveridge, aged 73 years, grieve to the Alloa Colliery, which situation he filled for forty-six years. In him Mr Erskine of 'Marr has lost a most faithful and zealous servant.

— At Montrose, in the 74th year her age, Mrs Ann Smith, relict of the late Adam Glegg, Esq.

23 At Peterculter, the Reverend George Mark, minister of that parish.

— At Colvend Manse, the Rev. James Little, minister of that parish.

— At Edinburgh, Anne, the third daughter of Mr Mackenzie, writer to the signet.

— At Edinburgh, in St John's Street, Stephen John Oliver, eldest son of the Reverend Mr Oliver, Corstorphine.

24. At London, Sir John Johnston, of Westerhall, Bart. M. P. for Weymouth.

27. General Francis Craig, Colonel of the 13th light dragoons, and Governor of Sheerness. He was in his 86th year, and was one of the oldest Generals in his Majesty's service.

— At the advanced age of 96 years, David Fraser, late farmer of Barnyards, near Beauly. He served as a piper to Simon, Lord Lovat, and fought at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. Notwithstanding his very great age, he retained his faculties entire; he was never heard to complain of indisposition, and it was only for a few days before his death he was obliged, owing to debility, to confine himself to bed.

28. At Ovenden, in Kent, after a few days illness, the Countess-Dowager Stanhope, in the 93d year of her age. Her Ladyship was the relict of the late Earl Stanhope and the mother of the present Earl.

28. At Haddington, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bathe, late of the 15th regiment of foot.

— At the Royal Hospital, Plymouth, of a mortification in his bowels, Captain W. Knight, of the royal navy, who so gallantly, with the Arrow schooner, fought several armed vessels on the coast of France, and for which the Lords of the Admiralty made him a commander.

— At Hillhouse, in the 79th year of his age, John M'Kerrel, Esq. of Hillhouse.

29. At Leith, Mrs Margaret M'Donald, wife of Mr John M'Donald.

— At Nenagh, Adjutant Neil Murray, of the 6th garrison battalion. His death was occasioned by the wound of a musket ball, which he received in June last, whilst directing the movements of the battalion in a sham fight near that town.

— At Peterhead, Mr William Scott, merchant, aged 24.

30. At Edinburgh, Barbara Hill, third daughter of Mr Robert Hill, W. S.

— George Woodford Thellusson, Esq. M. P. for Barnstaple, at the seat of his nephew, Lord Rendlesham.

30. At Hanover Street, Mr Patrick Macvicar, writer.

31. Captain Shelly, member for Lewes, and formerly Aid-de-Camp to General Hulse.

— At Inverness, in the 85th year of his age, Ensign Donald Fraser, late of the Canadian Loyalists.

— Kensington, universally regretted and beloved, Dr Patrick Wilson, F. R. S. late Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

Jan. 1. At Kirkland of Kirkinner, the Reverend Dr Robertson, assistant of that parish.

— At Broughton Loan, Mrs Ann Sommers, widow of the deceased Mr John Fortune, vintner in Edinburgh.

2. At Verreville, Mrs Christian Robertson, spouse to John Geddes, Esq.

3. The infant son of Mr Hope, W. S. Queen Street.

— Mrs Jean Bryce, wife of Hugh Crawford, writer, Greenock.

4. At Callander, John Breadalbane Campbell, Esq. of Glenfalloch, aged 10 years.

5. At Edinburgh, Sarah, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Duncan, of the 1st regiment or royals.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isobel Yule, relict of Mr John Yule, late farmer at Blackdykes, East Lothian.

— At Walston, Mrs Jean Tweedie, relict of George Stodart, Esq.

6. At

Digitized by Google

6. At Edinburgh, William Jackson, Solicitor of Excise for Scotland.

7. At Datchet, Miss Scott, aged 56 years, aunt to Lord Montague, of Ditton Park.

8. At Stonehall, Mrs Hamilton, of Aitkenhead.

— At Aberdeen, Mrs Christian Crombie, relict of Mr James Johnston, Loch-head in the 59th year of her age.

9. Mrs Jean Simpson, wife of Mr Alex. Wise, grocer, South Castle Street.

— Captain George Hoss, of the Royal Engineers, was killed on the 9th ult. at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

— At Garvamore, Mrs Janet M'Donald, relict of Alexander Macdonald, Esq. of Tallochcrombie, and daughter of Macdonall of Keppoch.

— At Edinburgh, John Porteous, Esq. of Spittlehaugh, W. S. son of the late William Porteous, Esq. of Carmacoup.

10. At Dumfries, Miss Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of William Johnston, Esq.

— At Ayr, Mrs Elizabeth Smith, relict of John Storrie, Esq. Riccarsburn. This Lady, among other bequests, has mortified L.100 Sterling, the interest of which to be given to one poor family belonging to the burgh, selected by the Magistrates, Ministers, and Trustees.

11. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Ann Edgar, second daughter of the late James Edgar, Esq. of Auchingramont.

— Sir William Crawford, merchant, in Leith, in his 75th year.

— At Scotscraig House, Mrs Dalgliesh, of Scotscraig.

— At Aberdeen, James Legertwood, Esq. in the 87th year of his age.

12. The Reverend Dr William Porteous, one of the Ministers of Glasgow.

— At London, General Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. late Governor-General of British America, Governor of Blackness Castle, and Colonel of the 78th regiment of foot.

— At Falkirk, in the 59th year of his age, Mr James Brock, vintner there, much and justly regretted by all who knew him.

— James Esdale, Esq. of Upminster, Essex.

— At Glasgow, Mrs Maclean, widow of the deceased Murdoch Maclean, Esq. of Kilmorry, Argyllshire.

— At Chapel Street, Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Walker.

13. At Dunvegan, Angus Campbell, Esq. of Ensay.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Merchant, relict of Sir William Finlay, brewer, Croftangry.

14. Miss Christian Welsh, daughter of William Welsh, Esq. of Mosfennan, in her 16th year.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Aitken, spouse of Mr William Deas, silk-dyer.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Lyon, wife of Mr James Brown, wright, Chapel Street.

— At Wallington, near Foreham, Hampshire, Colonel Robert Paton of Kinaldy, Fifeshire, late Governor of St Helena, whose just and mild government called forth, from the garrison and inhabitants, their first public tribute of gratitude and approbation. When they found, on his return to England, that they must not expect him to resume that command, which had tended so much to their happiness, they presented to him a very valuable piece of plate, inscribed with their sentiments, in language which could not be more gratifying to his feelings, than was deserved by his merits. Mrs Paton died on the 31st of December, just fourteen days before her husband.

15. At Drogheda, Lieut.-Col. John French, late of the 71st.

— At Milford Hall, Suffolk, Sir Harry Parker, Bart.

— At Edinburgh, after three days illness, Mr David Walker, accountant.

— Sir Richard Hughes, Baronet, Admiral of the White.

— At Bath, Basil Heron, Esq. formerly Major in the Royal North British dragoons.

16. At Edinburgh, Sir James Dunbar, Bart. of Durn, in the 71st year of his age.

— At Glasgow, Claud Marshall, Esq. in the 75th year of his age.

17. At Carmyle, Mr John M'Nair, late of the customs, Greenock.

— At the advanced age of 101, Mrs Anne Smith, relict of Mr Robert Moir, sometime farmer in Durris. During her widowhood, a period of more than 50 years, she resided in Aberdeen, and retained unimpaired all her faculties, that of sight excepted, to the last hour of her existence.

18. At Dundee, Patrick Smith, Esq. merchant, and one of the Magistrates there.

19. At Pennicuick House, Harriette, the infant daughter of Sir George Clerk, Baronet.

— In Old Aberdeen, Mrs Christian Garden, relict of the late Hugh Forbes, Esq. of Schivas.

— At Edinburgh, Mr William Shepherd, musicseller.

19. At

Digitized by Google

19. At Leith, Mrs Jean Todd, widow of the late John Scougall, Esq. merchant there.

20. At St Andrews, Mr John Clarkson, many years an eminent teacher of dancing there, and at Kirkaldy, Cupar, and Dunfermline.

21. Martha Morris, of the Isle of Cinder, Leeds, aged 104.

22. At Perth, Alexander Fechney, Esq. of Ardargie, late Provost of that city, much and justly regretted.

— At Ardno, Lochfineside, Duncan M'Callum, in the 86th year of his age. He was 60 years tenant on the estate of Ardkinglas, and was the first born, and the first that died of his father's family, the rest, a brother and a sister, are still living, in that neighbourhood. He left 6 children, 26 grand-children, and 13 great-grand-children.

— At Edinburgh, Mr James Moffat, writer, much and justly regretted.

24. At London, the Countess of Beverley.

— At Brompton, Dame Amy Johnston, aged 87 years, widow of the late Sir William Johnston, of Caskieben, Bart. and mother-in-law to the present Sir William Johnston, of Caskieben, Bart.

— At Howard Place, Mrs Elizabeth Watson, wife of Captain James Watson, of the royal navy, most deeply lamented.

— In the Forest of Birse, James Brown, aged 103. Also, lately in the same place, Christian Catnach, aged 101. And a short time after her death, died her brother, Donald Catnach, aged 94. These persons had lived many years in the Forest, and retained their faculties to the last.

25. At Gayfield Place, Mr Thomas Hutchison, merchant in Edinburgh. This gentleman has long carried on an extensive business in Edinburgh, and was amongst almost the oldest citizens. He filled the office of Treasurer to the Merchant Maiden Hospital for the last seventeen years, with great credit to himself, and with signal usefulness to the institution; no less by his unremitting desire to enlarge its comforts, and improve the system of education in it, than by his unwearied and disinterested attention to its funds.

25. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Fiddes, merchant.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Duff, widow of Dr David Clerk.

— At Cupar Fife, Mr David Todd, writer there.

26. At London, Charles, the youngest son of James Stein, Esq.

27. At Buccleuch Place, Miss Isabella Balfour, daughter of the late John Balfour, Esq. of Kirkhouse.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Sarah Spankie, relict of Mr John Brough, builder.

— At George Street, Mr Alexander Cunningham.

29. At London, most deeply regretted, the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Portsmouth, aged 69.

30. Patrick Stirling, Esq. of Dundee.

— At Glasgow, Mr James Grant, writer, aged 43 years.

— At Glasgow, Mr John Dinmnock, miniature painter, a young man in the prime of life, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintances.

31. At Peterhead, Mr Alexander Adam, son, rector of the grammar school at that place. He was a man of uncommon learning, genius, and worth.

— At London, the lady of Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, one of the lords of the Admiralty. Her ladyship has left six infant children, the youngest only two months old. Her goodness of heart was evinced in daily acts of benevolence.

— At Wamphray Manse, Anna MacMillan, spouse to the Rev. Mr Kirkpatrick, minister of that parish.

— At James's Court, Mr Thomas Cockburn, merchant and manufacturer, much and justly regretted.

Feb. 1. At Anniston, Georgina Henrietta, eldest daughter of John Rait, Esq.

— At Dundee, Mr James Wright, a respectable wright and glazier in that town.

— At London, William Brodie, Esq. one of the Magistrates of Marlborough Street office. He had officiated in the business of the office, and took a walk after office hours. On his return he appeared in a state of stupor; soon after he reached his drawing-room he was seized with a paralytic stroke, and after remaining in a state of insensibility two hours, he expired.

2. At Nairn, Captain Simon M'Kenzie, late of the 78th regiment.

— At Kingston, near Taunton, Lieutenant-General Chapman, of the Royal Artillery, aged 68. This gentleman had been in his Majesty's service upwards of fifty years.

3. At Kelso, Mrs Fraser, widow of the late Captain Fraser, 42d regiment.

— The Lady of Major Scott Waring was

Digitized by Google

was found dead at the bottom of the staircase, in her house at Hammersmith. She said up some time after her husband went to bed, and is supposed to have fallen backwards going up stairs. She was a lady of great accomplishments, and left a numerous offspring, as well as her afflicted husband, to deplore her premature and melancholy fate.

5. At Mr Macintosh's vintner, Writer's Court, Mrs Mary Eden, aged 45, relict of Mr Eden, sometime shipowner of the port of Dublin. This gentlewomen was the daughter of Mr England, a respectable wine-merchant in Dublin. After the death of her husband, and during the peace of Amiens, she disposed of her property with the intention of joining her brother, who was married and resided in France; but war having been proclaimed, she got no further than Gosport, where she remained till all her pecuniary means were spent. She then made application to be admitted one of the attendants in Haslar Hospital, and was appointed to take care of Mr James Macintosh, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Melampus, whom she accompanied to Scotland in 1805. From that period, to her death, she continued to reside with Mr Macintosh, where her conduct which will long be remembered, procured her the esteem and affection of every member of the family.

— At Montrose, Mrs Helen Man, relict of the late Mr Robert Crabb, merchant there.

7. Lady Charles Spencer, aged 68. Her Ladyship was sister to the late, and aunt to the present Duke of St Alban's.

— At London, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Scarsdale, aged 79 years.

8. At Edinburgh, Jane, daughter of Robert Scott Moncrieff of Newhalls.

— At Newton upon Ayr, Captain William Cuthbert, aged 58 years.

— At Garnet Hill, the Rev. Andrew Mitchell, Pastor of the Associate Congregation, Beith, in the 72d year of his age, and 47th of his Ministry. Engaging in his manners, yet faithful in his administrations, he conciliated the love and respect, not only of the people of his own charge, but also of all descriptions of persons in that part of the country. By an appointment of Heaven, as rare as it was enviable, he continued, for the space of 42 years, to execute the various duties of his office, with laborious assiduity, and uninterrupted by almost any incidental indisposition. At length, feeling himself overtaken by a debility, from which he expected not to recover, he spent the last remains of his strength, in adressing a solemn admonition to his people, and taking an affectionate farewell of them. After some years of suffering, he was permitted to sink gently down to rest. His character and ministry will be long remembered with affectionate respect by his people, and by those who knew him.

8. At Lanark at the advanced age of 100 years and 16 days, Mr William Hutton, a native, and many years one of the Magistrates of that burgh. It is unnecessary to remark, that Mr Hutton enjoyed a remarkably good state of health during the whole course of his long existence, which was distinguished, particularly for the last sixty years, by the utmost temperance and regularity. What is very extraordinary in the history of this old man, in early life, he performed three voyages to the East Indies, a climate proverbially fatal to Europeans, and more than 82 years have now passed since he visited that distant region. He retained all his faculties, hearing excepted, in great perfection, even to the period of his death, and particularly when recounting the affairs of other times, his memory seemed as fresh a few months before his dissolution, as it was 50 years ago.

10. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Tannahill, teacher, aged 58, a man of strong mental powers, and universal erudition. The hilarity of his disposition endeared him to the circle of his friends.

11. At London, after an indisposition of only a few days, in consequence of a cold lately caught, which brought on a brain fever, Lady Catherine Stewart, wife of General Stewart, now serving in Portugal; she was a lady of great beauty, and accomplished mind.

— At Bath, Vice-Admiral Lumsdaine.

— At Monmouth, after a short illness, Andrew Cherry, Esq. the respectable manager of the Swansea, Carmarthen, and other provincial theatres. Last month he opened the theatre in the above town, and was received with every degree of respect due to his merit; but about a fortnight since he was seized with an indisposition, which confined him to his bed, and terminated his active life, in the 50th year of his age. He was well known in the dramatic world as the author of "The Soldier's Daughter," "The Travellers," and other popular productions.

— At Newton-Stewart, Mr Anthony M'Caa, aged 74.

13. At

Digitized by Google

13. At London, Major-General Charles William Este, Lieutenant-Governor of Carlisle, in the 74th year of his age.

Lately, At Mire End, near Broughton, in Furness, aged 104, Mrs Ann Hancock.

— At Vienna, Sir John Stepney, Bart. formerly Member for Monmouth, and British Envoy to the Court of Berlin. Thomas Stepney, Esq. his brother, succeeds to the title.

— At Bangalore, in the East Indies, the Rev. John Kerr, one of the Honourable Company's Chaplains, and Superintendant of the Military Orphan Male Asylum at Madras.

— Lost at sea, Mr James Cheap, midshipman, third son of John Cheape, Esq. of Rossie.

— At Cherburgh, aged 21, Captain Baines, 6th foot, of a wound he received on board the Chesterfield Packet, on her passage from Weymouth to Jersey, in a spirited but ineffectual resistance to a French privateer.

— Sir Watts Horton, Bart. of Chalderton.

— At Edinburgh, aged 23 years, Captain James Macdonald, of Morar, universally regretted.

— At Ceator, near Whitehaven, at the very advanced age of 101 years, Mr Francis Forster.

— Miss Margaret Drummond, daughter of the late James Drummond, Esq. of Croftnappock.

Lately, Frederick Sparke, Esq. Major of the 51st regiment. This zealous and excellent officer served in the East and West Indies, Egypt, Corunna, Walcheren, and a great part of the present campaign, in Spain and Portugal; the fatigues of which proved too much for his constitution, already impaired by his long services. He died at Castel Branco.

— J. Purnell, Esq. merchant, Bristol. He had been looking over one of the houses now finishing in the Lower Crescent, Clifton; when, upon throwing up a window in the attic storey to admire the prospect around, he lost his balance, was precipitated into the area, and killed on the spot.

— At Saltcoats, Janet Hendry, widow, aged 43 years. She was affected with a dropsy for seven years. In the course of the last six years and a half, she was tapped one hundred and fourteen times, the quantity of water discharged, amounting to seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four English pints, or three tons fourteen hundred and twenty-four pounds weight. As a mark of the strength of her constitution, she last summer walked on a visit to her friends upwards of seven miles, and next day had 79 pints of water taken off.

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Feb. 3.	232	¾ dis.	62⅝
10.	232	½ dis.	62⅝
17.	—	——	62
24.	230	1¾ dis.	62⅛

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1812.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Feb. 3.	58	112	42	52	30	37	58	68
10.	70	116	42	53	30	38	58	64
17.	66	118	47	57	30	39	60	65
24.	65	116	46	56	30	38	59	64

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1812.	Oatmeal.			Pease and Barley Meal.		
	Bolls.	Price.		Bolls.	Price.	
Feb. 4.	480	20	00	78	17	00
11.	360	20	00	70	17	00
18.	350	20	00	68	17	00
25.	410	20	00	46	17	00

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Jan. 31.	42	51	31	40	22	29	20	27
Feb. 7.	46	54	32	38	23	30	21	27
14.	45	55	32	38	23	29	22	27
21.	45	54	32	38	22	28	22	27

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MARCH 1812.

With a View of Largo House, in Fife.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for March	162
High Water at Leith for April.....	ib.
Description of Largo House.....	163
Observations on Mr Wilson's Drawings in Water-Colours.....	164
A short Account of the Progress made in Building the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum.....	165
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History.....	167
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.....	168
Trial of John Skelton, for Robbery on the Morning of the New Year's Day.....	169
The Observer. No. 24.....	174
The History of Rose Selby. By the Ettrick Shepherd.....	179
Biographical Acoount of the late General Mackenzie Fraser.....	183
Account of the present State of Literature in Iceland. From Sir G. S. Mackenzie's Travels.....	190
Reflections on the Mode of maintaining the Police of Edinburgh..	194
V[illegible] of the Customs prevailing in [illegible]nd during the Reign of [illegible]een Elizabeth; by Edmond [illegible]icer the Poet.....	197
S[illegible]al Description of Scotland in Year 1659. From Secret [illegible]moirs of the Court of James I.	203
P[illegible]dings of the Wernerian Society.....	206

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Thom's Hist. of Aberdeen.....	207
New Works published in Edinburgh	213
Literary Intelligence.....	ibid.

POETRY.

Lines, written in the blank Leaves of Miss Rachel A——'s Copy of Gray's Poems.....	214
To Miss Eliza K——.....	215
To a Skeleton.....	ib.
Reflections.....	ib.
Love Pastoral.....	216

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.....	217
——— Commons.....	219

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

South America—Declaration of Independence.....	227
Sicily.....	228
Domestic Intelligence—the Prince Regent.....	ib.
Letter of the Prince Regent.....	229
Reply of Lords Grey and Grenville	ib.
Ireland.....	230

SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.

High Court of Justiciary.....	231
Court of Session.....	233
Teind Court.....	234
Appointments.....	235
Births and Marriages.....	237
Deaths.....	238
Stocks and Markets.....	240

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.
From Feb. 25th, to March 26th, 1812,
in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812. Feb.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain.	Weather.
26	29.5	38	45	0.18	Rain
27	29.71	39	47	0.02	Showers
28	29.75	34	45	——	Clear
29	29.82	31	40	——	——
Mar 1	29.9	32	42	02	Snow
2	30.	37	42	——	Clear
3	29.95	33	44	0.02	Snow
4	29.7	40	42	0.1	Rain
5	29.91	36	40	——	Clear
6	29.5	44	48	——	——
7	29.86	38	50	025	Snow
8	30.	34	47	——	Clear
9	30.4	32	53	——	——
10	30.31	37	52	——	——
11	30.12	41	49	——	Cloudy
12	30.14	42	47	——	Clear
13	30.15	32	42	——	——
14	30.3	37	44	——	——
15	30.2	35	42	0.01	Snow
16	30.11	32	44	0.03	——
17	30.	27	42	0.01	——
18	29.65	35	41	——	Clear
19	29.5	31	41	——	Snow
20	29.61	34	44	——	——
21	29.81	34	36	1.21	——
22	29.95	33	38	——	——
23	30.	34	40	——	Cloudy
24	29.7	30	40	——	——
25	29.92	27	42	——	Clear

Quantity of rain,..... 2.03

High Water at Leith,
For April 1812.

Day.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
W.	1	5	15	5	39
Th.	2	6	3	6	28
F.	3	6	53	7	19
Sa.	4	7	45	8	12
Su.	5	8	39	9	6
M.	6	9	34	10	1
Tu.	7	10	29	10	57
W.	8	11	25	11	52
Th.	9	12	20	12	48
F.	10	—	—	1	16
Sa.	11	1	44	2	12
Su.	12	2	41	3	9
M.	13	3	37	4	6
Tu.	14	4	36	5	4
W.	15	5	41	6	9
Th.	16	5	29	6	56
F.	17	7	24	7	49
Sa.	18	8	15	8	40
Su.	19	9	6	9	29
M.	20	9	55	10	15
Tu.	21	10	37	10	59
W.	22	11	21	11	42
Th.	23	12	2	12	24
Fr.	24	—	—	—	—
Sa.	25	1	7	1	29
Su.	26	1	50	2	12
M.	27	2	34	2	56
Tu.	28	3	20	3	43
W.	29	4	7	4	32
Th.	30	4	57	5	22

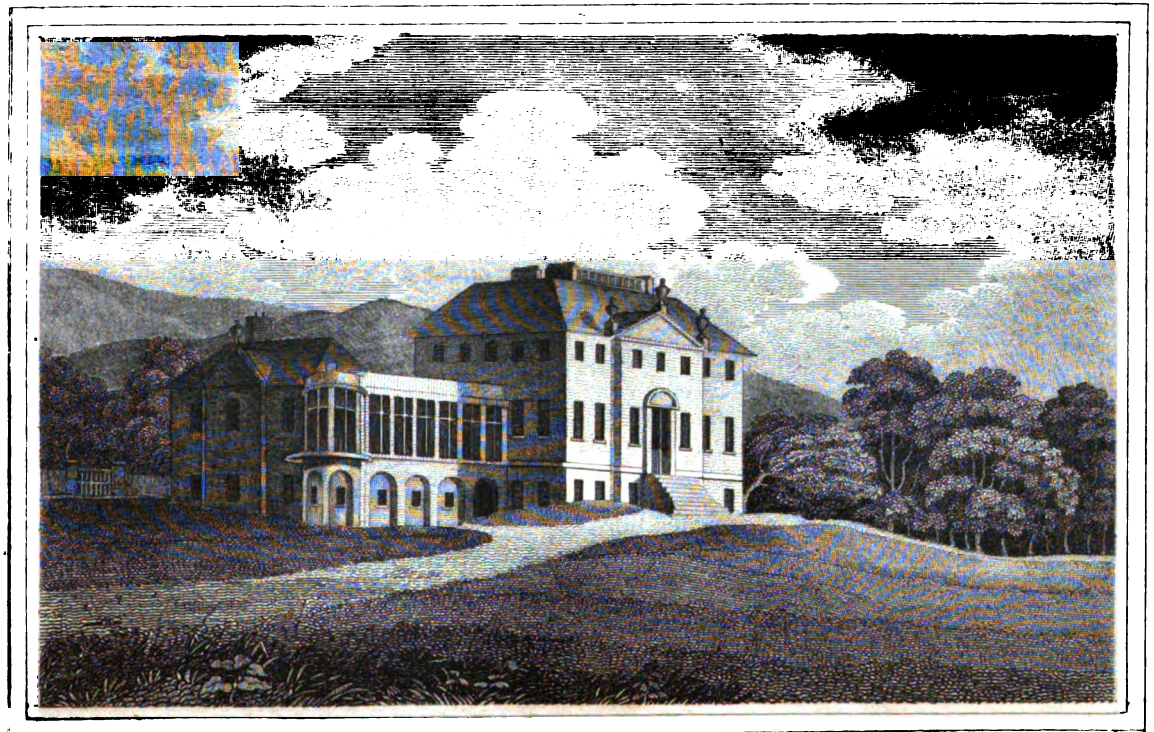
MOON'S PHASES
FOR APRIL, 1812.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	M.	H.	
Last Quart.	4	52	10	even.
New Moon	11	14	3	aftern.
First Quart.	18	58	12	noon.
Full Moon	26	57	4	aftern.

April 20. Sun enters Taurus 15m. past 6 morning.
25. Princess Mary Mary born.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



LARGO HOUSE.

Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR MARCH 1812.

Description of Largo House.

THIS elegant mansion is situated in the parish of Largo, and county of Fife. It lies on the west side of Largo Law, at the distance of a mile from the sea, and commands one of the finest and most extensive prospects in Scotland. A little to the north are the remains of the old house, which consist almost solely of a single round tower.

The barony of Largo has been repeatedly possessed by persons distinguished in the history of their country. During the reign of James III. it was held in tack by Sir Andrew Wood, the brave and faithful commander of the Scottish army. In consideration of two signal victories obtained by this officer, James IV. conferred upon him the final property. So entirely was this eminent person devoted to the habits of a seafaring life, that he formed a canal between his house and the church, to which he sailed in a barge.

Largo came afterwards into the family of Durham, by whom it is still held. One of the most distinguished of its members was Mr James Durham, brother of Sir Alexander Durham of Largo, who, from being Captain of dragoons, became one of the leading supporters of presbytery, in the reign of Charles I. He was minister of the high church of Glasgow, and was also appointed chaplain at court. When Oliver Cromwell was at Glasgow, Mr Durham had the boldness, in preaching before him, to animadvert severely on his conduct in the invasion of Scotland.

In the town of Largo, was born Alexander Selkirk, whose singular story is well known to have suggested to Defoe the idea of his popular romance of Robinson Crusoe. An original document, and some other particulars relative to this noted personage, will be found in our Number for Sept. 1805.

In the middle of a plain near Largo house, there are three remarkable stones, standing upright, and measuring six feet above the ground, and, as is supposed, as many in depth. There are also fragments of a fourth stone, of similar dimensions.

Digitized by Google

dimensions. They are without inscriptions; but, according to tradition, are the grave stones of some Danish chiefs, who fell in a battle fought near this place.

Observations on Mr Wilson's Exhibition of Drawings in Water Colours.

WE now proceed, according to the intention announced in our last, to make some remarks on the principal pieces in this very meritorious collection.

1. *A view of Tivoli.*—This splendid landscape which exhibits a view of perhaps the most picturesque spot in the world, seemed during the exhibition of Mr Wilson's drawings, to draw the principal attention of the public, which we do not wonder at, considering that the scene from which the drawing is painted, has attracted the attention of all the great landscape painters from the Poussins to the present day. The point of view is admirably adapted to give a correct idea of the situation of Tivoli, and the effect of light is, we believe, properly adapted to such a subject. We should suppose him a poor artist indeed, who could not produce a pleasing picture of Tivoli; but to chuse the best point of view, and best effect at the same time, is that which distinguishes the man of genius from the herd of view-takers. The luminous appearance of the sky, and the gradations of the tones of colour from the distance to the middle grounds are exquisite; and the artist-like manner of distributing the light and shadow over the buildings, is certainly inferior to nothing that any painter has attempted on the subject. The foreground is extremely well composed, and we have only to regret the want of a little more force to keep pace with the middle ground; but this defect we would rather ascribe to the materials, than to the artist.

2. *The Baths of Caracalla.*—This picture, though not so interesting with respect to subject, as the preceding, is equally great in regard to execution; the luxuriant glow of a brilliant setting sun, which diffuses itself over the picture, produces an impression on the spectator extremely pleasing, and disposes him to consider the instability of all human greatness, in contemplating the ruins of these monuments of Roman luxury and grandeur. The foreground is most beautifully composed, and at the same time kept down to aid the brilliancy of the great luminary which is still more supported by the opposition of two dark pines on the foreground; and the impression of freshness, as well as warmth, is extremely well expressed by the cool tones of the distant part of the sky, which are most beautifully broken and blended with the warmer tones of the thin clouds catching a small portion of the sun's rays. In comparing this drawing with the preceding, we should hesitate in giving the preference to either.

3. *View of Rome.*—What we have said of the preceding drawings, may in every respect be applied to this picture. We believe that its situation in the room, made it appear to great disadvantage, and we have no doubt that the heaviness which appeared in some parts of it would entirely disappear had it been placed in a stronger light. This drawing, and No. 1 are to be engraved by that excellent artist Mr Turner of London who, we have no doubt, will do them both ample justice.

4. *St Giovanni in Laterani*—In the drawings before mentioned, Mr Wilson

Digitized by Google

Wilson has presented us with the representation of the more simple effects of nature: in the one, however, at present under consideration, he has shewn that he can move with equal success in the higher department of landscape painting, where mediocrity has no place, and want of complete success implies total failure. The uninterrupted breath of light and shadow, produce an effect equally grand and pleasing, and the artist has judiciously avoided entering too much into minutiæ, which, however proper in the picturesque style, would be altogether out of place here: the only defect which struck us in looking at this drawing, was rather a want of dignity in the group of trees which pervades the rest of the picture.

We believe we have mentioned the principal drawings that were exhibited, although there were many others worthy of the artist's reputation, and we looked with great delight upon the few studies from nature that were shewn at the same time with the furnished drawings, which shewed that the artist looks to nature with the real feeling of a master.

Edinburgh, March 26, 1812. } TIMON.

A Short Account of the Progress made in building the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum.

THE building of two of the wings of the Lunatic Asylum of Edinburgh is now far advanced; and, there is reason to hope, that those parts of this extensive building will be opened for the reception of unfortunate maniacs in less than two months.

Some time ago, the Presbytery of Edinburgh unanimously agreed to recommend it to all the ministers within their bounds to make a collection at the doors of their respective churches, for carrying on this building; and, on Sunday the 8th of March last, a collection was made, at the doors of many places of public worship in the city of Edinburgh, for this necessary and benevolent purpose. This intended collection was intimated from the pulpits, on Sunday the 1st March; and many of the clergy recommended this charitable establishment to their congregations in the strongest terms. We are informed, that one respectable clergyman, after reading the representation from the Managers of the asylum, addressed his hearers nearly in the following words—

"*My Dear Friends*—I shall not detain you at present with any tedious exhortation. It is one great object of the instructions which you hear from your established pastors, to form you to 'that charity which is the fulfilling of the law, and the bond of perfectness;' and your conduct hitherto hath given us no cause to complain that 'we have run in vain, and laboured in vain.'

"The institution for which I plead at present is intended to alleviate and remedy a species of distress, the most deplorable to which in this imperfect state we are liable.

"I appeal to your own hearts, while I look around this numerous assembly; I ask you all in succession, Whether, excepting the misery which arises from conscious guilt, there is another species of distress which you would more earnestly intreat the Almighty to avert from yourselves, and from all who are dear to you.

"I need not wait for a reply. I know it is your earnest prayer, that, whatever else may befal you, whether poverty or pain, or sickness or death, it may please the Lord, even to

Digitized by Google

to the last, to preserve to you the exercise of your reason, which is the image of himself within you.

" If this then be a prayer which you would offer up for yourselves and your friends, pity the condition of those for whom I now request your charity; and come to the house of God, to testify your gratitude to him, for his goodness to you, by showing kindness to some of the most wretched of his offspring."

This short, but energetic, address had probably a good effect on many of the hearers. And, we are not without hopes, that it will also have some influence on many readers.

We subjoin a list of subscriptions lately received by Mr BONAR, Banker, Royal Exchange, Treasurer to the Asylum. And, as example goes even farther than precept, it is to be hoped that this also will have a good effect.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR BUILDING THE EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Amount of Subscriptions formerly advertised	L. 5808	1	7
Mr Robert Ponton	1	0	0
Dav. Monypenny, Esq. Sol. Gen.	10	10	0
Mr James Hunter	3	3	0
From 5 jurymen, per Mr Manderson	2	12	6
A Widow Lady	4	4	0
A Gentleman	1	1	0
Robert Ross, Esq. Provost for the city of Perth	105	0	0
Robert Ross, Esq.	2	2	0
Mr David Beatson	2	2	0
Mr David Morison	2	2	0
Mr Thomas Beatson	2	2	0
Mr John Wright	2	2	0
Mr L. Robertson	1	1	0
Mr Patrick Stewart	1	1	0
Mr John Richardson	5	5	0
Dr James Wood	5	5	0
Mr James Richardson	5	5	0
Dr Alex. Stewart	1	1	0
Mr James Paton	3	3	0
Mr Jo. Young	2	2	0
Mr David Sandeman	2	2	0
Mr Wm. Stewart	1	1	0
Mr Francis Robertson	2	2	0
Mr Jo. Ross	1	1	0
Mr George Sandeman	2	2	0
Dr Macfarlane	2	2	0
Mr Jo. Sandeman	1	1	0
Mr George Condie	1	1	0
Mr S. Malcolm	1	1	0
Mr Wm. Stewart	1	1	0
Mr J. Chalmers	2	2	0
Mr Wm. Dickson	1	1	0
Mr Chas. Husband	1	1	0
Mr David Lumsdaine	1	1	0
Mr Jas. Ramsay	1	1	0
Dr A. Keltie	1	1	0
Mr H. Lindsay	1	1	0
Mr D. Spottiswood	1	1	0
Mr Richardson	1	1	0

The above Thirty-two from the Town of Perth.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM DIFFERENT CONGREGATIONS IN THE CITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EDINBURGH.

High Church	L. 40	0	0
Old Church	20	0	0
St Andrew's Church	63	0	0
Tolbooth Church	37	6	6
New North Church	17	4	1
Tron Church	25	9	6
Do. a Lady by Dr Simpson	1	1	0
Lady Yester's Church	24	5	0
Old Gray Friars Church	32	0	0
New Gray Friars	14	11	6
College Church	12	0	0
West Church	49	13	0
Do. Chapel of Ease	25	10	0
North Leith Church	14	0	0
Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate	46	14	3
Charlotte Square Chapel	55	8	0
St George's Chapel	29	12	0
St Peter's Chapel	22	1	0
Episcopal Chapel, Blackfriars Wynd	14	13	2
Mr Hall's Meeting, in Rose Street	17	0	0
Mr Aikman's Meeting	18	2	0
Roman Catholic Meeting	8	16	4½
Methodist Meeting	6	0	0
Relief Chapel, in Roxburgh Place	23	0	3
Mr Lothian's Meeting	10	0	0
Church meeting, head of Leith Walk	13	10	0

Monthly

Digitized by Google

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

MARCH. DURING the first half of this month the weather was mild, and the operations of agriculture and horticulture were carried on with advantage. By the 16th apricot blossom had appeared in some places, and even peach blossom were beginning to shew.

—— 17 A Goosander (Mergus Merganser) and a Dunlin (Tringa alpina) were shot on the Esk and its banks, within the Duke of Buccleuch's grounds. Neither of these birds are common in the vicinity of Edinburgh. All uncommon birds shot by His Grace's game-keepers are, we understand, henceforth to be preserved and placed in glass cases, in Dalkeith House.

Uncommon Storm of Frost and Snow.—Early on the morning of the 19th, a sudden and heavy fall of snow took place. In about three hours it lay near a foot thick all around Edinburgh. All kinds of country labour were therefore completely stopt.

—— 21. A strong gale from N. E. with continued snow, has rendered most of the roads in this neighbourhood impassable. In many places, the snow, where drifted, lies eight feet deep on the roads, hiding hedges and walls from the view. The mail-coaches could no longer make their way, even with six horses. In the valleys about Arthur's Seat hills, the snow, in some hollows, is from 15 to 20 feet deep.

— 22. The London Mail came in and left town this day on horse-b , the roads being so blocked u y snow as to be totally impass- m ' coaches.

23. The snow ceased; but th ing an intense frost set in; th cury in Fahrenheit's ther- m ter falling to 23° or 9 degrees below the freezing point. This great degree of cold will probably be destructive to the blossom above mentioned; and, what is of more general importance, it must prove exceedingly pernicious to newly dropped lambs. The check given to vegetation in general, will not, it is believed, be attended with any bad effects.

—— 26. The severe frost still continues, the mercury at 8 this morning standing at 24°; and having been observed, more early, as low as 21°, or 11 degrees below freezing.

According to the best accounts which have yet reached us, this heavy snow-storm has been only local. The weather in London is represented as comparatively genial and pleasant; and agricultural operations have continued to go on in Dumfries-shire and Galloway, no snow having fallen in that direction beyond the range of Lead-hills. In the West, the fall does not appear to have been nearly so great as about Edinburgh. How far North it had extended is not correctly known; but some had fallen beyond Aberdeen. In a southerly direction, it reached Berwick on the 21st, and extended to Durham and Carlisle, beyond which last place it is said little had fallen.

It has seldom, we presume, happened that so great a fall of snow and cold of such intensity, have taken place so late in the season,—after the sun has been some time in Aries, and his rays have acquired great influence.

Even now (27th March) all the lakes and pools are thickly frozen over; and to see boys skating on the North Loch ditches, on Good Friday, is perhaps rather a novelty.

N.

Canonmills, 27th March 1812.

Memoirs

Digitized by Google

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

A Paper by Count Rumford, has been read at the Royal Society, on the nature of light. The Count, firmly persuaded that it is of great commercial importance to increase the quantity of light, and that this luminous power has no distinct material existence, proceeded to make a number of experiments on wax tapers and the photometer. He began by weighing the combustible matter consumed or transformed during a given time, and compared the quantity of light emitted in proportion to the wax burnt. In nine such experiments he satisfied himself that the light emitted bore no invariable proportion to the quantity of combustible matter consumed; but that with small tapers, which yielded very little light, there was a very considerable increase of heat. Here he was induced to make some observations on the nature of heat, or heated bodies, so far as their luminous qualities were concerned; all of which, he thought, tended to confirm his opinion, that there is no such matter in existence as light, and that the philosophers may for ever torture their imaginations about its nature and qualities, without being the wiser. He observed, that no person ever looked for the nature and properties of sound in fulminating powder, and it is equally idle to look for those of light in combustible bodies. He has however made a very philanthrophic and important discovery, namely, a polyflame lamp, consisting of a number of burners, with wicks flat like a ribbon, and so placed one by the side of another, that the air can pass between them, at the same time that they are duly supplied with oil. Some flat wick arranged in this manner, side by side, supplied with oil, and covered with a large glass which rose several inches above the flame, yielded as much light as 40 candles!

M. Blanchard, a watch-maker at Portentru, announces, as the fruit of thirty-four years of labour and study, a repeating watch, with a new scapement and movement. This new scapement is intended to regulate with the utmost accuracy, the motion of the balance-wheel by diminishing considerably the number of oscillations. It is well known that the ordinary scapement gives 17,360 hourly; this of M. Blanchard gives only 7,230; and on this diminution is founded the superior accuracy and steadiness of performance. With these advantages the inventor has connected another, that the repeating movement is acted upon by the same motive principle as actuates the wheel-work. And further, the moving power by which the watch acts, is capable of being exerted during seven days, without being wound up.

A patent has been obtained in the United States, for a new mode of tanning. In the specification, it is stated, that sheep-skins can be tanned in 12 or 16 hours; calf-skins from about 24 to 50 hours, after being deprived of their hair; upper leather from three to five days; and sole leather from 5 to 15 or 20 days, according to the thickness of the hides.

The city of Catania, which is not more than seven leagues from the crater of Ætna, has again been strongly menaced by the torrents of lava, with wich the valley of Nusara has been filled. The stream of lava flowed within one league of the walls of the city, which the inhabitants in their first alarms abandoned.

Trial

Digitized by Google

Trial of John Skelton for robberies on the morning of the New Year's day.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

MONDAY the 2d of March came on before this Court, the trial of John Skelton, apprentice gunsmith, accused of committing the three following robberies, on the night of the 31st of December last, or morning of the 1st of January 1812—viz, 1st, Knocking down and robbing George Edmonston, clerk to Mr David Ramsay, printer, of a black watch ribbon, and a watch-key of gold, which also formed a seal, having a Cornelian stone set therein: 2d, For robbing Mr Walter Robertson, stoneware merchant, West Bow, on the South Bridge, of a silk twist watch-chain, with a brass seal, and brass key: and 3d, For robbing Mr William Jolly, student of divinity, on the South Bridge, of a green silk purse, mounted with steel, containing a written line from Dr William Ritchie, to Professor Jameson, in favour of the said Mr Jolly.

George Edmonston, clerk to Mr David Ramsay, printer of the Edinburgh Evening Courant, stated, that he was on the High Street on the 31st; and, about eleven o'clock at night, when crossing from the south side to the Fleshmarket Close, where his sister lived, he was followed by several people, who demanded money of him, but, without giving him time to deliver it, knocked him down, and left him lying in a stair, all wet with blood; that, when he recovered his senses, he found that an attempt had been made to rob him of his watch; but, the swivel breaking, he only lost the ribbon and seal. Was shewn a seal and ribbon, and said they were his property. Being particularly examined as to the place where he was attacked, he stated that it was within the head of the Fleshmarket Close; that he was never spoken to on the High Street by any person, till he was within the head of the Fleshmarket Close.

It being stated in the indictment, that the robbery of Mr Edmonston was committed on the High Street, when it appeared from the evidence to have been committed within the Fleshmarket Close, the Solicitor General, on the part of the Crown, waved this part of the charge against the prisoner.

Walter Robertson, stoneware merchant, West Bow, being next examined, stated, that, about twelve o'clock, he left his house, in company with another gentleman, to go to Nicolson Street, and, when turning past Mr Blackwood's shop, on the South Bridge, he saw a man knocked down, who fell between the other gentleman and him, and he was immediately assaulted by the rioters, and forced against the wall, when he was robbed of his pocket book, containing fourteen guinea notes, and seventeen one-pound-notes, and his watch-chain. He was attacked by between forty and fifty lads, who were all young men, none of them in his opinion more than twenty years of age. The witness identified his watch-chain, seal, and key. When he was first attacked, he intreated them not to use him ill, on a new year's morning, and said he would give them some money to drink his health; but, while putting his hand into his pocket, to give them money, his coat was tore open, and his pocket-book taken away. He received a stroke with a stick, that struck off his hat, which he lost; and he just got off while another blow was aiming at him.

William Jolly, student of divinity, stated, that between twelve and one o'clock, of the 1st January, he came along the South Bridge, and

Digitized by Google

and was attacked by a party of about three dozen, between the Cowgate Arch and Tron Church, who demanded a shilling to drink his health; but he told them he had no money. On this, two of the stoutest of them held his arms, while a smaller one searched his pockets. Several of them cried out to knock him down, but two objected to that, as he was a country lad. To convince them he had no money, he took out a small green purse, and shook it; but it was immediately snatched violently from him. The purse contained a line from the Rev. Dr Ritchie to Professor Jameson. The witness identified both the purse and the line it contained; said he was twice struck, but he did not fall farther than his knee.

Walter Alexander, apprentice to James Brown, shoemaker, Calton-street, deponed, that he knows the pannel, and saw him on the last night of the year at the head of Woodsworth's lane, Calton, along with James Johnstone, mason, K. M'Kenzie, the two Clerks, Ellis, and Campbell, apprentices to a carver and gilder. Johnstone desired him to bring out a stick, and the witness brought out two, but did not know for what purpose the sticks were got; that Johnstone was a leader, and the witness supposed himself and the others were to assist him; that there was a conversation among the party about taking gentlemen's hats, both before and after Skelton joined them, but he did not understand that the sticks were to be used against gentlemen; that there was a plan to attack the police, but does not know by whom it was proposed;—thinks he saw Skelton lift a lemon box from Mr Nimmo's door, at Greenside Place, and it was thrown at a policeman, but is not quite certain whether it was the pannel or not: that they attacked the policeman at Greenside Place; that the party went down a lane into Mr Allan's ground, and some of them climbed the trees and broke sticks, and thinks Skelton and Gun were among those who climbed the trees, as they had no sticks at first; that he saw Skelton with a small branch of tree that was made into a stick; that they were all provided with sticks, and then all proceeded up the lane to Leith-street;—Johnstone proposed to take stones to throw at the police, but none of them were thrown; that some time after they met about a dozen of the police, on which the party dispersed, after which he did not see Skelton. Some time after he heard Skelton's name called out on the South Bridge, but did not see him; that he saw several gentlemen attacked on the Bridges and High Street, but is not sure whether it was before or after he heard Skelton's name called; that he saw a person knocked down near Mr Blackwood's shop, South Bridge, but does not recollect the time; that he saw a gentleman knocked down at the head of North Bridge, a policeman was also knocked down near the Fountain Well, and another policeman at the head of the Fleshmarket Close, but this was before what happened at Mr Blackwood's shop, South Bridge.—Before quitting the witness box, he received a very suitable exhortation from the Lord Justice Clerk as to his future conduct.

Kenneth M'Kenzie, apprentice to Mr Donaldson, confectioner Leith Street, deponed, that he does not know the pannel, and did not see him on the last night of the year; that he was in company with Johnstone, the two Clerks, Walker, Gun, Grant, Alexander, and some others, that evening, several of whom he did not know; that all the part

Digitized by Google

party went down to Mr Allan's ground, and two of them went up the trees, and broke off sticks, but does not know who they were; met Johnstone at nine o'clock, and at his desire he went for his stick; *that he did not notice John Skelton have a stick*

(Here the Court desired the question by the Depute-Advocate, with the answer, to be written down by the clerk of Court, which was done accordingly.) They were —" Had the whole of the party sticks? Witness — Did not notice John Skelton have a stick.

Court — You said you did not know Skelton; what did you mean by saying he had no stick, if you did not know him?—Meant to say he was one of the three persons, who, as I was afterwards told, joined us at the head of Leith Walk; I never saw him in my life till this day; never heard his name till I did it in the Council-chamber.

How did you know his name? Mr Ponton asked me if I would know the lad who helped me to lift the orange box to throw at the policeman? I said I would not know him if I saw him. Mr Ponton told me, John Skelton helped me.

Was it Mr Ponton who told you that? No, not Mr Ponton, it was another gentleman; I was examined three times; it was the second time I got the information from the gentleman.

Did you not know who helped you to lift the box? No, I did not take any particular notice, he was about the same size as the prisoner; had no conversation with the person who lifted the box along with me; I did not speak to him."

(The Court observed that it was by no means credible that such a transaction could have taken place without some conversation; nobody could believe that he would lift a box with a man he did not know, without exchanging almost a word with him.)

The witness then said, that he, and another lad, who he did not know, took an orange box from Mr Nimmo's door in Greenside Street, and threw it at a policeman; saw Walker strike a policeman; when coming from Mr Allan's, some person called out to get stones, which was done, but the witness did not carry his stone; about a month, or three weeks before, Johnstone proposed they should take gentlemen's hats that night, and thinks it was understood by the whole party that it was to be done; that when the box was thrown, he never spoke to the person who assisted him; either the witness, or the person who assisted him, said, " Take the one side, and I will take the other." Knows the former witness, Alexander, but while under examination in the Council-chamber, he never spoke to him; that he was at one time about an hour together with Alexander, but said nothing to him, only he remarked to the boy Thomson, that he, (Alexander) had told the whole story, and had little to do for his pains.—This witness was committed to prison for prevarication.

Reverend Dr Ritchie, deponed, that he knows Mr William Jolly, a student of Divinity, and remembers writing a line for him to Professor Jameson, which line he read and identified in Court.

John Grant, aged 14 years, residing in Greenside Place, deponed, he was in Leith Street on the last night of the year, where he met Johnstone, the two Clerks, Mackenzie, Gun, Alexander, and others; that Johnstone wished the witness rather to go away; that some time after, they were joined by two others, and Johnstone asked them to assist in giving the police a *kneitting* (*i. e.* beating) and to stand

Digitized by Google

stand true; that two of the party lifted an orange box, and threw it among the policemen, and one of them was knocked down—cannot positively say the pannel was one of the two who joined them, and thinks Mackenzie was one of them that threw the box at the policemen.

Thomas M'Gibbon, painter, Thistle Street, said, that he was on the streets on the last night of the year, and went out about eleven o'clock to the High Street, where he saw several gentlemen knocked down and robbed—knows the pannel. Witness was, that night, for some considerable time betwixt the Tron Church and Mr Weddle's shop. Skelton was in the midst of the mob, and was swearing, and had a stick in his hand. Does not recollect seeing him more than once, but it appeared to him, that he was in the riot—saw him with his hat in his hand at one period, and he thought he was hiding some things—had seen some robberies committed before this time, opposite the Post Office. Saw a robbery committed at Moffat's shop, end of South Bridge, and saw another robbery on the opposite side of the street, but this was after he had seen Skelton.

William Walker, slater, residing in Blair Street, said, that he was on the streets the last night of the year, in company with Skelton, and they went together to Leith Street, where they met Johnstone and several other lads; George Hog and James Simpson were also with them. The party attacked the police, and he assisted—saw the box thrown, but does not know who threw it. The party went to Mr Allan's grounds, and several of the boys went up the trees. Skelton was one of them who climbed the trees, and had no stick till he came to Mr Allan's, where he got a small one.

John Chisholm, a policeman, said he was sent by the Magistrates for Mr Tait, before one o'clock in the morning of the first of January, and returned to the police-office with Mr Tait; that between two and three, saw the pannel come across the street from the Fleshmarket Close; he was in front of a party, and, when the police came forward, he cried out to attack them; but the prisoner immediately ran off, and threw away his stick; he was, however, taken by the police, and carried into the office; that he was searched there, and two watch chains found on him, one of which the witness identified to be Mr Robertson's; that he was farther searched, and in his watch-fob, which was secured with a pin, Mr Jolly's purse, and also Dr Ritchie's line, were found, both of which the witness identified. Nine shillings, and an eighteen penny piece in silver, and some other things, were also found on the pannel. The streets were very dirty, but the articles found on the pannel were quite clean.

Thomas Mackay, a policeman, was on duty on the last day of the year, and between two and three o'clock, saw a mob, and the pannel at their head, who said, "Let's attack the b———'s;" the witness ran after the pannel and took him prisoner, and, with Chisholm's assistance, took him to the police office. A stick was brought to the office, but is not sure whether it was the stick the prisoner threw away when he was pursued and taken.

John Duff, policeman, said he searched the pannel, and took two watch chains from his left waistcoat pocket. The witness identified Mr Robertson's watch chain; and

Digitized by Google

and Angus Cameron, police constable, who also searched the prisoner, identified Mr Jolly's purse, and Dr Ritchie's line, which he found in his watch-fob secured with a pin.—He said to Cameron, the purse was his sister's.

The pannel's Counsel admitted that the declarations were fairly taken, and they were then read by the clerk.

In the first declaration, he said he found the articles which were taken from him at the police office; they were picked up by him on the street, having been thrown away by a boy who was pursued. He also admitted, in the third declaration, that he had found a hat that night. In general, the prisoner's declarations were remarkably clear and candid, as to the proceedings of the rioters.

FOR THE PANNEL.

On the part of the prisoner, the strongest possible proof of character was adduced.

William Younger, Esq. deponed, that the prisoner had been his household servant; and had behaved soberly, honestly, and to his perfect satisfaction.

Mr James Innes, gunsmith. "Prisoner was with me for nearly three years; and down to 31st December last, he was a remarkably honest and well behaved lad; though very young now, yet his behaviour led me to repose perfect confidence in him; he paid and collected my accounts; I never found him wrong in a farthing; never missed him when I wanted him; never saw him in liquor; in short, he was quiet, remarkable for good conduct, and of perfect integrity, so far as I knew or saw."

Henry Gray, journeyman, and Dick Davidson, apprentice with Mr Innes, deponed, that in the course of last September, the pannel was sent with an account to an English nobleman, of which he got payment, but he received a five pound note by mistake for a one pound note; he instantly told it to his fellow workmen, and he and Gray went over to the New Town, met the nobleman, to whom he returned the 5*l.* note, and received a guinea note in exchange, being a shilling to himself.

James Drummond, weaver, who had lodged several years in his father's house with him, gave him an excellent character for sobriety, regularity, and attention, while he knew him.

The Solicitor-General addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown, and he began with apologising for the delay that had taken place in bringing on this trial, which was occasioned by the number of outrages committed on that melancholy evening. The Magistrates had exerted themselves with the greatest activity, and well merited the applause of their fellow citizens;—but notwithstanding all their endeavours, from the number of criminals concerned, it was impossible to bring on this trial sooner. He observed, at the same time, that no delay had occurred after the precognition was laid before the Crown Counsel, as the present indictment was served in the course of two days after. The Solicitor-General then entered into an examination of the evidence, and contended, that he had completely made out his case against the prisoner.

Mr Gordon replied, in an eloquent speech, for the pannel, in the course of which he drew a clear line of distinction between a person being engaged in the boisterous and riotous mirth to which the last night of the year has, by immemorial custom, been devoted, and his being concerned in, or a party to, the systematic plan which

Digitized by Google

which had been formed, for the purpose of plunder and robbery: That although the prisoner at the bar was upon the streets on that unfortunate night, as every other person of his rank and situation in life was, yet he had not been proved to have been present at any one of the numerous robberies which had been committed; for all the witnesses who had seen him in the early part of the night universally swore that they always missed him upon these occasions: That although the articles mentioned in the indictment had been found upon him, yet he had accounted for his possession of them in a possible, nay, even in a probable way; and that so long as that possibility or probability of innocence did exist, he contended, it was their duty to lean to the side of mercy, more especially when the party accused had established such a character, for honesty in particular, as the prisoner had been proved to have maintained, down to the very hour of the alleged offence. He concluded a most impressive speech, by intreating the Jury to keep in mind, that it were better ten guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent person should suffer; and he hoped, therefore, they would find the charges not proven against the pannel.

The Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence, in a speech of considerable length. The Jury were inclosed a little after five o'clock, and appointed to give in their verdict on Tuesday at one o'clock.

The Court again met on Tuesday, when the Jury returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel Guilty, but unanimously and earnestly recommending him to mercy, on account of his former good character. The Judges delivered their opinions at considerable length, lamenting the unfortunate situation of the pannel, and assuring the Jury, that their humane recommendation should be transmitted to the Prince Regent; but saying that no alternative was left to them but to pronounce the awful sentence of the law:—when, after a suitable admonition from the Lord Justice Clerk, he was sentenced to be executed at Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th day of April next.

Counsel for the Crown---the Solicitor General, and William Horne, Esq; Agent, Mr Hugh Warrender, W. S.

Counsel for the pannel---James Gordon, S. M'Cormick, and Alex. Wood, Esqrs.; Agents, Messrs. Hopkirk and Riddell, W. S.

This trial excited great interest, and the Court was uncommonly crowded both on Monday and Tuesday.

The Observer. *No. XXIV.*

In vitium ducit culpæ fuga, si caret arte,
HORACE.

THERE is so striking a dissimilarity in almost every particular between the aspects of rude and of civilized life, that it would be an amusing speculation to consider the sentiments with which it may be supposed, that a person accustomed from infancy to the former, would pass into the latter; to imagine his emotions on being introduced to so many objects and appearances altogether new to him, to follow the progress of his mind from its first feelings of astonishment or contempt, through all the successive stages of growing conviction, of the reasonableness of what at first he was disposed to regard with so little indulgence, and to mark the issue of the whole matter in his own participation in conformity to a condition and character

Digitized by Google

character entirely at variance with all his early prejudices and habits; while in every age and in all states of society, it seems to have a prevalent impression of the human mind, that the things of that particular period in which it was its own fate to exist, were greatly inferior to those of more ancient times, the same acknowledgement of comparative degeneracy has been very far from being admitted when the question was between a man's own country and any other nation. There the claim of superiority has been commonly maintained with no less pertinacity, than in the other case it has been freely relinquished; and the same person who is forward to complain of the times in which he lives, and to lament the fatal decay and loss of the honours of our common nature, would be fired with indignation, were any one to insinuate that on the face of the earth, as it now is, there is any where exhibited a national character more estimable than that of the community to which he has the happiness to belong; that there is any other region under heaven, more distinguished for the manly vigour of its sons, or for the beauty and the virtues of its daughters. This mode of judging is not confined to such as are in reality favourably distinguished above others in any of those respects, as to which they put forward their pretensions to precedency. Indeed with that preposterousness of which there are many other examples, the case seems to be in a great measure perfectly the reverse; and as the inhabitants of some of the most rugged and desolate parts of the earth, are said to feel often an attachment to their native soil, of which there are few examples in regions of the highest fertility and beauty, so to those whose condition and manners have not emerged from the rudest state of barbarism, that barbarism and that rudeness are extremely apt to appear under the character of whatever is most estimable and most perfect in human nature. It is to this predilection founded indeed on habit, not to the mere habit considered independently of any such consequence, that we are to attribute that tenacious adherence to their own modes and customs, which has sometimes been exhibited in the person even of individuals, placed in circumstances most favourable to the acquisition of new improvement and enjoyment. We are astonished at this conduct; we wonder how it is possible that any one should prefer a state of society, in which he could hardly obtain the necessaries of life, to another which places within his reach even superfluity and luxury; how he should choose to wallow in filth, beset with indigence, nakedness and hunger, when he had it in his power to exchange these appendages of wretchedness for convenient clothing, wholesome nourishment, and comfortable accommodation; how he should incline to forego the elegant amusements of polished life, for the rustic gambols of untutored savages; or for the sake of sullenness, insipidity, or boisterous noise, to withdraw himself from the decencies, the refinements, and the spirited or the complaisant conversations of civilized society. This surprise is in some degree perhaps reasonable. In many respects, undoubtedly, there is a real advantage on the part of civilized, over uncultivated and barbarous life, and from a plurality of things placed within its power, it may be considered that even unimproved nature should not be totally incapable of distinguishing justly, and of selecting for itself the best. On this ground, however, the

Digitized by Google

the utmost that can in any event be charged, is a misapprehension only of such a kind as is not on many occasions easily to be avoided, even by those who to equal natural parts have superadded the benefits of acquired education. They too are liable at times to make mistaken choices. They, no less than the unlettered and the uncultivated, are apt to be influenced by prejudice in favour of that mode of life to which they have chiefly been accustomed. And it may be fairly asserted, that it is always in part owing to this cause, that such examples as have been just alluded to, appear so very strange and unaccountable as they often do; that it is sometimes altogether a consequence of it. For civilized life in any form of it, with which we have yet become acquainted, is not, any more than barbarous life, absolutely free from imperfection. In some respects, the latter may justly claim a preference over the other. If therefore no regard is had to this consideration, but every thing which is found in the one of these modes of life is esteemed and praised, every thing reprobated and contemned, that enters into the other, it must follow, that affection will be sometimes misplaced, the objects towards which it is directed, being seen not as they are in themselves, but as they appear through the medium of this false impression. When the real distinctions of things are thus overlooked, and through the effect of the overweening confidence which every man is so apt to place in his own judgment, and in the soundness of his particular measures and views, the danger is considerable, that improper estimates may be formed by persons both in respect to their own character and those of others. They are apt to err alike by overrating what is peculiar in their personal circumstances, and by undervaluing what they have not in common with men, who may occupy a place upon the whole indeed inferior to theirs, but may yet be in possession of advantages which blindness only could not see, and stubbornness alone would be unwilling to acknowledge.

For the most part those who are called barbarous are favourably distinguished above such as have been modelled after the fashion of artificial life, by the possession of greater bodily strength, more determined resolution of mind, a superiority of vigour in action, of patience and fortitude in suffering. If in comparison of these, which he is disposed to consider as his most estimable qualities, the inhabitant of the woods is apt to hold in contempt the accomplishments, the elegancies and all the varied acquirements which in polished society, it is the business of so many years, and by the means of so much industry and application, to attain, this is no more than it were reasonable to expect from the whole tenor of his instruction; from the first bias given to his mind, and from the tendency of numerous associations which by circumstances of the most interesting kind, claim an irresistible influence over his heart and affections. He may be faulty in making less account than they are justly entitled to, of those other qualifications with which he contrasts them. But for this too his apology is easy and obvious. The same thing cannot be said in favour of any who may to an equal extent, support the opposite sentiment, or who in following out that conviction, may think or profess to think, very hardly of the judgment dictated to him by nature. For is he not in this instance radically in the right. And if the votary of polish and of fashion has allowed

Digitized by Google

allowed himself so far to be drawn away by a regard to these subordinate features, as to confound them with, or even to rate them above what ought to be, the main lines of the picture, he has reason to be ashamed of the depraved state of his own mind, not to be indignant or astonished at the really sounder and more rational views of untutored, and as it may appear to him, despicable ignorance.

Sincerity, candour, openness, in like manner, and, as a natural counterpart to these, unsuspecting confidence, are traits commonly to be expected in the savage character. In circumstances in which there is little inducement to practise deceit, there must be supposed a greater proportion than is usually found, even in the human mind, of a tendency to mysteriousness and cunning, before the duplicity, the solicitude and distrust which in such a degree infest civilized society, could penetrate into the desert, and to the privations to which all are subject in those regions of desolation, add the fear of each other. The uncultivated barbarian speaks out without hesitation whatever occurs to him. He is not restrained in the statement of what he considers to be truth, either by the scruples of a frigid prudence, or by any fastidiousness of delicacy. He conceives that others are in this respect, quite on the same footing with himself. What is said to him therefore, is what he considers it proper that he should believe, without troubling himself about any secret meanings, or endeavouring to penetrat through any covering or disgui supposed to hide from him the ing which it concerns him to kno . It is not to be denied that in a ate of society, as completely dist guished from that to which he as been accustomed, in this peri as in any one respect, the unlimited adoption of a similar principle might be attended with many disadvantages. But it may be questioned if even the exigencies of polished life, are such as to call for, or to justify that total dereliction of these virtues of the savage, which may sometimes have been observed. In the proportion in which that necessity exists, it is undoubted, that what is called an improvement, is in fact deterioration and degeneracy.

The only distinction between individuals acknowledged among men, in an uncivilized state, are such as are founded in the diversity of their personal merit. To those who have no idea of any thing else, which should disturb the natural equality subsisting among the several members of the great family of mankind, it will no doubt appear very strange, that in any instance this should be the least considerable circumstance towards the regulation of that matter. It will seem unaccountable, that by the very condition of their birth, one portion of beings of the same race should be destined to wealth, to luxury, to influence, to authority; and another, in no respect inferior to them, should by the like blind determination, be marked out for toil, insignificance and wretchedness. The pomp, the state, the difficulty of access affected often in cases in which the elevation thus assigned by fortune, is not set off by any qualities of a more truly meritorious and estimable kind, must appear not less surprising or less unreasonable than the other parts of this arrangement. The whole scheme can hardly fail to be considered as ludicrous and fantastical, and the simplicity of nature to be remembered with regret amidst all the splendours of artificial combination. The impression even upon minds which early habit may be supposed to have moulded to

Digitized by Google

a different mode of thinking, if influenced in any degree by the light of true philosophy, must be that such institutions are to be justified rather from necessity than by any consideration of absolute fitness, and that they must be hateful and intolerable, unless mitigated in practice by an occasional recurrence more open or more covert to those original principles, which though not very perceptibly acted upon in particular instances, can yet seldom be with safety thrown altogether out of view, in any of the regulations laid down for the conduct of society.

It is curious to consider how few are the wants, how little the anxiety to provide against them in barbarous compared with civilized regions. If the savage obtains the meal, of the necessity of which he is admonished at any time by hunger, immediately he is freed from all farther desire or care. He does not reflect that he shall ever have occasion for a supply of the same kind again, and therefore does not put himself to the least trouble in the view of meeting such an exigency. The means of his shelter over night, he is ready to part with in the morning for whatever trifle may engage his fancy, as if he considered that no night were for the future to return. He seldom in any case looks beyond the passing moment, and is therefore little solicitous either about necessities which he does not feel, or about provisions, of which he does not carry his reflections far enough forward, to anticipate the importance. He suffers the natural consequence of this negligence in the frequent returns of pinching famine, and of the rigours of houseless desolation. He makes a shift to get out of the existing difficulty, of which he thinks no farther, but continues to pass his time in the same listless indolence of which he might have been so well taught by painful experience, to appreciate the disastrous results. Such is far from being the fault usually of civilized life. There, on the other hand, the zeal for providing goes often far beyond any real occasion which even on the largest supposition can be counted on as likely to arise. The earth itself is parcelled out among individuals, and by every art that human ingenuity can devise, it is endeavoured to make a property in its produce, even coeval with its existence. So far from the thirst of possession moderating, as there is an evident advance towards that period, when no farther use can be made of any thing terrestrial, avarice grows with the increase of age, and the accumulated treasures of the world would hardly satisfy the desires of a being, whose infirmities are such as to preclude him almost entirely from the enjoyment, even of the least part of all that he has acquired. However little the prospect that any real benefit may be derived from it, the scramble goes on without intermission for every thing that is considered to be wealth, or the representative of wealth. The eagerness for gain is not to be satisfied, and property, instead of a mean towards other ends, which alone it obviously is, comes itself to be regarded as the legitimate and ultimate end of all exertion. Thus it seems as if the human mind must be for ever in extremes, when from a total indifference even about a necessary subsistence, its next step is to such an inordinate and unmeasured desire of possession, as is totally disproportioned to any actual want, and not less than the former indifference, subversive of immediate comfort and happine .

In the several particulars wh h have been enumerated, and mo re might have been added, there is no thoro h

Digitized by Google

thorough a dissimilarity between the objects, the habits, the institutions of barbarous and of civilized life, that a total conformity to the maxims and practices of the latter, may perhaps not very readily be effected in a character, of which the first lines have been drawn agreeably to the tendencies of the former. It were perhaps not desirable that the change should be very complete. If it be true, and certainly the supposition seems not unfounded, that, in various instances, the destructive traits of savagism hold of principles more honourable for our nature than those which mark a cultivated condition, it is evident that a character more perfect than that which may be considered to belong peculiarly to either of these states, might be formed by the mixture in just order and proportion of features drawn from both. Thus the manliness, the sincerity, the disinterestedness of the barbarian might, in any effort used for his improvement, be with much advantage suffered to remain, and in them grafted in their due measure what it would still want, the reflection, the civility, the polish of cultivated life. M.

The History of Rose Selby.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

WHAT book is that! old woman, said I, which you are perusing so earnestly, and which is so much soiled, you cannot possibly read it with accuracy?—It is a very good book, said she, looking up with seeming surprise at being accosted by a stranger; not that the matter is of much importance to one of my age, but I like the book, and many a tear I have shed over it; some of them at times have fallen *upon* it too, which makes it dim—with that she wiped the leaf gently with her arm, observing that a tear or two was newly fallen upon it, and on my approaching her, and seeming to eye the book with curiosity, she held it out to me open as it was.—It is a novel said I, and the sufferings pourtrayed in it are wholly imaginary.—I cannot implicitly credit that, said she, I am rather inclined to believe that they are all founded on facts, for it is certain that such men existed.—Certain indeed, said I, that some of them did exist, but numbers of the incidents there related, as well as some of the characters that are introduced, are the offspring of a lady's brain, and never existed any where else. It is a chaos of truth and fiction, so intermixed and confounded, that the authenticity of our national annals, in future ages, runs the hazard of being much affected by it. I do not mean to insinuate, that ever historians will apply to such a work for information. It is nevertheless certain that such adventures and sufferings, ascribed to these celebrated characters, create a double interest in the hearts of their countrymen—the mind dwells upon the incidents—the tales become traditionary—and though the source of these tales may happen to be discovered in this book, it may still be fondly believed that the relation is indeed the offspring of these traditions, of which it is truly the origin. I am astonished that a lady of such genius as the authoress should thus have compounded truth with fiction, and much more astonished at finding a woman of your years and sober appearance, weeping over those fictions.—I believe, after all, said she, there is nothing in the book more than in any other book, but I am an old foolish woman, and my mind is grown feeble and silly—I fear it is growing more and more so every day, and that it will soon dwindle away into mere oblivion. Natural affection has taken

Digitized by Google

ken such a firm hold of my heart, that even shame and ingratitude have proved inadequate to loosen it. It has destroyed my peace in this world, and I fear may prove instrumental in destroying it for evermore. Would you believe it sir, I read more upon that idle book than I do upon my bible?—I endeavoured to collect something to say by way of reply, but was so much affected by her manner that I felt utterly at a loss. I understood there was some mystery connected with her predeliction for the book; but unable to comprehend it, I stood silent, looking alternately at her and at the book in her hand.—I do not know you sir, said she, nor what your business is with me, but you seem to be a good and a kind-hearted gentleman, and to pity me: pray are you, or were you ever yourself a parent?—I replied, that I was no stranger to the pleasures and pains of a parent, for that I had long been and still was one.—So was I, said she; and that book belonged to one for whom I will weep as long as I have a tear to shed. Here her sobs quite choaked her utterance for some time. Look at the first leaf continued she in an interrupted voice, putting forth her hand at the same time to turn over the leaves, for her heart was so full she scarcely knew what she was doing. As I did not interfere, she turned up the title page, and pointed with her finger to one corner of it—there I saw written in an elegant female hand, *Rose Selby, her book, College Street, May 20th* 1811.—It seems this was your child's book? said I.—Yes, that was my Rose's book, returned she.—And she is dead? said I inquisitively.—The old woman clasped her hands together—looked stedfastly up to heaven, and moving her head in a solemn manner from the one side to the other—"*would—she—were*"! said she, low and emphatically, the words seeming to burst from her bosom rather than to be articulated by her tongue. What? said I, is your child yet alive? and do you wish her dead? Alas! said she, I do not know what to say! I am quite crazed—no, no, I do not wish her dead, poor girl! she is not prepared to die. I do not wish her dead, but yet I think if it had pleased the Almighty who gave her me, to have taken her away by death—if I had followed her to an early grave, all pure, amiable and lovely as she was, I think I could have born it—I could then have hoped to—what am I saying?—O God, that my hope in thy mercy should ever be lost or waver!—No, thou knowest all the weaknesses and failings of the human heart, and will not ask more of any of thy creatures than thou hast given—poor frail woman! continued she, after a pause; thou art a weak, dependant, defenceless being in the scale of existence.—"No blossom of spring is beleaguered like thee, though crushed by the lightning, the wind, and the rain."—I feared that her senses were actually beginning to waver, for I now perceived that her eyes were fixed on vacancy, while she appeared as if striving to recollect something that had escaped from her memory. As I still held the book open in my hand, and was anxious to draw her into a more regular conversation about her family concerns, in which I was interested, I again said, Good old lady, your daughter had doubtless many more books than this one, how comes it that you are so much attached to it? She looked as one newly awaked from sleep, and seemed pondering long on the question in order to understand it.—That book, said she, at length, was a present from one who wished her well—it was the last she got here, and the last which she read over to me.—It

Digitized by Google

—It affected her deeply; owing I suppose, to the perturbed state of her mind at the time—but her manner of reading it—the softness of her voice, with the modulation of her accents and features so suiting the various circumstances related, affected me so deeply too, that I can never forget it—we both wept—. Ah! little did I then knew of the various passions and affections which warred in her young and tender bosom—little did I think that love had there got the mastery of reason and filial duty, and that I was so soon to lose my only child, the object of all my wishes and prayers, and the hope of my declining years. As I told you before, I do not think it is the matter contained in that book which affects me, but with every thing in it the idea of my dear Rose is some way connected. I fear indeed that the faculties of my mind are greatly impaired, for I take no delight in any thing now, save weeping; and, unlikely as it may appear to you, there is nothing so apt to procure me that desired enjoyment, as a perusal of that book. You will think weeping a singular luxury to indulge in, yet, believe me, I sometimes long as earnestly for it as ever did the voluptuary for the gratification of any sensual appetite.—Pardon my officiousness good old woman, said I, but I am much interested in your concerns, and will take it extremely kind if you will favour me with a true history of yourself and daughter.—Our history is short and uninteresting, but you shall have it in few words, said she. My father was a clergyman in this city; my husband was of a good family in Northumberland, and a captain in the navy. After having one child, which died in infancy, his ship was ordered to a foreign station, and we were separated for ten years. In the year 1790 he again visited Britain, and on that same year my Rose was born, after we were both advanced in life.—He fell in the service of his country; and my daughter, my only child, the beautiful and unfortunate Rose Selby, was a few months ago seduced by a young Irish gentleman of high rank, with whom she eloped and left me a prey to the most poignant grief. Since that period I have seen her no more, and in all likelihood never shall see her again. Indeed she tells me so—yes, the little ingrate has, in a letter which I will show you, taken a final leave of her doating and distracted parent—thrown herself from under that parent's care, and from under the care of heaven, by abandoning herself to shame, guilt, and pollution. O! forgive my tears good sir—consider there is no sorrow like my sorrow.—Is there one woe to which human nature is subject, comparable to that of having born and nourished a lovely and amiable daughter, implanted principles of morality and benevolence in her mind with the utmost care, in hopes of seeing her prove an ornament to society, and then to see that flower of her hope nipped in the blossom, and crushed in the dust at once? How can I live and see that daughter, in whose honour and welfare my very life was treasured up, debased by prostitution? It is more than my heart is able to bear!—Moderate your grief, good lady, said I, such things happen every day.—And pray is that any consolation? said she. That reflection only adds another pang to the soul that is wounded by the perversity of others. Surely there is something radically wrong in the principles of our nature, or the constitution of our bodies, that such things are. But surely Heaven will sooner or later recompence the specious

Digitized by Google

specious villain who could thus deliberately bereave a fond parent of her hopes, a virgin of her purity and peace of mind, and an immortal soul of its fellowship with its creator. See, continued she, there is a letter I found in her bed chamber after her flight, and, grieved as I am at her departure from the path of rectitude, that still pleads to my heart in her excuse.---I read the letter, which ran thus:

My dear Rose,

I had not fortitude to tell you last night that I am obliged to leave you. On Monday next I take my departure from Edinburgh, perhaps never to return. It cuts me to the heart to think of parting with you altogether, for I well know when I am absent our fondness for each other will gradually subside, and vanish like a dream of the night. I am fully resolved at present to make you mine, as soon as circumstances will permit; but the best resolutions are often soon effaced by time, if no means are used to uphold and strengthen them. For this purpose I have a proposal to make, which I however by no means urge you to comply with. I only desire you to think of it; for my part I have thought of nothing else these many days. It is that you steal quietly from your mother, and accompany me to a distant county in Ireland, where I am to remain for a few years. I will there place you in some respectable boarding school, or lodging, where I will occasionally visit you, and renew my esteem and love at the shrine of your worth and beauty. I am convinced of your partiality for me, and I am likewise convinced that you can now trust every thing to my honour, without any protestations on my part, or jealousy on yours; therefore I only mention simply, that I will always hold your person and honour sacred as if you were my sister, until the happy day arrive when we shall be one for ever. Pray think seriously of this plan my lovely Rose, for my part I think it is next to absolutely necessary; not only to preserve our love for each other unimpaired, but to enable me to fit you for the high station you are in future to occupy, and the people and rank with whom you will be obliged to mingle. I leave it entirely to your own good sense and discernment, which I have always found so much superior to mine, to decide on this matter; and I even conjure you not to let love bias your decision, or induce you to do any thing in the smallest degree inconsistent with prudence. Meet me on Friday, at our usual trysting place, and believe me your's, for ever.

J. F.

Sure said I, if that lover was not then sincere, never was hypocrisy before cloathed in a garb so specious.---You shall judge of his sincerity, said she, when you have perused this other letter, which I received without date from my child ten days after his departure.

My dear Mother,

For I must still call you so, and still love you; but Oh! may sorrow never wring your heart like that which wrings mine at this moment. How will your kind and tender bosom bear the information that my visit to the border was a mere pretence, and that I have departed your parental bosom for ever?---Nay, farther, that your Rose, your darling, whom you loved and cherished with so much fondness, is ruined and lost.---I dare not ask your forgiveness, nor durst I even desire you to think kindly and tenderly of such a creature as I now am, could I not conscientiously assert, that when I left you my motives

Digitized by Google

motives and resolutions were most virtuous and honourable.—Alas! those resolutions did not hold good for two days — poor fool that I was! to have preserved my virtue in the situation where I had placed myself, was impossible.---I am now become very, very wicked, and I tremble to think what will be my fate.—Reason tells me plainly that I have been ill used, yet all my faculties are so overpowered by love, that reason, when endeavouring to remonstrate, is hushed to silence, and I embrace my bane with a fondness excelling that of life.—O my dear mother! pray for me; perhaps your prayers may yet be heard, for I cannot now pray for myself. Last night when I retired to my chamber, I had resolved to say my prayers as I wont to do.—I kneeled at the side of my bed, and turned mine eyes towards heaven; but when about to address my Maker the words stuck in my throat.---I dared not to take that holy name into my polluted lips---a shower of tears only pleaded for me at the Throne of Grace---in my heart indeed I prayed for you, but I rose in silence, and in silence laid me down on my couch of shame.---I do not date this letter, for I wish to remain concealed from you and from all the world. I remain, dear mother, your unfortunate and deluded child,

ROSE SELBY.

Biographical Account of the late General Mackenzie Fraser.

GENERAL MACKENZIE FRASER drew his first breath in the Highlands of Scotland. He was born in the year 1758, at Tore, in the county of Ross, and both his parents claimed descent from antient and respectable families. He was a younger son of Colin Mackenzie, Esq. of Kilcoy, and was born after the death of his father. His mother was Martha Fraser, eldest daughter of Charles Fraser, Esq. of Inveralochy, in the county of Aberdeen.

In the year 1803, he acquired the estate of Inveralochy, by the settlement of his mother, and in compliance with her direction added to his paternal sirname that of Fraser, as representing the family of his maternal grandfather.

The earlier part of his education was carried on at home, under the direction of a tutor, after which he prosecuted his studies at Aberdeen, attending the ordinary classes at the University.

When the time arrived for his chusing a profession, he was persuaded to fix on that of a banker, and had served for some time with full approbation in the counting-house of Sir William Forbes and Company, in Edinburgh. In the year 1778, however, the warlike temper of the country inspired him with an irresistible desire to become a soldier. At that time the late Lord Macleod was employed in raising a Highland regiment (the 73d, now 71st), and Mr. Mackenzie found no difficulty in obtaining a lieutenant's commission in the 2d battalion of that corps. When the regiment was embodied, he was appointed lieutenant of the grenadier company, and soon afterwards obtained also the situation of adjutant.

The first service in which this young regiment was employed, was the ever memorable defence of Gibraltar, against the united force of France and Spain. Captain Mackenzie (for during the siege he was promoted to the command of a company) was highly distinguished by the favour and good opinion of General Elliot, the heroic governor, by whose permission he served as a volunteer or supernumerary

Digitized by Google

supernumerary aide-de-camp in the gallant and successful sortie, under the command of the late General Charles Ross, against the lines of the besieging army.

On the glorious 13th of September, 1782, when the Spanish floating batteries were destroyed, he was entrusted with a post of the greatest consequence and danger, and throughout the siege (in the course of which he received a wound in the breast from a splinter of the rock) he gave proofs of those qualities, which afterwards, in higher stations, adorned his military career.

Upon the peace in 1783, he came to Britain, along with his commanding officer, the late Lieut-Col. George Mackenzie (Lord Macleod's brother), an elegant and accomplished gentleman, with whom he had formed a friendship which never suffered any interruption. The two battalions of the 73d (now become the 71st regiment) were consolidated, and sent to serve in the East Indies. Captain Mackenzie remained at home on the recruiting service, and formed an intimacy, which soon ripened into the warmest friendship, with the present Lord Seaforth, the chief of his clan.

His familiar intercourse with Lord Seaforth naturally produced an acquaintance with his lovely and amiable sister, Miss Helen Anne Mackenzie, and a mutual affection, which sprung up between them, was in the year 1785 crowned by their marriage. In the pure enjoyment of domestic comfort, Captain Mackenzie spent eight years at home, employing his time chiefly in the cultivation and improvement of a small estate which he purchased near the place of his birth, till the breaking out of the war with France in 1793 called him to the performance of active and professional duties.

With a view to that enlargement of the military force of this country, which the nature of the war required, it was resolved by Government to levy some new regiments, and the earliest proposal to that effect was made to Lord Seaforth, whose extensive estates in the Highlands were inhabited by a numerous and hardy tenantry. His Lordship, with the readiest zeal, embraced the offer. He received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, and his brother-in-law, Captain Mackenzie, was, by his recommendation, appointed Major of the new corps.

The Highlanders, whose traditionary tales are full of the warlike exploits of their ancestors in feudal times, were instantly animated by the appeal of their chief, and so readily did they gather round his standard, that in less than four months the 78th regiment was completed, and in a fortnight after embarked at Fort George, full of impatience for an opportunity of signalizing their valour. They were not, however, immediately gratified, for on their arrival at Deal, in Sept. 1793, they were sent under the command of Major Mackenzie, who had recently been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to Guernsey, to replace the 27th regiment, which it was intended to be employed on the Continent.

In September 1794, the 78th regiment, along with the 80th, embarked for Holland, to join the grand army under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and disembarking at Bommel, upon the river Waal, marched to Rossum, where they found a corps, commanded by the late Sir Ralph Abercromby.

In a successfull enterprise, undertaken against Fort St. Andre, which had been taken possession of by the French, upon its evacuation by the Dutch troops, Colonel Mackenzie

Digitized by Google

Mackenzie and his regiment assisted, and when Sir Ralph, in an attempt to take the place by assault, was wounded by a musket ball, the Colonel was near enough to receive and support him in his arms. It was fortunately a spent ball, and the wound produced no serious consequence. In mentioning the name of this celebrated and lamented officer, it would be improper to omit, that he never spoke of Colonel Mackenzie but in terms of the highest friendship and regard.

An opportunity soon presented itself to the Colonel, to lead his brave Highlanders against the enemy. The French, having prepared to besiege Nimeguen, a sortie was, on the 4th of November, made under the command of General De Burgh. The 78th regiment particularly distinguished itself in this memorable affair, by gallantly advancing under a most destructive fire to the attack of the batteries. General De Burgh was himself wounded and disabled, and the command devolved on Colonel Mackenzie, whose regiment suffered severely. Every one of his officers bore the mark of a bullet. He himself had his feather shot away, and at the same instant a promising and spirited officer, Captain Munro, of the grenadier company, who was at his side, received a wound, of which the effect was dreadful, for the ball passed through both his eyes, and entirely destroyed them. These losses, however, were severely avenged. The lines were forced at the point of the bayonet, and it was with difficulty that the exasperated Highlanders could be induced to give any quarter to the vanquished enemy.

The brilliant achievement was unfortunately of little avail; for although it retarded the operations of the besiegers, it was soon found absolutely necessary to evacuate the place. The British troops retired from the Waal, but in the following month, the French, having crossed that river, which was frozen, so as even to permit the passage of their artillery, it was determined to attack them. The force employed was commanded by Major General David Dundas, and one of the three brigades was placed under the orders of Colonel Mackenzie. The enterprise was completely successful, in spite of every defence, and the enemy were driven across the river at Bommel with considerable loss.

Having accomplished this object, the troops again fell back, a small force being left under the orders of Colonel Mackenzie, consisting of his own regiment, stationed at Geldermalsen, and the 33d in front at Metteren, commanded by Lieut-Colonel Wellesley, now Lord Viscount Wellington, along with a detachment of the 11th light dragoons.

These positions were briskly attacked by the enemy in considerable force, with a view to gain the flank of the British Army. The 33d and the dragoons were forced to fall back, upon which the 78th opened its files, to suffer their passing through, and, closing again, presented an impenetrable front, which the French troops vainly endeavoured to break by repeated efforts, continued during the greater part of the day. They were finally repulsed, with severe loss, and in the close of the action, General Dundas, at the head of the regiment, returned his thanks, adding these gratifying expressions, "Colonel Mackenzie, you and your regiment have this day saved the British army." But by this time all hope of saving Holland was lost. The intoxication of French fraternity prevailed, and consigned the

Digitized by Google

the deluded people of this unfortunate country to subjugation and ruin. The British army, in the depth of winter, began a rapid retreat, of which the hardships will never be forgotton. Colonel Mackenzie and his regiment formed part of the division which covered the retreat. The line of their march was by Wyk-Duerstedt, Amersfort, Loo and Hattem, Ommen, Hardenberg, Nienhaus, and Meppen. From this last mentioned place, Colonel Mackenzie was sent on a particular command to Leer, where an attempt from the enemy was expected, but the precautions which were used rendered it abortive. He then proceeded to Embden, where he embarked for England in March, 1795, and the whole army followed in the succeeding month.

Lord Seaforth had, in the year 1794, raised a second battalion of the 78th regiment, and soon after the return of his brother-in-law from the Continent, his Lordship, with the consent and approbation of the Commander-in-chief, resigned the 2d battalion in his favour, and he thereupon received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. In the end of the year 1795, however, the two battalions were consolidated, and Lord Seaforth, in the alternative which presented itself, very handsomely preferred that of going himself on half pay, and leaving Colonel Mackenzie Commandant of the regiment.

The consolidation was directed to be made at the Cape of Good Hope, where the second battalion was then serving, and it was notified that the regiment was then to proceed to the East Indies. The first battalion embarked accordingly in 1796. Colonel Mackenzie, with a view to his private affairs, had obtained leave to remain at home; but finding that some distrust had been infused into the minds of the soldiers, which he was confident would be at once dispelled by his embarking along with them, he waved availing himself of the permission, and, to the inexpressible joy and perfect contentment of the men, he sailed with the regiment to the Cape, where, upon the consolidation taking place, it was found to comprise about 1300 men, in high condition.

At this period he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and, during his stay at the Cape, assisted as second in command, under Sir James Craig, in Lord Keith's capture of the Dutch fleet, in Saldanha bay. The Dutch admiral intended to land his men, and burn his ships, so as to disappoint the captors; but the appearance of the troops, and a message from their commanders, pointing out the consequences of such a proceeding, led to an immediate surrender to the British fleet.

In September, 1796, Colonel Mackenzie and his regiment embarked at the Cape; and, after an uncommonly tedious voyage, landed at Calcutta in January 1797. He proceeded to Berhampore, and thence to Benares.

When Sir John Shore went to Lucknow, to enforce the deposition of the Nabob of Oude, his escort consisted of the 78th regiment, and two battalions of Sepoys, under Colonel Mackenzie's command.

He afterwards proceeded to Allahabad, to take possession of the Duab, ceded to the East India Company by the new Nabob. In 1798, he went to Cawnpoor, and there joined Sir James Craig, who was preparing an army to march into the Mahratta country, in order to preserve tranquillity during the operations against Seringapatam. Of that army, one wing was commanded by the late General Macdowall; the other by Colonel Mackenzie.

The

Digitized by Google

The troops proceeded as far as Anupseer, on the banks of the Ganges, and their formidable appearance produced the intended effect. In the following year, in consequence of the murder of Mr Cherry, at Benares, and the apprehension thereby excited, of an insurrection to support the deposed Nabob of Oude, the army returned, through the Rohilla country, to Lucknow; but all remained quiet, and Colonel Mackenzie, after about three years spent in India, left the regiment, and, on the first of January 1800, embarked at Calcutta, along with Major Duncan Munro, his old friend and brigade major, on their return to England, where they arrived, after a very tempestuous and perilous voyage.

They had very nearly been lost off the Cape of Good Hope, and were there detained a very considerable time, in order to refit.

A short period of domestic enjoyment and repose now succeeded, and endured till January 1802, when the sudden death of his wife dissolved an union which had subsisted for nearly seventeen years, with the most cordial harmony, and purest conjugal love. She left him two sons and two daughters, who have all survived him; and in their highly promising dispositions, he found some consolation under the weight of his inexpressible affliction. His eldest son, now a lieutenant in the Coldstream Foot Guards, he lived to see employed in active service (finally as his own aide-du-camp), in a way that filled him with the most pleasing presentiments.

On the dissolution of Parliament, in 1802, he offered himself as a candidate to represent the county of Cromarty, and was unanimously elected. In the same year he was promoted to the rank of major-general.

Soon after the renewal of the war with France, in 1803, General Fraser (for he had now assumed that name after the death of his mother) was placed on the staff in England, and commanded successively at Winchelsea, and several other towns, till December 1805, when he was sent, in company with Lieutenant-General Francis Dundas, and under the orders of Lord Cathcart, to the Electorate of Hanover, where, however, they did not long remain; for, early in 1806, it was judged expedient to recal the troops, and leave Hanover in the occupation of the Prussian army.

In summer 1806, the General was dispatched to Sicily, and served there for several months, under General Fox. In this year, and while absent in Sicily, he was chosen, by a very great majority of votes, to represent the county of Ross in Parliament, and he continued, till the day of his death, with the approbation of his constituents, to hold that distinguished and honourable situation.

In March 1807, with a force of about 5000 men, he embarked at Messina, by directions from General Fox, and sailed for Egypt, with orders to take possession of the port of Alexandria. On the 16th of that month he anchored before it, but with less than half the troops which had set sail with him, the remainder having parted company on the voyage. Learning, however, that reinforcements to the garrison were speedily expected, the General did not hesitate. On the 16th and 17th a landing was effected; on the 19th the troops occupied the position on which the British army, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, had, six years

Digitized by Google

years before, fought the memorable battle of Aboukir; and on the 21st, a day never to be forgotten as the anniversary of that celebrated victory, and of the fall of the immortal Abercromby, the place was surrendered by capitulation.

The unfortunate events, which subsequently occurred, are too recent to require being stated in minute detail. The apprehension of famine rendered indispensible an attack upon Rosetta. The officer, to whom a detachment was entrusted for this purpose, unfortunately ventured to march into the town, without any previous examination; and the result was, that the troops, after a severe loss, including that of their commander himself, were obliged to retreat to Alexandria. A second attempt was equally unsuccessful, and its consequences still more distressing; for, owing to the treachery of the Mamelukes, on whose assistance General Fraser had been instructed to rely, one detachment, led by a very gallant officer, Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, of the 7th, was entirely cut off.

No degree of blame, on account of these disasters, was imputed, or imputable, to General Fraser; but the plan of the expedition itself has been often censured, particularly with a view to the inadequacy of the force employed, and the inaccuracy of the information under which it was undertaken. In about six months after the capture of Alexandria, it was evacuated, in consequence of directions from government, after a short negociation with the Government of Egypt; and the British troops returned to Sicily, and thence to England.

In spring 1808, the General accompanied Sir John Moore, who was sent with an army of 14,000 men, to the assistance of the King of Sweden. This army, however, never landed in the Baltic, propositions having been made by his Majesty for its employment on services which were not consistent with the directions of the British government. The particulars of the extraordinary conference between the Swedish government and the British general, on this occasion, have never fully transpired; but it is well known that the king, enraged at Sir John's refusal to comply with his wishes, put him under arrest; and it was with some difficulty he reached the fleet, and immediately set sail, on his return to England, with the army under his command.

This army was immediately employed in a different quarter. General Fraser, along with Sir John Moore, embarked with it for Portugal, where they arrived in August 1808, after the battle of Vimeira, and the signature of the armistice, which terminated in the convention of Cintra.

In the Spanish campaign which ensued, and of which the particulars must be in the remembrance of every reader, General Fraser commanded a division of the army; and, in the glorious action at Corunna, he was stationed in a position where a just reliance on his firmness gave security to the right of the British line. It is worthy of mention, that before the engagement, Sir John Moore acquainted General Fraser that he had been strongly advised to make a proposal to the enemy, offering to embark quietly, and quit Spain, if not molested. General Fraser expressed a decided opinion against such a measure; on which Sir John earnestly grasped his hand, saying, that he rejoiced to find that his sentiments so exactly coincided with his own firm determination. By the lamented, but glorious death, of that gallant general, he sustained the loss of a friend whom he loved and admired

and

Digitized by Google

and he warmly concurred in all the sentiments regarding him, which were so feelingly and elegantly expressed by Sir John Hope, in the close of his dispatch, addressed to Sir David Baird, on that memorable occasion.

General Fraser, when he landed in England, in January 1809, immediately after the battle of Corunna, was in a very indifferent state of health. His constitution, naturally robust, was visibly impaired by the fatigues he had undergone, and the vicissitudes of climate to which he had been exposed, in the course of his military service; but when it was proposed to him to serve under Lord Chatham, in the fatal expedition to Walcheren, in spite of the alarms of his friends, and his own consciousness that his health was broken, his high principles of self-devotion induced him, with alacrity, to accept a command, and he embarked in the month of July, while actually labouring under an attack of inflammation in the lungs, which it was found difficult, by the best medical treatment, to remove.

Immediately, when a landing was effected in Walcheren, General Fraser was detached against Fort der Haak, Ter Vere, and Ramakins, all of which having surrendered, he joined the army before Flushing, and, during the siege of that place, displayed his usual activity, in spite of severe illness, which he was at the utmost pains to conceal, till farther struggle against it was in vain; and, in a state of the utmost debilitation, he returned to England, attended by his son.

On his arrival in London, the physicians declared that his cure must be a work of time, and that the greatest attention was requisite; but they argued favourably of his final recovery, provided he were kept perfectly quiet and undisturbed. He was accordingly removed to the house of his brother-in-law, Sir Vicary Gibbs, upon Hayes Common, in Kent, where he was nursed with the utmost tenderness. His chearful composure, and an apparent abatement of the alarming symptoms, inspired the most joyful hopes; but little time was allowed for the indulgence of these; and, on a change to the worse, it was too truly announced that he could not survive 24 hours. He retained to the last the entire possession of his faculties, and, in his dying moments, as in the whole tenor of his life, displayed a placid and chearful resignation to the Divine will. It was on the 13th September, 1809, at the age of 51, that he breathed his last. It had been his own desire that he should be buried near the place of his death, wherever that should happen; and accordingly his remains were interred at Hayes, in the presence of a very small number of chosen friends.

His person was tall and athletic, his countenance mild and expressive, his manners easy and unaffected. He was not much addicted to laughter, but his smile was full of benignity, and uncommonly pleasing. His temper was uniformly calm and unruffled; his affections warm and steady; his mind was clear and penetrating, firm and decided. In his relations of husband, father, and friend, he was truly exemplary. Perhaps the most striking feature of his character was his active and unwearied zeal in the promotion of the welfare and interests of others. The kindness and generosity of his disposition were felt by all within their reach. Even reproof from him was felt as kindness, being softened by every possible allowance for the offender, while it was directed to the correction of the offence. He was chaste and temperate in his habits; and it was

Digitized by Google

was remarked of him, after his death, by a fellow-soldier, in whose intimate society a large portion of his life was spent, that he was the most correctly virtuous man of his acquaintance: yet he had an ample relish for the pleasures of friendly and convivial intercourse, and was never heard to express any harsh or morose opinion of those whose self-indulgences were less restrained.

That such a person should have gained many friends, without making one enemy: should, without studying the arts, or even aiming at the acquisition of popularity, have become universally beloved wherever he was known; should have won the love and admiration of the soldiery, the respect and esteem of his fellow-officers, and the distiuguished approbation of the Commander in Chief, and of every general under whose orders he served, and should have inspired his family and friends with sentiments of the most exalted love and veneration,—can excite no surprise. The event of his dissolution produced, accordingly, a very powerful sensation. To his nearest connexions, and most intimate friends, who had vainly promised themselves the highest delight in the enjoyment of his society, during the evening of his life, the blow was altogether overpowering; but the sorrow occasioned by his death was not confined within so narrow a sphere; and the writer of this sketch has seen, in his native county of Ross, many a rough and hardy cheek moistened, when the mention of his name brought back upon the mind, with the warm tide of honest tenderness, the recollection of his gentleness, his kindness, and his worth.

"*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus*
"*Tam Cari Capitis.*"

Account of the Present State of Literature in Iceland. *

From Sir George Mackenzie's Travels.

THE historical and poetical writings which the early literature of Iceland produced, are by no means generally known among the Icelanders of the present time; such studies being principally confined to the priests, and to those of the higher classes. The calamities which oppressed the Island during the 15th century, and which entirely extinguished the celebrity, and almost even the name of the people, interposed a sort of barrier between the ancient Icelanders and their posterity. Learning was restored under an altered form; the works of former genius were only partially revived; and these circumstances, together with the changes progressively taking place in the language of the country, have removed from the possession of the present race of people, all the more striking evidences of the ancient condition of their community. A great number of manuscripts are still to be found in the churches, and in the houses of the priests and principal inhabitants; but, with few exceptions, they are all of modern date, and are merely the representatives of works which were intended for publication, but which the poverty of their writers, or other circumstances, have unavoidably suppressed. The greater proportion

* In our Number for January last, we presented our readers with a pretty full analysis of Sir George's publication. Yet, considering the great variety of interesting information contained in that valuable work, we cannot omit the temptation of enriching our pages with a few farther extracts, which cannot fail, we think, to be generally acceptable.

Digitized by Google

tion of the Icelandic manuscripts which derive value from their antiquity, have been gradually transferred to Copenhagen, and deposited in the public or private libraries of that metropolis. Here they have been carefully collated, with a view to the publication of those which were found most remarkable or important; and it is principally through this channel that the earlier writings of the Icelanders are known to the present inhabitants of the country. The valuable editions of these writings printed at Copenhagen, have come into the possession of all who bear a literary character among the Icelanders; and a few editions of the works of this period, which have been printed in the island, have given a further diffusion to this branch of knowledge among the people. It is, however, by no means general; the tales and traditions which now prevail in the country, relating for the most part to more recent times, and being in few instances derived from the Sagas and poems, in which the events of antiquity are described.

Among those individuals of the present day who have made the early literature of Iceland an object of study, the name of Finnur Magnuson may particularly be mentioned. This young man, who holds the situation of public pleader in the courts of law at Reikiavik, and is distinguished by his classical acquirements, has bestowed very great attention upon the early writings, and especially upon the ancient poetry of his country; and is considered to have a more intimate knowledge of them than any other person in the island. He has likewise been enabled, from his residence on the spot, and from his family connections with several eminent Icelanders, to collect some manuscripts of considerable value from their age and rarity. The industry and success of Professor Thorkelin in the same pursuits are more generally known; but the long absence of this gentleman from Iceland has lessened, in some degree, his connection with the modern literature of the country.

In describing the state of knowledge among the present race of Icelanders, their attainments in languages and in classical literature must particularly be noticed. This is one of the first of those circumstances which engage the attention and admiration of the stranger, in visiting the island. He sees men whose habitations bespeak a condition little removed from the savage state; who suffer an almost entire privation of every comfort or refinement of life; and who, amid the storms of the surrounding sea, seek, in their little boats, the provision upon which alone their families can scarcely depend. Among these very men, he finds an intimate knowledge of the classical writings of antiquity; a taste formed upon the purest models of Greece and Rome; and a susceptibility to all the beauties which these models disclose. While traversing the country, he is often attended by guides who can communicate with him in Latin: and, arriving at his place of nightly rest, he not unfrequently draws forth from the labours of his little smithy, a man who addresses him in this language with the utmost fluency and elegance. This cultivation of the ancient languages has been common among the Icelanders from an early period in their history; and it will be seen from the Preliminary Dissertation, that many of the principal works which distinguish their literature, and especially those of the historical kind, have been composed in Latin. At the present time, this language forms a part of the education

Digitized by Google

education of the priests, and of all the principal inhabitants of the island. It is still very frequently the vehicle of their writings; and a great number of inedited Latin books, both in poetry and prose, may be found throughout the country, destined for ever to remain in the obscurity which gave them birth. Epigrams and short descriptive poems in the same language are exceedingly common; and, through this medium, the Icelanders often indulge that tendency to personal satire, which it formerly required even the operation of laws to restrain.

The study of Greek, as might be expected, is by no means equally general; but there are, notwithstanding, several very excellent Grecian scholars, who new do credit to the literature of the island. In the first place among these is the present Bishop, Geir Vidalin; a man whose acquirements in every department of literary pursuit, would do honour to any country, or condition of society. To classical studies, he has devoted peculiar attention; and, in his colloquial Latin, he displays a facility and correctness of style, and a richness and propriety of quotation, which evince the most intimate acquaintance with the writers of the best ages of Rome. In Grecian literature, his reading has been almost equally extensive; and he is said to be a very excellent Hebrew scholar. Among the other Icelanders of the present time who have distinguished themselves in classical literature, are, Steingrim Jonson of Bessestad; the Rector Hialmarson, who formerly conducted the school at Hoolum; and Arnas Helgeson, the priest of Vatnsfiord, at the most northerly extremity of the island. Few translations from the classics have been published in the Icelandic language, though it is probable that many manuscripts of this kind exist in the country. The Transactions of the Icelandic Society, a work afterwards to be mentioned, contain translations of the Idylls of Theocritus, which possess very great merit; and, in the same work there is a translation of Plutarch's Paidagogia by the Assessor Einarson. The fables of Æsop, and many of the odes of Horace, have likewise been given to the Icelanders in their native verse.

It may be proper to notice here the great attention to the studies of philology and criticism, which has existed among the learned men of Iceland during the last two centuries. Many valuable works, connected with this department of literature, have been already published, either in the island or at Copenhagen; and numerous writings of the same kind are still to be found in manuscript, in different parts of Iceland.

In the study of the modern languages, the proficiency of the Icelanders is as great as can be expected from their limited intercourse with the continental nations. With the Danish language all the higher class of inhabitants are perfectly familiar; the German is understood by many; and of late years the English has been cultivated by a few individuals with much success. All these languages, as is well known, originate from the same root; and the resemblance still retained between the Icelandic and Danish, or still more the Norwegian, is such, that the natives of each country can, without much difficulty, make themselves mutually understood. Through these different channels the Icelanders have acquired considerable information respecting the modern literature of Europe, particularly that of Germany

Digitized by Google

Germany and Denmark; and they possess not only the originals, but translations of many of the works, which have acquired reputation in these countries in later times. Their knowledge of English literature is obtained chiefly through the medium of the Danish and German; in which languages the works of Addison, Pope, Richardson, and Young, are known and admired by many individuals in the island. They possess likewise a few translations of English works into their native language. Twenty or thirty years ago, the whole of Milton's Paradise Lost was translated into Icelandic verse by Jonas Thorlakson, a priest at Backa, in the northern part of the island; of which translation two books were published in the Acts of Icelandic Society: the remainder are yet in manuscript. The merits of the poetry in this translation are spoken of in terms of high eulogium by the Bishop; who is, however, unacquainted with the original. The same Jonas Thorlakson has also translated Pope's Essay on man, of which a considerable edition was printed at Leira in 1798, in a duodecimo form.

The cultivation of poetry in Iceland, though by no means so general as in ancient times, still forms a striking feature in the literature of the country. Among those of the natives who enjoy the reputation of talents or learning, there are few who have not occasionally tempted the Muse; and where such efforts have been seconded by the t[illegible] inspiration of genius, the poet h[illegible] received his reward in the unl[illegible]ted applause and admiration of h[illegible] fellow-citizens. The days in[illegible]d are past, when the bard [illegible]ured forth his unpremeditated l[illegible] to the assembled and admiring m[illegible]titude; but in exchange for t[illegible]e rapid and irregular effusions [illegible]y, a more classical style has been acquired, and greater scope is given to the exercise of selection and taste in poetical compositions. A few only can be mentioned of those individuals who still adorn this branch of Icelandic literature. One of the most eminent is the Assessor Benedict Grondal, a judge in the higher court of justice, and a man of an elegant and cultivated mind. His published poems, which are regarded as the best modern specimens of the Icelandic language, yet are not either very numerous or considerable in length; consisting chiefly of odes, epitaphs, and other detached pieces; among which are many excellent translations from Theocritus, Anacreon, and Horace. A translation of Pope's Temple of Fame, which was published some years ago, is greatly esteemed by the best judges of Icelandic poetry. He has composed also several poetical satires; in which, according to the information of the Bishop, there is much successful ridicule, after the manner of Horace, of the follies and vices of his countrymen; but these satires, in consequence of the express prohibitory article in the laws of the island, he has not ventured to publish. The general style of his poetry is described to be terse, pointed, and elegant. Finnur Magnuson is another of the Icelandic writers of the present day, who has acquired much credit from the facility with which he composes in the Latin and Danish languages, and for the extreme accuracy of his Icelandic style. He has translated into Danish verse, the poem of his uncle Eggert Olafson, on the rustic life of the Icelander, and published also several smaller pieces. Jonas Thorlakson, the venerable translator of Milton, is still living in a remote part of the island, and has composed many original poems of great merit; of which,

Digitized by Google

which, however, nearly all are unpublished. Another individual, possessing some reputation, is Sigurdar Peturson of Reikiavik, who has written among other works a poem in six books, called Stella; in which, under a fictitious form, the manners and habits of the Icelanders are minutely described. This poem is likewise unpublished, and will probably ever remain in obscurity. The poverty and other circumstances of the Icelanders, offer indeed such multiplied obstacles to their literary progress, that it is impossible not to admire the ardour and industry which in pursuits of this nature they continue to display. In the department of poetry more especially, the number of manuscript works, doomed from the situation of their authors to perpetual oblivion, is exceedingly great; yet the muse is still invoked; and the taste and feeling for such compositions are still awake in the minds of the people, though so little cherished by opportunity, or by the aspect of surrounding nature.

The religious character of the Icelanders has strongly disposed them to the cultivation of sacred poetry; and a great number of writings of this kind have appeared in the island during the last two centuries. Besides numerous collections of psalms and hymns, various parts of the Old and New Testament, as the books of the Pentateuch, the history of David, and the life of the Apostle Paul, have been published in the form of poetical paraphrase; and a few of these works may be found in the possession of almost every family in the country.

(To be continued.)

Reflections on the mode of maintaining the Police of Edinburgh.

Sir,

EVERY thing relating to the improvement of the Police of this city, naturally attracts the notice of those who are impressed with a conviction of the importance and necessity of the measure lately adopted. The remarks of your correspondent M. in the last Number of your Miscellany, therefore, drew my attention, and although I subscribe to the justness of his opinions relative to certain points mentioned, I cannot help remarking, that what he has brought forward is little or nothing to the effectual improvement of the manners, conduct and morals of the nobility of Edinburgh. That these have undergone a material change for the worse, during the last 15 years, none possessed of the least discernment or reflection, can entertain a doubt; it therefore becomes an object of enquiry, what has occasioned this change, and what is the best present remedy. Now, Sir, I have not the smallest hesitation in saying, that the origin of all the corruption, depravity and vice, which have at last attracted the notice of the inhabitants of this gay metropolis, is nothing more nor less than the following. First, The error of our magistrates in granting licences for selling liquors, to whoever applied for them, without ascertaining character. Secondly, In giving themselves no concern as to the conduct of those who obtained them, and the consequences. Thirdly, In adopting no method to check enormities when they were obvious and apparent; and, lastly, by establishing and supporting a Police, which, instead of benefiting, was highly injurious to the peace, comfort and protection of the community. In support of these allegations, I shall simply ask, if any circumstance can more completely vitiate the morals, or corrupt the conduct of the lower orders of society, than an intemperate indulgence in spirituous liquors? or if any excitement to this indulgence

Digitized by Google

gence can be stronger than the innumerable signs and allurements held out every ten or twelve paces, on each side of every street and lane in this city, to invite the passenger to enter?* Should these indisputable facts be admitted, how can we possibly expect sobriety, order, prudence, propriety, or any thing approaching to morals, among the inferior classes of the community? or why should we be surprised at the natural consequences? Can we suppose that receptacles of intemperance will be productive of any thing but vice? or that parents who are steeped and brutified in incessant debaucheries, will pay the smallest attention to the morals or conduct of their unfortunate children? Can we for a moment indulge ourselves with a hope, that any thing connected with instruction or education, can result from this depravity? or that the smallest check will be given to the misconduct of youth, left to imbibe all the worthlessness of example at home, and all the wickedness of example abroad?—What then is the result? Look around you wherever you go, what do you perceive but unhappy victims of depravity, in our rising generation? Can we explore our way through the streets of this city, without meeting with hundreds of boys in filthy rags, who impede our passage, and shock our ears with the *blackguardism* of their language? Is not every comfort and convenience destroyed by the disorderly conduct of these boys, who, regardless of all decorum, run against us in every direction, and who are now got to that pitch, that should you attempt to check them, you are sure of meeting with insult? To these habits and abuses, resulting unquestionably from the negligence and apathy of those whose province it is to establish order and convenience, we may add the shameless practice of rendering our pavements impassable during frost, by young and overgrown boys sliding upon them, to the frequent injury of the inhabitants of this city?—Is any other city in the united kingdon subjected to such inconveniencies? †. Yet, in all the incorporate meetings, declarations and advertisements on recent disorders, our rulers are lauded for their exertions in investigating crimes which have been engendered by their own negligence! This is plain language, Sir; for, being a plain old man, I am not one of those who, governed by what in England is termed "Scotch prudence" are afraid to speak plain truths, lest they should give offence to some one, and militate against their own sneaking interest. Having, during a long course of experience, seen very different regulations established and carried into effect, for the benefit of the community at large, and for the preservation of moral order and decent conduct in the inhabitants of a crowded city, in particular; I think I have just cause to be dissatisfied with the reverse, and to point out what I conceive to be injurious, and what may be productive of future advantage. It is for this purpose, Sir, I have taken up the pen, not with malignity or a wish to criminate, but with a sincere desire to benefit and amend. It therefore becomes necessary to suggest

* Were even one half of these infamous haunts abolished, what an advantage would it be to general morals—but, unfortunately, morality and revenue never go together.

† One person appointed to each street, and authorised to resist these abuses, would be sufficient to overturn this disgraceful practise in the course of a few days.

Digitized by Google

suggest a few circumstances which perhaps may have escaped the notice of those who are preparing a new bill of Police, in order that they may consider them previous to a final arrangement.

In the first place, Sir, I humbly conceive, that nothing more particularly tends to the preservation of morals, and consequently to the rectitude of general conduct, than a strict attention to those direct and becoming duties, incumbent on all who profess themselves Christians. A dereliction of those duties is the constant harbinger of profligacy and vice among the lower orders; for, unimpressed with a due sense of moral obligations, if religious duties are dispensed with, every thing runs into riot and disorder. It therefore appears to me, that in framing the pending bill, something highly beneficial might be introduced, by empowering the Police to take their respective rounds every Sunday during divine service, and ascertain critically the conduct of those who, regardless of decency, resort to low tippling houses, which, if I mistake not, are at all hours open to receive them. In the city of London, with all its vices, this regulation is particularly attended to; nor will you find one public house of any description open from one end of the city to the other, during divine service.—Can we say as much of Edinburgh? or may we not rather say, with truth, that not one house of this description is shut during the whole day, and we may add during the whole night! As often as a detection is made of a deviation from this rule in London, the Police officers are authorized to enter the house and take into custody, not only the possessors, but the interlopers, to answer for their conduct before the sitting magistrate next day, and to receive such punishment as is deemed proper to prevent a repetition. In addition to this, or rather as a consequence, walk from one end of the city of London to the other, during divine service, you perceive nothing but general quiet and silence around you, and few or none perambulating the streets or even the lanes—what do we meet with invariably in Edinburgh? hundreds of worthless boys and girls diverting themselves with blackguard tricks—running, rambling and shouting along, as if no Sabbath day had ever been established among us—dead to every sense of propriety and decorum—plunged in ignorance, and lost to all religious and decent instruction, from their worthless parents! Is it possible that such a deplorable state as this can be productive of any thing but vice and depravity? is it not the indispensable duty of every magistrate to check it by every means in his power? It has long, Sir, been a fixed opinion of mine, that, to a certain sluggish indifference so peculiar to the Scotch in general, we are indebted for all the inconvenience that results from want of method, order, correctness and propriety, in every thing around us. An undeviating attention to these requisites in England, and particularly in London, is productive of innumerable benefits, and we have only to glance our eye round on coming there and returning here, to discover the wonderful difference in every thing connected with convenience. Among a variety of instances, we need only mention the mere walking on the public streets. By keeping to the wall when on the right hand, and from it when on the left, the inhabitants of London, with all the throng and bustle that daily prevail, meet with no interruption in their progress from one quarter to another; whereas, in Edinburgh, in consequence of no such

Digitized by Google

such method being adopted, it is a perpetual struggle to work your way through a promiscuous irregular mass, all proceeding in different directions, in disorder and confusion. Now, how easy would it have been for our magistrates half a century ago to have rectified this great inconvenience, by simply striking up placards in different parts of the town, and inserting an advertisement in the public prints, begging the inhabitants to attend to the rule just specified, which, in fact, is nothing more than what has been established on the public roads, to prevent similar interruption and inconvenience. * This mode was suggested to our present rulers a considerable time ago, but not the smallest attention has been paid to it; nor does the present writer believe that any thing will be done, till something similar to the late disaster in our streets, awaken them from this apathy and indifference, and impress them with a conviction of the necessity of the measure. Let me, however, hope, that roused at length to a due sense of the imperfection of our late Police (if it is entitled to the name), those who have come forward to rectify and amend matters, will attend not merely to the preservation of the lives and property of the inhabitants, but to every thing connected with their future convenience and comfort; and that, in framing the proposed bill, they will insert such clauses as may preclude a continuance of the evils hinted at in this paper, and wipe out stains which have long been a disgrace to the natives of Scotland. They may rest assured, that without a rigid attention to method, neither order nor regularity will ever be accomplished; that the foundation of morals is decency and sobriety, and of judicious conduct, a strict adherence to rule; and that to enforce it, partiality, favour and indifference, must be abandoned.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

9th March 1812.

* ere this mode adopted, it would
n y instruct those who act erroneous-
h m mere ignorance, but authorise
o passengers who know better, to
c k irregularity, as they uniformly do
i e streets of London, without any re-
s t to persons. It would likewise be
t neans of detecting immediately im-
p r combinations on the streets during
t veninge; as no person has a right to
d e from the established rule.

View of the Customs prevailing in Ireland during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; by Edmond Spencer, the Poet.

Republished in Ancient Irish Histories, by the Dublin Society.

Iren. I WILL begin to count their customes, and first with the Scythian or Scottish manners. Of the which there is one use, amongst them, to keepe their cattle, and to live themselves the most part of the yeare in boolies, pasturing upon the mountaine, and waste wilde places; and removing still to fresh land, as they have depastured the former. The which appeareth plaine to be the manner of the Scythians, as you may read in Olaus Magnus, and Io. Bohemus, and yet is used amongst all the Tartarians and the people about the Caspian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, to live in heards as they call them, being the very same, that the Irish boolies are, driving their cattle continually with them, and feeding onely on their milke and white meats.

Eudox. What fault can you finde with this custome? for though it be an old Scythian use, yet it is very behoofefull in this country of Ireland, where there are great mountaines,

Digitized by Google

taines, and waste deserts full of grasse, that the same should be eaten downe, and nourish many thousands of cattle, for the good of the whole realme, which cannot (me thinks) well be any other way, then by keeping those boolies there, as yee have shewed.

Iren. But by this custome of booling, there grow in the meane time many great enormityes unto that Common-wealth. For first if there be any out-lawes, or loose people, (as they are never without some) which live upon stealthes and spoyles, they are ever more succoured and finde releife only in these boolies, being upon the waste places, whereas else they should be driven shortly to starve, or to come downe to the townes to seeke releife, where by one meanes or other, they would soone be caught. Besides, such stealthes of cattle as they make, they bring commonly to those boolies, being upon those waste places, where they are readily received and the theife harboured from danger of law, or such officers as might light upon him. Moreover the people that thus live in those boolies, grow thereby the more barbarous, and live more licentiously than they could in townes, using what manners they list, and practising what mischeifes and villainies they will, either against the government there, by their combynations, or against private men, whom they maligne, by stealing their goods, or murdering themselves. For there they thinke themselves halfe exempted from law and obedience, and having once tasted freedome, doe like a steere, that hath beene long out of his yoke, grudge and repyne ever after, to come under rule again.

Eudox. By your speech, Iren, I perceive more evill come by this use of boolies, then good by their grasing; and therefore it may well be reformed: but it must be in due course: do you proceed to the next.

Iren. They have another custome from the Scythians, that is the wearing of Mantles, and long glibbes, which is a thicke bush of curled haire, hanging downe over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them, which are both bad and hurtfull. I cannot deny but that auncyently it was common to most, and yet sithence disused and laide away. But in this later age of the world, since the decay of the Romane empire, it was renewed and brought in again by those Northerne nations, when breaking out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soyle of Europe, they brought with them their usual weedes, fit to sheild the cold, and that continual frost, to which they had at home beene inured: the which yet they left not off, by reason that they were in perpetual warres, with the nations whom they had invaded, but, still removing from place to place, carried always with them that weed, as their house, their bed, and their garment; and, comming lastly into Ireland, they found there more speciall use thereof, by reason of the raw cold climate, from whom it is now growne into that general use, in which that people now have it. After whom the Gaules succeeding, yet finding the like necessite of that garment, continued the like use thereof.

Eudox. Since then the necessity thereof is so commodious, as you allege, that it is insteed of housing, bedding, and cloathing, what reason have you then to wish so necessarie a thing cast off?

Iren. Because the commodite doth not countervaile the discommodite; for the inconveniencies which thereby doe arise, are much more many; for it is a fit house for an out-law, a meet bed for a rebel, and an apt cloke for a theife.—First the out-law being for his many

Digitized by Google

many cribes and villanyes banished from the townes and houses of honest men, and wandering in waste places, far from danger of law, maketh his mantle his house, and under it covereth himselfe from the wrath of heaven, from the offence of the earth, and from the sight of men. When it raineth it is his pent-house; when it bloweth it is his tent; when it freezeth it is his tabernacle. In Summer he can wear it loose, in winter he can wrap it close; at all times he can use it; never heavy, never cumbersome. Likewise for a rebell it is as serviceable. For in his warre that he maketh (if at least it deserve the name of warre) when he still flyeth from his foe, and lurketh in the thicke woods and straite passages, waiting for advantages, it is his bed, yea and almost his household stuff. For the wood is his house against all weathers, and his mantle is his couch to sleep in. Therein he wrappeth himself round, and coucheth himselfe strongly against the gnats, which in that countrey doe more annoy the naked rebels, whilst they keepe the woods, and doe more sharply wound them then all their enemies swords, or spears, which can seldome come nigh them: yea and oftentimes their mantle serveth them, when they are neere driven, being wrapped about their left arme in stead of a target, for it is hard to cut thorough with a sword, besides it is light to beare, light to throw away, and being (as they commonly are) naked, it is to them all in all. Lastly for a theife it so handsome, as it may seem it w first invented for him, for under it may cleanly convey any fit pil- la that commeth handsomely in h way, and when he goeth abroad it he night in free-booting, it is h best and surest friend; for lying, a ley often do, 2 or 3 nights to- g er abroad to watch for their booty, with that they can prettily shroud themselves under a bush or a bank side, till they may conveniently do their errand: and when all is over, he can, in his mantle passe thorough any town or company, being close hooded over his head, as he useth, from knowledge of any to whom he is indangered. Besides this, he, or any man els that is disposed to mischeif or villany, may under his mantle goe privily armed without suspicion of any, carry his head-peece, his skean, or pistol if he please, to be alwayes in readines. Thus necessary and fitting is a mantle, for a bad man, and surely for a bad huswife it is no lesse convenient, for of them that bee wandring woe men, called of them Mona-shul, it is halfe a wardrobe; for in Summer you shal find her arrayed commonly but in her smock and mantle to be more ready for her light services: in Winter, and in her travaile, it is her cloake and safeguard, and also a coverlet for her lewde exercise. And when she hath filled her vessell, under it she can hide both her burden, and her blame; yea, and when her bastard is borne, it serves insteed of swadling clouts. And as for all other good women which love to doe but little worke, how handsome is it to lye in and sleepe, or to louse themselves in the sun-shine, they that have beene but a while in Ireland can well witnes. Sure I am that you will thinke it very unfit for a good huswife to stirre in, or to busie her selfe about her huswifry in such sort as she should. These be some of the abuses for which I would thinke it meet to forbid all mantles.

Eudox. O evill minded man, that having reckoned up so many uses of a mantle, will yet wish it to be abandoned! Sure I thinke Diogenes' dish did never serve his master for more turnes, notwithstanding that he

Digitized by Google

he made it his dish, his cup, his cap, his measure, his water-pot, then a mantle doth an Irish man. But I see they be most to bad intents, and therefore I will joyne with you in abolishing it. But what blame lay you to the glibbe? take heed (I pray you) that you be not too busie therewith for fear of your own blame, seeing our Englishmen take it up in such a generall fashion to weare their haire so immeasurably long, that some of them exceed the longest Irish glibs.

Iren. I feare not the blame of any undeserved dislikes; but for the Irish glibbes, they are as fit maskes as a mantle is for a thiefe. For whensoever he hath run himself into that peril of law, that he will not be knowne, he either cutteth of his glibbe quite, by which he becommeth nothing like himselfe, or pulleth it so low downe over his eyes, that it is very hard to discerne his theevish countenance. And therefore fit to be trussed up with the mantle.

Eudox. Truly these three Scythian abuses, I hold most fit to bee taken away with sharpe penalties, and sure I wonder how they have beene kept thus long, notwithstanding so many good provisions and orders, as have beene devised for that people.

Iren. The cause thereof shall appear to you hereafter: but let us now go forward with our Scythian customes. Of which the next that I have to treat of, is the manner of raising the cry in their conflicts, and at other troublesome times of uprore: the which is very natural Scythian, as you may read in Diodorus Siculus, and in Herodotus, describing the manner of the Scythians and Parthians comming to give the charge at battles: at which it is said, that they came running with a terrible yell as if heaven and earth would have gone together, which is the very image of the Irish hubub, which their kerne use at their first encounter. Besides, the same Herodotus writeth, that they used in their battles to call upon the names of their captains or generals, and sometimes upon their greatest kings deceased, as in that battle of Thomyris against Cyrus: which custome to this day manifestly appeareth amongst the Irish. For at their joyning of battle, they lykewise call upon their captaines name, or the word of his auncestours. As they under Oneale cry Laundarg-abo, that is, the bloody hand, which is Onealés bage. They under O Brien call Laun-laider, that is, the strong hand. And to their ensample, the old English also which there remayneth, have gotten up their cryes Scythianlike, as Crom-abo, and Butler-abo. And here also lyeth open an other manifest proofe, that the Irish bee Scythes or Scots, for in all their incounters they use one very common word, crying Ferragh, Ferragh, which is a Scottish word, to wit, the name of one of the first Kings of Scotland, called Feragus, or Fergus, which fought against the Pictes, as you may reade in Buchanan, de rebus Scoticis; but as others write, it was long before that, the name of their chiefe, Captaine, under whom they fought against the Africans, the which was then so fortunate unto them, that ever sithence they have used to call upon his name in their battailes.

Eudox. This is sure an ill custome also, but yet doth not so much concerne civill reformation, as abuse in religion.

Iren. I did not reheerse it as one of the abuses which I thought most worthie of reformation; but having made mention of Irish cryes I thought this manner of lewd crying and howling, not impertinent to be noted

Digitized by Google

noted as uncivill and Scythian-like: for by these old customes, and other coniecturall circumstances, the descents of nations can only be proved, where other monuments of writing are not remayning.

Eudox. Then (I pray you) whensoever in your discourse you meet with them by the way, doe not shun, but boldly touch them: for besides their great pleasure and delight for their antiquity, they bring also profit and helpe unto civility.

Iren. Then sith you will have it so, I will heere take occasion, since I lately spake of their manner of cryes in ioyning of battaile, to speake also somewhat of the manner of their armes, and array in battell, with other customes perhappes worthy the noting. And first of their armes and weapons, amongst which their broad swordes are proper Scythian, for such the Scythes used commonly, as you may read in Olaus Magnus. And the same also the old Scots used, as you may read in Buchanan, and in Solinus, where the pictures of them are in the same forme expressed. Also their short bowes, and little quivers with short bearded arrowes, are very Scythian, as you may read in the same Olaus. And the same sort both of bowes, quivers, and arrowes, are at this day to bee seen commonly amongst the Northerne Irish-Scots, whose Scottish bowes are not past three quarters of a yard long, with a string of wreathed hempe slackly bent, and whose arrowes are not much above halfe an ell long, tipped with steel heads, made like common broad arrow heades, but much more sharpe and slender, that they enter into a man or horse most cruelly, notwithstanding that they are shot forth weakely. Moreover their long broad shields, made but with wicker rodde, which are commonly used amongst the said Northerne Irish, but especially of the Scots, are brought from the Scythians, as you may read in Olaus Magnus, Solinus, and others: likewise their going to battle without armour on their bodies or heads, but trusting to the thicknes of their glibbs, the which (they say) will sometimes beare off a good stroke, is meere Scythian, as you may see in the said images of the old Scythes or Scots, set forth by Herodianus and others. Besides, their confused kinde of march in heapes without any order or array, their clashing of swords together, their fierce runing upon their enemies, and their manner of fight, resembleth altogether that which is read in histories to have beene used of the Scythians. By which it may almost infallibly be gathered together, with other circumstances, that the Irish are very Scots or Scythes originally, though sithence intermingled with many other nations repairing and joyning unto them. And to these I may also adde another strong conjecture which commeth to my mind, that I have often observed there amongst them, that is, certain religious ceremonies, which are also written by sundry authors, to have bin observed amongst the Scythians, by which it may very vehemently be presumed that the nations were anciently all one. For Plutarch (as I remember) in his Treatise of Homer, indeavouring to search out the truth, what countryman Homer was, prooveth it most strongly (as he thinketh) that he was an Æolian borne, for that in describing a sacrifice of the Greekes, he omitted the loyne, the which all the other Grecians (saving the Æolians) use to burne in their sacrifices: also for that he makes the intrails to be rosted on five spits, which was the proper manner of the Æolians, who onely, of all the nations of Grecia, used to sacrifice in that sort. By which he inferreth

Digitized by Google

inferreth necessarily, that Homer was an Æolian. And by the same reason may I as reasonably conclude, that the Irish are decended from the Scythians; for that they use (even to this day) some of the same ceremonies which the Scythians anciently used. As for example, you may read in Lucian in that sweet dialogue, which is intitled Toxaries, or of friendship, that the common oath of the Scythians was by the sword, and by the fire, for that they accounted those two speciall devine powers, which should worke vengeance on the perjurers. So doe the Irish at this day, when they goe to battaile, say certaine prayers or charmes to their swords, making a crosse therewith upon the earth, and thrusting the points of their blades into the ground; thinking thereby to have the better succesee in fight. Also they use commonly to sweare by their swords. Also the Scythians used, when they would binde any solemne vow or combination amongst them, to drink a bowle of blood together, vowing thereby to spend their last blood in that quarrell: and even so do the wild Scots, as you may read in Buchanan: and some of the Northerne Irish. Likewise at the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certaine prayers, and use some other superstitious rites, which shew that they honour the fire and light: for all those Northerne nations, having beene used to be annoyed with much colde and darkenesse, are wont therefore to have the fire and the sunne in great veneration; like as contrarywise the Moores and Egyptians, which are much offended and grieved with extreame heat of the sunne, doe every morning, when the sunne ariseth, fall to cursing and banning him as their plague. You may also reade in the same booke, in the Tale of Arsacomas, that it was the manner of the Scythians, when any one of them was heavily wronged, and would assemble unto him any forces of people to joyne with him in his revenge, to sit in some publicke place for certaine dayes upon an oxe hide, to which there would resort all such persons as being disposed to take armes would enter into his pay, or joyne with him in his quarrel. And the same you may likewise reade to have beene the ancient manner of the wilde Scotts, which are indeed the very naturall Irish. Moreover the Scythians used to sweare by their Kings hand, as Olaus sheweth. And so do the Irish use now to sweare by their Lords hand, and, to forsweare it, hold it more criminall than to sweare by God. Also the Scythians said, That they were once a yeare turned into wolves, and so it is written of the Irish: Though Master Camden in a better sense doth suppose it was a disease, called Lycanthropia, so named of the wolfe. And yet some of the Irish doe use to make the wolfe their gossip. The Scythians used also to seethe the flesh in the hide: and so do the Northerne Irish. The Scythians used to draw the blood of the beast living, and to make meat thereof: and so do the Irish in the North still. Many such customes I could recount unto you, as of their old manner of marrying, of burying, of dancing, of singing, of feasting, of cursing, though Christians have wyped out the most part of them, by resemblance, whereof it might plainly appear to you, that the nations are the same, but that by the reckoning of these few, which I have told unto you, I finde my speech drawne out to a greater length then I purposed. Thus much onely for this time I hope shall suffice you, to thinke that the Irish are anciently deduced from the Scythians.

Satirical

Digitized by Google

Satirical Description of Scotland in the Year 1659.

From Secret Memoirs of the Court of James I.

(This little piece was written by Sir Anthony Welldon, and printed at London for J. S. 1659. Being traced to Sir Anthony, it occasioned his dismissal from Court.)

FIRST for the country, I must confess, it is too good for those that possess it, and too bad for others to be at the charge to conquer it. The aire might be wholesome, but for the stinking people that inhabit it. The ground might be fruitful, had they wit to manure it.

Their beasts be generally small, women only excepted, of which sort there are none greater in the whole world. There is great store of fowl too, as foul houses, foul sheets, foul linen, foul dishes and pots, foul trenchers and napkins; with which sort, we have bin forced to say, as the children did with their foul in the wilderness. They have good store of fish too, and good for those that can eat it raw; but if it come once into their hands, it is worse than if it were three days old. For their butter and cheese I will not meddle withall at this time, nor no man else at any time that loves his life.

They have great store of deer, but they are so far from the place where I have been, that I had rather believe then to go disprove it. I confesse, all the deer I met withall was dear lodgings, dear horsemeat, and dear tobacco and English beer.

As for fruit, for their grandsire Adams sake, they never planted any; and for other trees, had Christ been betrayed in this countrey, (as doubtlesse he should come as a stranger,) Judas had sooner found the grace of repentance, then a tree to hang himself on.

They have many hills, wherein they say is much treasure, but they shew none of it. Nature hath only discovered to them some mines of coal, to shew to what end he created them.

I see little grasse, but in their pottage. The thistle is not given them of nought, for it is the fairest flower in their garden. The word hay is heathen Greek unto them; neither man nor beast knows what it is.

Corn is reasonable plenty at this time, for since they heard of the kings comming, it hath been as unlawfull for the common people to eate wheate, as it was in the old time for any but the priests to eat shew-bread. They prayed much for his comming, and long fasted for his welfare; but in the more plainer sense, that he might fare the better, all his followers were welcome but his guard; for those, they say, are like Pharaoh's lean kine, and threaten death wheresoever they come. They could perswade the footmen that oaten cakes would make them long-winded; and the children of the chappel they have brought to eat of them for the maintenance of their voices.

They say our cooks are too sawcy, and for grooms and coachmen, they wish them to give to their horses no worse than they eat themselves; they commend the brave minds of the pentioners, and the gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, which choose rather to go to taverns, then to be always eating of the kings provision; they likewise do commend the yeomen of the buttery and cellar, for their readiness and silence, in that they will hear twenty knocks before they will answer one. They perswade the trumpeters

Digitized by Google

peters that fasting is good for men of that quality; for emptiness, they say, causes wind, and wind causes a trumpet to sound well.

The bringing of heralds, they say, was a needless charge, they all know their pedegrees well enough, and the harbingers might have been spared, so hence they brought so many beds with them; and of two evils, since the least should be chosen, they wish the beds might remain with them, and poor harbingers keep their places, and do their office as they return. His majesty's hangings they desire might likewise be left as reliques, to put them in mind of his majesty; and they promise to dispense with the wooden images, but for those graven images in his new beautified chappell, they threaten to pull down soon after his departure, and to make them a burnt-offering to appease the indignation conceived against them in the brest of the Almighty, for suffering such idolatry to enter into their kingdom. The organ, I think, will find mercy, because (as they say) there is some affinity between them and the bag-pipes.

The skipper that brought the singing men with their papistical vestments, complains that he hath been much troubled with a strange singing in his head ever since they came aboard his ship. For remedy whereof, the parson of the parish hath perswaded him to sell that prophane vessel, and to distribute the money among the faithfull brethren.

For his majesties entertainment, I must needs ingenuously confess, he was received into the parish of Edinburg (for a city I cannot call it) with great shouts of joy, but no shew of charge for pageants; they hold them idolatrous things, and not fit to be used in so reformed a place. From the castle they gave him some pieces of ordnance, which surely he gave them since he was King of England, and at the entrance of the town they presented him with a golden bason, which was carried before him on mens shoulders to his palace, I think, from whence it came. His majesty was conveyed by the younkers of the town, which were some 100 halberds, (dearly shall they rue it, in regard of the charge,) to the cross, and so to the High Church, where the only bell they had stood on tip-toe to behold his sweet face; where I must intreat you to spare him, for an hour I lost him.

In the mean time, to report the speeches of the people concerning his never-exampled entertainment, were to make this discourse too tedious unto you, as the sermon was to those that were constrained to endure it. After the preachment, he was conducted by the same halberds unto his palace, of which I forbeare to speak, because it was a place sanctified by his divine majesty, onely I wish it had been better walled for my friends sake that waited on him.

Now I will begin briefly to speak of the people, according to their degrees and qualities; for the lords spiritual, they may well be termed so indeed; for they are neither fish nor flesh, but what it shall please their earthly god, the king, to make them. Obedience is better then sacrifice, and therefore they make a mock at martyrdom, saying, that Christ was to dy for them, and not they for him. They will rather subscribe then surrender, and rather dispence with small things then trouble themselves with great disputation; they will rather acknowledge the king to be their head then want wherewith to pamper their bodies.

They have taken great pains and trouble to compass their bishopricks, and they will not leave them for a trifle; for the deacons, whose defect

Digitized by Google

fect will not lift them up to dignities, all their study is to disgrace them that have gotten the least degree above them; and because they cannot bishop, they proclaim they never heard of any. The scriptures, say they, speak of deacons and elders, but not a word of bishops. Their discourses are full of detraction; their sermons nothing but railing; and their conclusions nothing but heresies and treasons. For the religion they have, I confess they have it above reach, and, God willing, I will never reach for it.

They christen without the cross, marry without the ring, receive the sacrament without repentance, and bury without divine service; they keep no holy days, nor acknowledge any saint but S. Andrew, who, they say, got that honour by presenting Christ with an oaten cake after his forty days fast. They say likewise, that he that translated the Bible was the son of a maulster, because it speaks of a miracle done by barley loaves, whereas they swear they were oaten cakes, and that no other bread of that quantity could have sufficed so many thousands.

They use no prayer at all, for they say it is needless; God knows their minds without prattling, and what he doth, he loves to do it freely. Their sabbaths exercise is a preaching in the forenoon, and a persecuting in the afternoon; they go to church in the forenoon to hear the law, and to the crags and mountains in the afternoon to louse themselves.

They hold their noses if you talk of bear-beating, and stop their ears if you speak of a play. Fornication they hold but a pastime, wherein manability is approved, and a woman fertility discovered. At adultery they shake their heads; theft they rail at; murder they wink at; and blasphemy they laugh at; they think impossible to lose the way to heaven, if they can but leave Rome behind them.

To be opposite to the pope, is to be presently with God: to conclude, I am perswaded, that if God and his angels, at the last day, should come down in their whitest garments, they would run away, and cry, The children of the chappell are come again to torment us, let us fly from the abomination of these boys, and hide ourselves in the mountains.

For the lords temporal and spiritual, temporizing gentlemen, if I were to speak of any, I could not speak much of them; only I must let you know, they are not Scottishmen, for as soon as they fall from the breast of the beast their mother, their careful sire posts them away to France, where, as they pass, the sea sucks from them that which they have suckt from their rude dams; there they gather new flesh, new blood, new manner, and there they learn to put on their cloaths, and then return into their countrys to wear them out; there they learn to stand, to speak, and to discourse, and congee, to court women, and to complement with men.

They spared of no cost to honor the king, nor *form or* complicated curtesie to welcome their countrymen; their followers are their fellows; their wives their slaves; their horses their masters, and their swords their judges; by reason whereof, they have but few laborers, and those not very rich. Their parliaments hold but three days, their statutes three lines, and their suits are determined, in a manner, in three words, or very few more, &c.

The wonders of their kingdom are these, the Lord Chancellor he is believed; the Master of the Rolls well spoken of; and the whole counsel, who are the judges for all causes, are free from suspicion of corruption.

Digitized by Google

ruption. The country, although it be mountainous, affords no monsters, but women, of which the greatest sort (as countesses and ladies) are kept like lions in iron grates; the merchants wives are also prisoners, but not in so strong a hold; they have wooden cages like our boar franks, through which sometimes peeping to catch the air, we are almost choaked with the sight of them. The greatest madness amongst the men is jealousie; in that they fear what no man that hath but two sences will take from them.

The ladies are of opinion, that Susanna could not be chast, because she bathed so often. Pride is a thing bred in their bones; and their flesh naturally abhors cleanliness. Their breath commonly stinks of pottage; their linen of p—; their hands of pigs t—; their body of sweat, and their splay-feet never offend in socks. To be chained in marriage with one of them, were to be tied to a dead carkasse, and cast into a stinking ditch. Formosity and a dainty face are things they dream not of.

The oyntments they most frequently use amongst them are brimstone and butter for the scab, and oyl of bays, and stavessacre. I protest, I had rather be the meanest servant of the two of my pupils chamber-maid, than to be the master-minion to the fayrest countess I have yet discovered. The sin of curiosity of oyntments is but newly crept into the kingdom, and I do not think will long continue.

To draw you down by degrees from the citizens wives to the country gentlewomen, and convey you to common dames in Sea-coal lane, that converse with rags and marrow bones, are things of minerall race; every whore in Hounsditch is an Helena; and the greasie bawds in Turnbal-street are Greekish dames in comparison of these: and therefore to conclude. The men of old did no more wonder, that the great Messias should be born in so poor a town as Bethlem, in Judea, then I do wonder that so brave a prince as King James should be born in so stinking a town as Edenburg, in lousy Scotland.

Proceedings of the Wernerian Society.

AT the meeting of this society on 22d February, a communication from the Reverend M. Fleming of Flisk was read, describing the mineralogical appearances which occur on the north bank of the frith of Tay from Dundee up to Kingoodie quarry. The rocks are claystone, claystone porphyry, felspar porphyry, greenstone, sandstone, and amygdaloid. The sandstone occurs in bason-shaped cavities in the porphyry, and contains subordinate beds of greenstone; but he deferred giving any decided opinion concerning the geognostic relations of these rocks, till he should examine the south shore of the Frith of Tay.

At the same meeting the secretary read a communication from Mr. Macgregor, surgeon 25th regiment, giving an account of the mineralogy of the country around the town of Lanark, particularly at the celebrated falls of Cora Lin and Stonebyres. Near the former, porphyry, slate and felspar porphyry occur. At the latter, the waters are poured over beds of fine grained sandstone, which, in descending, gradually becomes coarser in texture till it passes into a conglomerate, consisting of masses of quartz, jasper, splintery hornstone, flinty-slate, and clay-slate. Near Nethan Bridge the traces of a coal deposition, and a portion of a coal field, make their appearance

Digitized by Google

appearance; many alternating beds of sandstone, bituminous shale, and clay ironstone occurring, along with thin beds of slate-coal and cannel-coal. Mr Macgregor stated it to be his opinion, that the sandstone exposed on the banks of the Clyde, and of the Mouse river near Lanark, belongs to one and the same formation; and that the Mouse has gradually scooped out its present channel, in the same way as the Clyde is supposed to have done; and that there are here no marks of any violent convulsion of nature, as some have imagined.

An extract of a letter from Lieutenant Huey, of the 73d regiment, was also read, mentioning the circumstance of a large marine animal, supposed to be about 30 feet long, and shaped like a snake, having been observed from a ship in lat. 38° 13′ S. and long. 5° E.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

The History of Aberdeen; containing an Account of the Rise, Progress, and Extension of the City, from a remote Period to the present Day; including its Antiquities, Civil and Ecclesiastical State, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce; an Account of the See of Aberdeen, and the two Universities; with Biographical Sketches of eminent Men connected with the Bishopric and Colleges.

By W. Thom, author of 'Sketches on Political Economy,' &c. 2 Volumes, 12mo.

AMID that remarkable degree of topographical zeal by which the present age is animated, the northern metropolis of Scotland presents certainly a very fair object of investigation. In point of population, it holds the third rank; and whether we consider it in regard to commerce, learning, or connection with the events of Scottish history, it will be found to hold a respectable place. We are therefore somewhat surprised that the task of recording its history should have been deferred to the present period. The deficiency, however, has now been very fully supplied. No city, perhaps, in proportion to its magnitude, has received so ample an illustration as it has now done. Mr Thom's researches appear to have been very ample indeed. He has traced the progress of the city from the earliest ages; he has connected with the account an outline of the history of Scotland in general; and has taken occasion, whenever the subject suggested, to indulge in various speculations relating to questions of political economy. In the very brief analysis to which our limits confine us, it will be impossible to enter into so wide a field; all we can undertake is, to notice a few of the leading facts connected with the immediate object of our attention.

The city of Devana, capital of the Taixali, who inhabited the territory now included in the province of Aberdeen, was situated on the Dee, at a small distance from the sea; but antiquaries are not agreed as to the precise spot. Mr Chalmers contends, that it was in the parish of Peterculter, at some distance from the town of Aberdeen; while Mr Thom endeavours, by a variety of arguments, to prove, that the city of Devana occupied precisely the site of Old Aberdeen.

The name of Aberdeen is derived, by our author, from *Aber*, a marsh, and *dun*, a castle. This name, originally applied only to the latter, is said to be entirely descriptive of its ancient situation. The

spot

Digitized by Google

spot on which the town now stands, appears, by various unequivocal indications, to have been formerly covered with moss. The first mention of it in modern history occurs under the reign of Greig or Gregory, who ascended the Scottish throne by the murder of his predecessor. It is generally asserted, that Aberdeen received from this monarch a charter, which erected it into a municipal jurisdiction. Mr Thom, however, seems to have satisfactorily proved, that no such occurrence could have taken place in that age. The ignorance of writing was too general, and every question too uniformly decided by the sword, to allow of the supposition that such a document should have been framed till several centuries after. Gregory, however, who, before ascending the throne, was Maormor of the county of Aberdeen, may probably have granted privileges to this infant town, which raised it to a distinction above the villages in its neighbourhood.

We find no farther mention of Aberdeen till 1154, when David removed thither the see of Mortlach, which had been founded in 1810, by Malcolm III. This monarch granted to Nectan, the first bishop, a charter, by which the whole village of Old Aberdeen, together with the parishes of Clatt, Deviott, and Raine, and various other emoluments derived from the sea, or from neighbouring rivers, were granted for the support of the establishment. The number of prebends was originally thirteen, but four were afterwards added. The whole rent of the bishopric at that time is estimated at L.3519. 3s. 8d. Scots.

The first charter granted to Aberdeen was by William the Lion. It is without date; but a variety of circumstances concur in referring it to about the year 1178, or the 13th of William's reign. There is no document to ascertain what was the magnitude or importance of Aberdeen at this period. The tithe, however, of ships, called snows, arriving in the port, is mentioned as a considerable source of revenue; and it also appears, that William, who was repeatedly obliged to repair to the north, for the purpose of quelling insurrections among his turbulent subjects, dated many of his charters from Aberdeen. It must, therefore, have been his frequent residence, and must not only have been a place of some importance, but have possessed, with regard to that part of the kingdom, somewhat of a metropolitan character.

In the end of the 13th century, it appears that Aberdeen had become distinguished as a mart for fish. This article was even exported to England in very considerable quantities; and Edward I., when setting out on his expedition against Wales, procured a large supply of it for provisioning his army. The salmon were sold for 3d. each; the stockfish for somewhat less than 1d.; and the half last of herrings for 30s.

At the time of the usurpation of Edward I., Aberdeen, like other strong places of Scotland, was at first surrendered without resistance. Wallace, in the course of his victorious career, attacked the castle, but without success. There is a report of his having burned the town, but this does not appear to rest on any sufficient foundation. Subsequently, however, after the overthrow of Lord Buchan by Robert Bruce, the citizens gallantly exerted themselves to regain their independence. They attacked the castle, took it by storm, and completely defeated the English, who had collected a body of troops for its relief. We are sorry to observe, that these patriotic achievements

Digitized by Google

chievements were sullied by a barbarity, which, however, receives every possible apology from the character of the age, and the greatness of the wrongs by which it was instigated.

During the invasion of Edward III., when that monarch marched unresisted as far as Inverness, the citizens of Aberdeen again distinguished themselves by their valour, though with less prosperous fortune. Thomas Rosheme, a knight in the service of Edward, having landed at Dunnotar, the inhabitants marched out and attacked him: they were defeated, yet Rosheme himself fell in the action. Edward, enraged at this resistance, marched to Aberdeen, and glutted his vengeance by reducing the city to ashes.

David II. frequently visited Aberdeen, and, in 1366, established a mint at that place.

The citizens of Aberdeen acted a conspicuous part in the celebrated battle of Harlaw, fought in their immediate vicinity, on the 24th July 1411. They were commanded by their provost, Robert Davidson, who fell on the field of battle.

In the end of the 15th century, Aberdeen was illustrated by its bishop, William Elphinston. This distinguished person seems to have made a figure equally conspicuous in theology, literature, and politics. He was employed, as men of his profession usually were in that age, in various employments of a political, and particularly of a diplomatic nature; his faithful and successful discharge of which procured him ample credit with the court of Scotland. Of this he availed himself, in order to confer a signal benefit on the city to which he had been officially attached. He procured from the king an application to the see of Rome for authority to erect an university at Aberdeen. To this proposition, the Pope, Alexander IV. accordingly gave his sanction, by a bull, dated 10th February 1494. Letters patent were immediately passed under the great seal, erecting the university, and granting it ample privileges. During the course of the following century, this institution was distinguished by having for its principal the celebrated Hector Boethius.

Aberdeen did not take any conspicuous part in the civil commotions which prevailed during the minority of Mary. The Reformation, too, which forms the most memorable era in Scottish history, was effected in the southern part of the kingdom, and thence transmitted, with little effort or convulsion, to the northern districts. By a document which our author has extracted from Dr Cook's valuable History of the Reformation, it would appear that the conduct even of the dignified clergy was very ill calculated to maintain the dignity of their office. It is a petition preferred by the dean and chapter to the bishop of Aberdeen. It begins—'Impri-
'mis, That my lord of Aberdeen
'causs the kirkmen within his lord-
'schippe's diocie, to reform them-
'selfis in all their sclanderus maner
'of lyving, and to remove their op-
'pen concubines, as weile grete as
'smale, under sic pains as is con-
'teint in the law and acts provin-
'ciall; and the chapter of Aber-
'deen sall do siclyk amang them
'in all scharpest maner, conform to
'the law, als weil on thairselves as
'their servandes.' This paper plainly requests, that his lordship 'wald
'be as gude as to schew gude and
'edificative example in special, in
'removing and discharging himself
'of the company of the gentill wo-
'man be quhom his is gretlie sclan-
'derit;

Digitized by Google

'derit; without the quhilk be done, 'divers that are pertinax says, thai 'can nocht accept counsall and cor-'rectioun of him quhilk will not cor-'rect himself.'

Aberdeen, and the part of Scotland connected with it, were involved in the confusions which ensued after the deposition of the unfortunate Mary. Nor were these entirely at an end after the accession of James. The Earl of Huntly, and other Catholic lords, raised an insurrection in the north. James then marched north to Aberdeen, upon which the insurgents yielded without resistance, and Huntly was tried and condemned.

Soon after, the people of Aberdeen were engaged in a long and arduous struggle for their municipal rights; and they seem, on this occasion, to have conducted themselves with the same spirit which they had repeatedly displayed against foreign enemies. The magistrates, it appears, had formed the project of rendering their office perpetual, and even of transmitting it, by hereditary right, from father to son. The inhabitants appealed; and although James, who was in the interest of the magistrates, repeatedly decided the cause against them, they still persevered; and the Parliament having proved more favourable than the Monarch, they at length baffled the designs of the magistracy, though the government of the city seems still to have retained more of an aristocratical form than formerly.

During the rebellion of 1745, Aberdeen was successively occupied by the two opposite parties, but without taking any very active part on either side, or suffering materially by the contest.

The most remarkable occurrence in the recent history of Aberdeen, is the very great extension of it which has taken place within the last ten years. Of fifty-three streets or lanes, which it is reckoned to contain, thirty-seven are of modern erection. The judicious exertions of the magistrates seem to have co-operated with the increasing population and wealth of the place. This appears to have been very great indeed. In 1801, the number taken down under the population act was 27,968. In 1811, it was 35,380. Of these 14,500 were males, and 20,860 females.

Aberdeen appears for some time to have enjoyed the benefit of a very admirable system of police. As this is a subject, at the present moment, so extremely interesting in this metropolis, we shall extract the statement given by Mr Thom.

'This excellent act took effect 'on the 1st day of June, 1795, and 'remains in force for twenty-one 'years, and thence to the end of 'the then next session of Parlia-'ment. The execution of it has 'been wisely committed to thirteen 'commissioners, being resident oc-'cupiers, and possessors of dwel-'ling-houses, shops, cellars, &c. of 'the yearly rent of ten pounds 'sterling, or upwards. Eight of 'these commissioners are biennially 'elected upon the first Tuesday of 'July, by the whole occupiers and 'possessors of dwelling-houses, &c. 'of the rent of five pounds sterling 'or upwards, being resident within 'the royalty of the borough. The 'other five commissioners are no-'minated by the thirteen in office 'previously to the biennial elec-'tion, from those eight chosen at 'the last general meeting; so that 'the new board of police consists 'of five of the old commissioners 'and eight new members, elected 'in terms of the act.

'The manner of conducting the 'election is admirable, and worthy

'of

Digitized by Google

'of imitation, wherever it is necessary to collect the voice of the people. Those qualified to vote, have only to send in to the court on the day of election, a signed list, containing the names of the eight gentlemen whom they wish to be commissioners for the ensuing two years. These lists are carefully compared, and those persons who have the greatest number of suffrages, are accordingly declared to be duly elected. There is neither noise, bustle, nor confusion, while the election is going on, and the whole business is conducted with the greatest propriety and decorum.

'The commissioners of police being thus appointed, they proceed to fulfil the duties of their office, which comprehend almost every thing relative to the economy of the town, without trenching on the rights or jurisdiction of the magistrates as a corporation, or on the rights and properties of individuals. As the objects of the institution are extensive, the funds required to accomplish the various improvements must be ample, and an assessment accordingly is levied from the occupiers of dwelling-houses, shops, cellars, and other buildings, not exceeding one shilling per pound of annual rent, excepting the houses of paupers and others, under twenty-five shillings yearly, which are exempted, and limiting the largest manufacturing house to the assessment corresponding to fifty pounds of annual rent, however much it may exceed that sum in the rent or value.

'In terms of the act, an annual statement of the accounts is made up, exhibited, and published, which contains a clear exposition "of all the monies received and "paid, by virtue, or in pursuance "of this act, and for what purposes "the same have been laid out, "paid, and expended." To this statement is generally prefixed, an explanatory preface, which illustrates the various items of the accounts, and also shews the necessity of the improvements already accomplished, or of those intended to be pursued.

'The utility of the board of police is fully evinced, by the extent and variety of the improvements which have been effected since its commencement. All the streets have been repaired, and foot-pavements have been added, and several have been entirely new paved. An abundant supply of water has been brought into the town, which before was extremely deficient, so much so, that the pipes scarcely furnished twenty gallons per minute, while now the supply exceeds a hundred. The number of the lamps has been greatly increased;* all nuisances have been removed; and the streets are regularly cleaned. These are advantages which highly conduce to the comfort and health of the inhabitants, and have been obtained, through the prudent management of the board, at an expence comparatively trifling. The money collected from the people, is neither wasted in extravagance, nor spent in dissipation, but is faithfully applied to the purposes for which it is intended, in the most judicious and economical manner.'

The following is the account given by Mr. Thom, of the present state of the woollen, and particularly of the stocking manufacture, which may be considered as the staple of Aberdeen.

* Formerly 108 only shewed "darkness visible," but now the town is illuminated by 700.

'The

'The stocking manufacture is now carried to considerable extent; and Messrs Hadden and Company, are by far the most deeply engaged in the worsted manufacture. They have more than twenty machines wrought by two steam engines; and, besides stockings, they make frocks, mitts, and all sorts of hosiery.

'The application of machinery to the woollen manufacture, is of recent date, having commenced in January 1790. Previously to that time, the carding and spinning of wool were performed by the hand; but the introduction of machinery has greatly facilitated these operations; and there is every prospect of the woollen trade becoming an important branch of manufacture in Aberdeen.

'Mr Charles Baird, silk-dyer, was the first who successfully introduced machinery in the manufacture of wool. In summer 1789 he went to England; and from Rochdale, brought home, at a considerable expence, two carding engines, and four spinning jennies, with the other necessary machines. That part of the machinery which required the power of water, was erected at Stoneywood; but the spinning jennies, broad and narrow looms, &c. were erected in Aberdeen. Wool was then, for the first time in Scotland, manufactured by machinery into *seys*, *serges*, *plaidens*, and other coarse cloths. About 600 pounds were manufactured weekly, for the space of six years, or until 1796, when the machinery was increased to twice the extent; and accordingly about 1200 pounds a week were produced.

'The preparation of wool by hand-cards was now laid aside; and the different manufactures in Aberdeen sent their wool to the mills to be carded and roved, and had their different spinning jennies, &c. fitted up in the city, for the purpose of completing the manufacture. The advantage of machinery was now pretty generally known, not only in Aberdeen, but in all the country round, to the distance of thirty miles; and the quantity of wool brought to the mills to be carded, &c. increased so much, that it became necessary to erect additional machinery. Two engines were therefore added to the original mill at Stoneywood, and a separate mill was erected at Buxburn; another in the parish of Fintray; one at Garlogie, parish of Skene; and another at Gordon's mills, parish of St Machar. In the year 1799, about 4600 pounds of wool were manufactured weekly by eighteen engines, which supplied the demand from the town and the surrounding district.

'The superiority of machinery over every other mode of manufacturing wool, was now so fully understood, that those manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Peterhead who had been in the practice of sending their wool to be carded and roved at Stoneywood, erected mills, in the year 1800, for their own accommodation, at Old Deer and Strichen; and so widely are they now extended in the north of Scotland, that mills have been set to work at Huntly, Turriff, Elgin, Forres, Inverness, in Cromarty, and in Caithness.

'So rapid has been the increase of this manufacture, that although not a single pound was prepared by machinery in the city of Aberdeen ten years ago, there are now upwards of 6000 pounds produced weekly, which are circulated through

Digitized by Google

'through the country for the purpose of making stockings, trowsers, jackets, &c. &c.'

For an account of the colleges, the charitable and religious institutions, of the state of trade and manufactures, &c. all which are given at considerable length, our limits now oblige us to refer to the work itself.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

LECTURES upon Portions of the Old Testament, intended to illustrate Jewish History and Scripture Characters. By George Hill, D. D. F. R. S. E, Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews. 8vo. 12s. 1812.

An Account of the Systems of Husbandry, adopted in the more improved districts of Scotland, with some observations on the improvements of which they are susceptible. By the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. 8vo. 18s. 1812.

Marian, a Novel, in three volumes 12mo. 15s. 1812.

Literary Intelligence.

THE illustrious La Place has lately been created a Count of the French Empire.

That true Greek, Thomas Taylor, has finished his translation of the entire works of Aristotle, viz. his Metaphysics; his treatise against the Dogmas of Xenophanes, Zeno, and Gorgias; his Mechanical Problems; his Fragment on Audibles; his Treatises on the World, addressed to Alexander the Great; and on the Virtues and Vices. Fifty copies only have been printed of the whole of this translation, which was undertaken and prosecuted with no other view than the dissemination of knowledge. The text is accompanied with copious Elucidations from the best Greek Commentators, viz. Alexander Aphrodisiensis, Syrianus, Ammonius Hermæas, Priscianus Olympiodorus, Simplicius, &c.

The same translator and philosopher is engaged in writing a Dissertation, in which the principal Dogmas of the Philosophy of Aristotle will be unfolded, and the ignorance of his Philosophy, which has prevailed since the destruction of the schools by Justinian, will be exposed; and "the fallacy," says Mr. Taylor, "of what has been called philosophy since the time of the Greeks fully detected."

We have received and read with great satisfaction the Report of the Society for the support of Gaelic Schools in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; the president of which is the Right Hon. the Earl of Moray; the treasurer, John Campbell, Esq.; the secretaries, Mr. Christopher Anderson; Mr. Robert Paul; and Mr. John Campbell, the Gaelic secretary. The sole object of this institution is to teach the inhabitants, of the Highlands and Islands, to read the Sacred Scriptures in their native tongue. The Report exhibits, among other details, the following facts:—The Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland comprehend not less than one hundred and sixty-two parishes. The Islands form thirty-one of these, and there are about one hundred and thirty-one on the Main Land, where the Gaelic language is either preached or generally spoken. The total population of these is at present estimated at nearly four hundred thousand, of which between ninety and one hundred thousand inhabit the Islands alone. Notwithstanding the various sources of depopulation, it now appears, that the inhabitants of these parts are, in fact, annually on the increase; nay, in the course of the last

Digitized by Google

last sixty years, (that is, since 1750,) the population of almost every Highland parish, and every Island, has been doubled:—

ON THE MAIN LAND:

Fearn, out of	1500	1300	are unable to read
Gairloch, ...	2945	2549	.....
Lochbroom,	4000	3300	.....

IN THE ISLANDS:

Kilmuir, Skye,	3056	2718	.....
Stornoway, Lewes,	4000	2800	.....
Harris, out of	3000	2900	.....
North Uist, out of	4000	3800	.....

Thus, out of 22,501—19,367 are incapable of reading either English or Gaelic. Of the seventy-eight inhabited islands above stated, a number are at this day still totally unprovided with the means of instruction. They have no resident clergyman—no missionary on the royal bounty—no catechist—nor a school of any description whatever! The only advantage which many of them enjoy, is a sermon four times in the course of a year, and others are visited only once in six months! The following is the state of the accounts for 1811:

	£	s.	d.
By Amount of Donations,	412	1	6
Do. Annual Subscriptions,	100	16	6
Do. Congregational Collections,	42	10	0
	£555	8	0

To Paid Angus M'Leod, Society's School-master, at Uii, Isle of Lewes, his expences in travelling - - -	2	2	0
Paid him Salary - -	12	10	0
Paid Nicol Nicolson, Society's School master, at Melivaig Gairloch, his expences,	2	2	0
Paid him Salary, ...	12	10	0
Paid John M'Leod, Society's Schoolmaster, at Badantarbet, Lochbroom, his Salary, ...	12	10	0
Paid John M'Steven, ...	17	3	0
Paid for Stationary, Books, and Printing, ...	64	18	0
Paid Advertising, Use of Rooms for Meetings, Postages, Carriages, and incidental Charges, &c.	17	15	4
Arrears due by Subscribers,	30	3	0
In the Bank, ...	383	14	8
	£555	8	0

Poetry.

Lines, written in the blank leaves of Miss Rachel A———'s copy of Gray's Poems.

(Inscribed to the Hon. Miss E... M...)

HAST thou seen the virgin lily,
Hast thou seen the budding rose,
Glist'ning in the dews of July?
Fairest flowrets summer blows.

"Often," echoes E.....'s bosom
"Decking Flora's fairy-field;"
Then thou 'st seen a sweeter blossom's
Meetest emblem, earth can yield.

Rachel is that blossom rarer,
Mild as spring, as summer gay;
Rachel is that flowret fairer,
Sweetly op'ning into day.

O may those blest maiden blushes
Virtue in her cheek retain!
May a doating mother's wishes
Never rise to heaven in vain!

Noble as her race renown'd,
May her patron guide and guard
See her gracious goodness crown'd,
Virtue's only wish'd reward.

When her fav'rites ripe perfections
All to admiration move,
May a Jacob's tried affections
Gain another Rachel's love.

J. M'D.

To

Digitized by Google

To Miss Eliza K.....

Soon shall the swift fleeting wing of eternity
Sweep us away like the blast of the sky,
When neither the finger of friendship nor enmity
Can point to the grave, where we mouldering lie.

Pleasure 's a phantom, a dream, a delusion;
O! trust me, Eliza, it smiles to betray;
Tho' sweet is its smile, 'tis a fleeting illusion,
Like the dew on the rosebud it melteth away.

O, mark yonder rainbow, it gloweth in heaven,
As if to encircle the world for ever;
O mark but the flash of the fiery leven,
They are gone like the foam-bell that danced on the river.

But yet there are ties, to the world endearing;
Then let us enjoy them, tho' swiftly they flee;
The glance of the husband, the fond parent cheering,
The sweet little cherub, that smiles on the knee.

The dew-sprinkled rosebud, how fair is its blossom,
But it drops if deprived of its sheltering bower;
Then, dearest Eliza, O come to my bosom,
There flourish, there bloom, like yon beauteous flower.

J. E. S.

To a Skeleton.

"O tell me what it is to die,
Thou ghastly tenant of the tomb?
Say, is thy spirit in the sky,
Or sunk in death's eternal gloom?

"I shudder now to look upon
That form that breath'd with love divine;
But yet, thou withered skeleton,
Soon must my body be like thine.

"Say, when thy spirit swiftly flew
Beyond the realms of life and death,
Was it not sweet thy friends to view,
To greet them with immortal breath?

"Freed from the load of earthly clay,
Say, didst thou bless each weeping eye?
And view where pass'd life's little day,
With glance of love, with angel-sigh?

"Ah! when that awful veil was riven,
That bounds the span of human sight,
That shades the glorious throne of heav'n
Encircled in eternal light..."

"Didst thou not tremble?" Hark that voice!
It spoke—to me it seem'd to speak—
'Twas wild as the unearthly tones
That on the dreams of midnight break.

"Mortal, away! nor seek to know
What heaven in mercy would conceal,
What God would hide from man below,
How canst thou ask me to reveal?

"But soon before that awful throne,
Thy soul in terror must appear;
Remember that thou art but dust,
And for thy awful doom prepare."

J. E. S.

Reflections.

As from her cliff, with rapid wings,
The soaring eagle cleaves the wind,
From foe unseen, the death-shot springs,
She falls, and leaves no trace behind.

The leaves that flourish fair and gay,
Soon fading, strew the woodland path;
Ah! emblem sad of man's decay,
How it reminds of mortal death.

The trees again their leaves renew,
And flourish fairer to the view;
Man shall no more to earth return,
No more his vital spark shall burn.
One dreadful stroke his root doth sever,
He falls at once, and falls for ever.
Short is his little span;
Ah, mark! a prey to winter's gale,
Adown the stream the sear leaves sail;
Such is the fate of man.

Thus down the stream of life he 's borne,
His heart by anguish rent and torn;
He sinks at distance from the shore,
But does he sink to rise no more?
No; he again will glorious rise,
And flourish in his native skies.

J. E. S.

Love

Digitized by Google

Love Pastoral.

By the Ettrick Shepherd.

What ails thee, Shepherd o' the glen?
What gars ye lie an' greet your lane?
Your lambs are bleetin' o'er the Ben,
Your ewes are to the moorland gane.

"O Allan, my poor heart is sair!
Soon death will steik my weary e'en!
A glance o' fire, shot thro' the air,
Has laid me panting on the green.

"It didna blight the opening bud,
Nor blast the May-flow'r on the lea;
It cam' nae frae yon wreathy cloud,
It cam' frae Mary's eagle ee."

"Poor shepherd! lack an' well-a-day!
Sair is your wound an' deep I ween:
Pray what marks has your bonny Meny,
That I may ken her on the green?"

"Gae seek the bowers o' nature through
For ilka thing that's sweet an' fair,
Frae ilka bird a feather pu'
That scorns the sea, or wings the air;

"The freshest virgin flower that blows,
The blossom frae the forest tree,
The gem beneath the deep that glows,
But aught like her ye'll never see.

"Gae wale the sleys o' silk sae wan,
An' curl't in mony a wily row,
Hing't round the bosom o' the swan,
An' think ye see my Meny's brow.

"There's ae wee bonny eastern star
That twinkles blue aboon the brae,
Gae watch yon mountain's brow afar,
An' steal that little gem away;

"Gae steep it in the silver rill,
That bells aboon the Saint Mary,
An' when the sun keeks o'er the hill,
Trow ye hae seen my Meny's ee.

"Her lip's the cherry on the bush,
Just droopin o'er the sunny wa';
Her cheek the dawnin's rosy blush,
Deep shadow'd on a wreath o' snaw.

"Her bonny breast, sae fair and dink,
Nae man may safely ponder on;
But ye may sigh, an' ye may think
Of rosebud on an ivory cone;

"Or cream-curd frae the silver cup,
Sae gelid an' sae round to see,
An' plantit on its yielding top
A red ripe little strawberry;

"But dinna trow that ye hae seen
What ee o' man maun never see;
Nor trow my Meny's lovely mein
The maiden's fairest gift may be.

"Sic as her form sae is her mind—
May heaven a' my thoughts forgive!
Could I, could ane o' human kind,
In that sweet bosom lie an' live!

"No I wad dream my soul away,
Nor feel the pang that made her sever,
I'd leave this tenement of clay,
An' dream that dream of bliss for ever."

Poor shepherd! lack an' well-a-day!
O but my heart is sair for thee!
But I will see thy lovely Meny
Afore the sun douk in the sea.

An' I will tell her of thy truth,
An' a' the waes o' maiden scorn;
An' I will say, the bloom o' youth
Is fading as the flower of morn.

I'll paint the joys o' early love
Sae fair, her maiden breast shall burn
Its soft, its silken bands to prove,
An' pine an' long for thy return.

Then, shepherd! rouse thy love-sick mind,
Not waste thy tears upon the rill;
Be confident, an' thou shalt find
Thy Meny's but a woman still.

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 3.

A Petition from the Greenock merchants, relative to the East India trade, was presented by Lord Melville.

The order of the day being read for going into a committee on the Distillery bill,

Lord LAUDERDALE said he disapproved of the principle of the measure, but should not vote against it, as with the present spirit of riot which had been allowed to spread so strangely, he contemplated a scarcity as the most alarming thing possible. He then censured ministers for not having called parliament together, or having upon their own responsibility stopped the distilleries, when a scarcity began to be apprehended.

Lord BATHURST contended, that no improper delay had taken place. As soon as the deficiency of the last crop was apparent from the increased price of corn, ministers gave notice to the parties concerned, of their intention to propose the present measure in parliament. It would have been unconstitutional to have acted in the way suggested by the noble lord.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Lord HOLLAND rose, to ask whether ministers had adopted any measure to suppress the disturbances in the county of Nottingham. They had risen to an alarming height already, and there was no telling to what extent they might spread. There, even within the last fortnight, were assuming a more mischievous and darker complexion.

LIVERPOOL begged the House to believe that the subject had already attracted the most anxious attention of ministers. It was, however, obvious from the nature of the case, that it was burthened with very considerable difficulties; but measures had been already adopted, which had produced beneficial effects, and farther measures were in contemplation, to which it would be probably necessary to call the attention of parliament.

Lord LAUDERDALE attributed all the mischiefs that had taken place in the manufacturing districts to the fluctuating councils of his Majesty's ministers, which at one period raised wages to an unprecedented height, and then threw the manufacturers totally out of employment.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Lord LIVERPOOL moved the order of the day for proposing the thanks of the House to Lord Wellington; when he pursued the course of argument, and indulged in the like theme of applause adopted in the Commons by Mr Perceval. After the thanks of their Lordships were voted to Lord Wellington, the same motion was made to the Generals, to the officers of artillery and engineers, and to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the English and Portuguese army under Lord Wellington. In the sequel, he paid the tribute of praise to the late General M'Kinnon, and expressed a hope that a monument would be erected to his memory.

Monday, Feb. 17.

In the case of Lady Essex and Mary Kerr against the trustees and legatees under the will of the late Duke of Roxburgh, Mr Adam and Mr Maconochie were heard on the part of the appellant, and Sir Samuel Romilly on the part of the respondent;

Digitized by Google

ent; after which the Lord Chancellor affirmed the judgment pronounced by the Court of Session.

Lord HOLLAND asked, if it would be improper to lay before the House the papers regarding the late negociation with America? It was a subject of importance, and he trusted they would be laid upon the table.

Marquis WELLESLY said that he had no instructions to answer any questions of the kind; but if the Noble Lord would give notice of a motion, he should then be prepared to meet it. After a few more words between these noble persons, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Lord LIVERPOOL brought down a message from the Regent, stating, that in consideration of the great service of Lord Wellington in Spain and Portugal, his Royal Highness created him Earl of Wellington; and requesting the House to concur in the grant of a further annuity of L. 2000 a year, to enable his Lordship to support his dignity.

Thursday, Feb. 20.

The order of the day being read, to consider the Regent's message recommending that a pension of L. 2000 per annum should be settled on the Earl of Wellington;

Lord LIVERPOOL rose to move the readiness of the House to acquiesce in the terms of the message. This tribute of gratitude he contended was well earned by the Noble general, whose merits were well appreciated in the Peninsula. After the last campaign in Portugal had been most gloriously terminated, the Regent of that kingdom conferred upon Lord Wellington the highest honour which was in his power, together with an annual pension of 20,000 ducats; but of this grant his Lordship did not think proper to avail himself, on account of the great sacrifices which that country had made in support of the war. And when, by the unanimous voice of the Cortez he was elected Captain-General of all Spain, he took a similar view of the sacrifices which that gallant nation had made in the same cause; and while he accepted the honourable title and situation, he declined the pay attached to it.—The Noble Lord had now for the last three years held a charge in which hardly any British subject had been before placed. He had done it too at great expences to himself: and on the mere honest portion of a private gentleman. He (Lord L.) could therefore say, that the reward which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been pleased to recommend to be granted by Parliament, would be found not less due to him for his great military services, than for defraying his own expences while thus distinguishingly serving his country and her allies; therefore not less a debt of honour due from an admiring nation, than as a debt of justice.

Earl GROSVENOR fully coincided with the Noble Lord, that Lord Wellington's abilities and character richly deserved whatever the House could bestow upon him:—at the same time he would not have it understood, that he advocated the policy of the war in the Peninsula. The proposed reward he thought insufficient; he thought that 50 or L. 100,000 should be granted in addition; or, at all events, not less than L. 6000 a-year,—because, in such instances, he dreaded that trifling sums with large honours were only given for the purpose of forming the *nucleus* of a future aristocracy, which would be entirely dependent on the crown.

The question was then put and agreed to.

Friday, Feb. 21.

The decision of the Court of Session, in that part of the Roxburgh cause, Wanchope *v.* Ladies Essex and Mary Kerr, was affirmed.

Monday, Feb. 24.

In the case of Ranken *v.* Campbell, Sir S. Romilly and Mr Plomer were heard on the part of the appellant, and Mr Adam and Mr Maconochie on behalf of the respondent. In the sequel, the Lord Chancellor affirmed the judgment of the Court of Session.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The judgment of the Court of Session on the Roxburgh cause, Lady Essex Kerr *versus* Sir J. Innes Kerr, was confirmed, and the feu and descent branches postponed.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

A short debate occurred, and the second reading of the Nottingham frame-breaking bill, which was opposed by Lords Byron, Holland, Lauderdale, Grosvenor, Grenville, and Grey, on the ground chiefly that it added unnecessarily to the already severe penal code of the country. This bill was defended by Lords Liverpool, Eldon,

Digitized by Google

don, and Harrowby; and, on a division, the second reading was carried by a considerable majority.

Friday, Feb. 28.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in a very long speech, stated his opinion of the impolicy of the orders in Council; stated their bad effects on the trade and manufactures of this country, and adduced all the arguments which have been so often urged on this important question. His Lordship earnestly recommended the resumption of our ancient policy; and concluded by moving, "that a select committee be appointed to consider the state of our trade, and the effects of the orders in Council."

Earl BATHURST replied; and maintained that the orders in Council were necessary for preserving our maritime rights; and that, if it had not been for them, our trade would have been much worse than it is.—His Lordship said, that if the Noble Lords on the opposite side wished to know particularly the authors of this unjust system, as they called it, he would have the honour of giving them that intelligence. It was first adopted when Lord Grenville was at the head of the treasury, when Earl Grey was secretary for foreign affairs, and when the Marquis of Lansdowne was Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*(Hear hear.)*

Lord GRENVILLE replied, that a great alteration in circumstances had taken place since the orders of Council had originated. The whole of the continent of Europe was now in the possession of Bonaparte, and we were probably on the eve of war with America.

The House divided. For the motion 84; proxies 37—Against it 66; proxies 69—Majority 64.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 3.

Lord MORPETH rose to submit to the attention of the House, a motion for a committee to take into consideration the present state of Ireland. A country whose importance to this in every respect was not necessary for him to elucidate, but the growing discontents of which were written in characters so broad and attractive to the public eye as to render any detail of them unnecessary on his part. The most prominent feature of those discontents was the recent disputes between the Government of Ireland and the confidential leaders of its Catholic population. A dispute in which he sincerely regretted to see the Government of that country engaged, inasmuch as their opposition seemed also to be directed not only against the general sense of the bulk of the population, but that of the great landed interest of Ireland, Protestant as well as Catholic. His Lordship strongly insisted on the necessity of an immediate removal of the various disabilities under which the Roman Catholics of Ireland still laboured, and concluded by moving for a committee to take into consideration the present state of that country.

Sir J. NICHOLS opposed the motion. It did not appear, he said, that any pledge had been given by the Catholics, for withdrawing their priesthood from foreign influence, or any security offered for the maintenance of the protestant church as by law established.

Mr CANNING advocated the claims of the Catholics, but condemned their attempt to assemble by delegation in the teeth of the Convention Act. He thought that the concessions to be made to them should come as a boon from the throne, and that the annual discussion that had ensued upon their petitions to Parliament rather tended to injure than to benefit their cause. He should, therefore, vote against going into the proposed committee.

Colonel Hutchison, Lord G. Grenville, Mr Herbert, and Sir A. Pigot supported the motion; Mr Peele opposed it.

Mr W. POLE entered into a long and elaborate defence of the conduct of the government of Ireland towards the Catholics, in every part of which, he contended, they had been justified by the law and by the facts.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Tierney, and Mr Wynne, having briefly spoke in support of the motion, the debate was, at three o'clock in the morning, adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The debate upon Lord Morpeth's motion respecting Ireland, being resumed, it was supported by Sir J. Newport, Mr Wynne, Mr Parnell, Mr Whitbread, Mr Ponsonby, Mr Grattan, Mr Tierney, Mr Elliot, and Sir J. Warrender; and opposed by Mr C. Adam, Mr W. Fitzgerald, Sir J. Sebright, Mr M. Sutton, Lord Castlereagh, Mr Ryder, the Attorney-general, Mr Perceval, and Mr Croker.

Lord

Digitized by Google

Lord Melville then spoke in reply, and a division having taken place, the motion was negatived by 229 to 135.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

Mr Wallace moved to revive the committee on East India affairs, substituting the names of Mr Howorth and Mr Lushington, for those of Lord Melville and Sir J. Anstruther.

Mr Creevey objected to the motion. The committee had sat five sessions and had produced nothing but reports unintelligible. He wished the business to be taken up in a committee of the whole House, that the public might be fully aware of the state of the East India Company's affairs, previous to any renewal of their charter. He contended that they had not fulfilled their agreement with the public, and the trade ought to be thrown open; assigning, however, the territorial revenue for another term of years to the company. The returns for the property tax were less in 1811 by L. 1,100,000 than in 1810, which proved, that a great decline had taken place in the general trade of the country. He had then in his hands a document from the town of Liverpool, from which it appeared, that so great had been the accumulation of distress, that in the first week of last month, relief had been given to 8000 poor persons; in the second to 11,000; in the third week to 13,000; in the last to 15,000. To shew the advantage of a free trade to the East Indies, the Hon. Member then referred to the first years of the Protectorate, in which period the trade was open, and flourished; and to the example of America, which derived the most beneficial results from a free trade.

General Gascoyne said, that the merchants at Liverpool and all the principal outports, expected that the trade to and from India would be on a new footing, and he trusted that, until they had a fair hearing, no agreement should be made between ministers and the company relative to the renewal of the charter.

After a long discussion, in which Sir S. Romilly, Mr Whitbread, &c. &c. took a part, the motion was agreed to without a division, and a select committee of 21 members was appointed.

Monday, Feb. 10.

THANKS TO LORD WELLINGTON.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose with peculiar satisfaction on the present occasion, and he was doubtful whether the skill or the valour of the troops were most conspicuous in the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. The French had made several additions to the fortifications, but all gave way to the talents and courage of those engaged in this important enterprise.—Mr Perceval, in a strain of powerful eulogy, examined the progress of the siege, and contrasted the promptitude with which this achievement was executed with the slower advances made by the enemy, when the place was besieged under the direction of Massena; and concluded with moving a vote of thanks to Lord Viscount Wellington, for the skill and decision, and the consummate valour with which he had effected the reduction of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the short interval of eleven days.

General Tarleton said, he was the oldest officer in the House, and, from his experience, he perfectly concurred with the high compliments that had been paid to the distinguished Nobleman commanding in chief in the Peninsula. He said English valour had become proverbial, and that discovering, as he did, that the fairest laurels we had acquired, flourished on the ramparts of Ciudad Rodrigo, he should most cordially join in the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

On the same side followed Mr Charles Adam, Sir Henry Montgomerie, and Mr Arbuthnot; after which, the motion was put, and carried by acclamation.

Motions were then successively made of thanks to General Graham, General Craufurd, and the other General Officers; also to the Officers of the British and Portuguese troops generally; also to the Officers of the engineers and artillery; and to the non-commissioned Officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese army.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an address to the Prince Regent, for the erection of a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, to General Mackinnon; which was agreed to.

CIVIL LIST EXPENDITURE.

Mr Eden took a review of the expenditure of the civil list revenue, among which he pointed out L. 133,000 for repairs and furniture for Windsor Castle, in four years, and L. 44,000 for the same in Kensington palace; also L. 21,000 and other charges for building a palace at Constantinople. He moved for a select committee to enquire into the expenditure of the civil list.

Mr

Digitized by Google

Mr ARBUTHNOT, late ambassador at Constantinople, entered into a minute and satisfactory explanation of the whole of his expenditure on that embassy, and proved clearly, that with his utmost economy, he had expended all his private fortune, in addition to his salary. He also stated, that the expedition sent by the late administration, under Admiral Duckworth, to intimidate the Turks into submission, would have completely succeeded, had not the wind prevented it from getting up to the Turkish capital, whence the French ambassador Sebastiani had orders to depart.

After some conversation, a committee was appointed; but it was determined by 82 to 27, that they should not have the power of sending for persons and papers to be examined; on which account Mr Eden and Mr Tierney (members) declared they would not attend, as without these powers the labour must be useless.

Thursday, February 13.

AMERICA.

Mr WHITBREAD rose to make his promised motion. All parties seemed to agree in deprecating a war with America; and yet that event, it must be admitted, was but too probable. The Governments both of Great Britain and America had, from the beginning, professed uniformly a conciliatory disposition. Unfortunately, however, with all those professions of friendship on both sides, the breach had widened day by day. From all the authentic information we could derive, from the President's speech, and other proceedings in America, war seemed inevitable if we continued to persevere in the same system which we had now pursued for five years. The case between us and America was now placed before the eyes of the world, excepting the two houses of Parliament in this country.—Congress had the whole merits of the case,—the people of France had them,—any one who merely read the newspapers had them; but the British Parliament had them not. In reading those papers, he saw great reason for blaming the conduct of those who conducted the correspondence, on the part of this country, with America; but he should then make no specific charges against any person, because the House was at present presumed ignorant of the contents of the papers, and, as he learned, was to be kept in that ignorance. The Honourable Member then went into a long review of the negociations between this country and America, and concluded by moving, "that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, for copies of the correspondence between our Government and the American, through the medium of the respective Ministers, with the documents referred to in the correspondence, from the 1st of January 1810, up to the latest period."

Mr STEPHEN contended that there never was a more unfounded position, than that Great Britain had been unjust towards America, or wanting in a spirit of conciliation: on the contrary, nothing but the utmost aversion to a quarrel with America could have enabled this country to have borne so much. So far from having done any thing to provoke a rupture with America, the strongest, most persevering, and almost even humiliating means, had been employed to avoid it. He saw no good that could result from a premature agitation in that House of the differences between the two countries; but, on the contrary, was satisfied that it might be attended with a great deal of inconvenience and mischief.

Mr CURWEN said, that he felt the greatest satisfaction in the prospect, that with whatever pertinacity the commencers of this system of hostility towards America had persevered in it, they would not be long enough in their places to carry it much farther. (*Hear! hear!* from Mr Perceval.) He said this not from any personal dislike of the Right Honourable Gentleman, but purely from a conviction that his measures would be ruinous to the country. He concluded by expressing his strong conviction of the danger and impolicy of a war with America, and his wishes that, by timely precaution, it might still be averted.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into a long defence of the Orders in Council, and vindicated the conduct of Government in relation to the negociations with America. In reply to what had fallen from Mr Curwen with respect to the hope entertained by him that his Majesty's present Ministers were not likely long to continue in office, he observed, that whatever golden dreams might be indulged on this subject, he must say, that as far as he knew any thing about the matter, he rather imagined that the Honourable Gentleman would find, that his consolatory prospects would not open upon him quite so pleasantly as he had imagined. (*Hear! hear!*) But if the system which the Honourable Gentleman

Digitized by Google

Gentleman so strongly recommended were to be a system dictated to the Government of this country to pursue, then, indeed, he should feel happy to quit his present situation, and not to form a part of any administration which should pursue a course so hostile, as he conceived, to the true interests of the country.

Mr HERBERT said, that, if we went to war with America, that country would be able to supply France with sailors sufficient to man her ships of war; and that was a circumstance which he could not contemplate without dread.

Mr BARING said, that the feelings of the country seemed favourable to a war with America. Previous to the commencement of the former war, a similar feeling prevailed. It even went to a war of extermination; and all persons knew how that war terminated. And he prayed to God that the war into which Ministers were now about to plunge the country might not prove so to us. The House ought now to consider that America was become greatly improved in revenue and strength; and he denied that she had ever given just grounds of complaint. The question now was, not in what manner the Orders in Council originated, but whether there was or was not such a repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as ought to oblige us to give up our Orders in Council with respect to America?

After a long debate the House divided—For the motion, 23—Against it, 136.

Friday, February 14.

Mr RYDER called the attention of the House to the subject of the riots in Nottinghamshire. He had the satisfaction of being able to state that within the last seven days they had almost entirely subsided, but it would, nevertheless, be proper to take measures to prevent their renewal. The origin of the disturbances he conceived to be, the great increase of frames that had taken place a few years ago, in consequence of the extensive speculations in trade to South America, the falling off in which had thrown many families out of employment. After enlarging upon the proceedings of the rioters from the 14th of November, and the measures taken by Government upon application from the magistrates, he stated that the best remedy that had been suggested, was to make frame-breaking a capital offence, and to re-establish in the town and county of Nottingham the old common law custom of keeping watch and ward. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill accordingly. Upon a division of the House, the motion was carried by 49 to 11. Mr Ryder then brought in a bill, which was read a first time.

Monday, February 17.

The order of the day for the second reading of the frame-breakers punishment bill being read, a long discussion took place, in which Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Arthur Pigot, Mr Whitbread, Mr C. Wynne, Capt. Herbert, and others, opposed the measure chiefly upon the ground that it added to the list of capital offences, without any proof, that the existing law was inadequate to its object; the fact being that not one of the frame-breakers had yet been brought to trial.

Messrs Ryder, Bathurst, Hall, Herbert (of Kerry), and others, contended, that the extent to which the excesses had been carried rendered strong measures necessary, and that the terror of capital punishment would, in all probability, break up the conspiracy among the rioters.

The House then divided—For the second reading, 34—Against it, 17.

Tuesday, February 18.

LORD WELLINGTON.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought down the following message from the Prince Regent:—

"GEORGE P. R.

"The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, having taken into his royal consideration the eminent and signal services performed by General Lord Viscount Wellington, in the course of a long series of distinguished exploits in the campaigns in Spain and Portugal; and being desirous to mark the sense he entertains of services so honourable to the British arms, and so eminently beneficial to the interests of the nation, has conferred in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, upon General Lord Viscount Wellington, and the heirs male of his body the rank and dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of Earl of Wellington.

"The Prince Regent, further desirous of granting to the Earl of Wellington a new annuity of L.2000, in addition to the annuity already granted by Parliament, and subject

subject to the same limitations imposed in that grant, recommends to the House of Commons to enable his Royal Highness, in the name and behalf of his Majesty, to grant and settle such annuity, and to make such further provision as aforesaid as may be thought most effectual for the benefit of General the Earl of Wellington and his family.

"G. P. R."

It was repeatedly cheered in the Commons by the Speaker, and, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday.

Thursday, February 20.

The Nottingham frame-breaking bill was read a third time, and passed.

On the second reading of the local militia bill, Lord A. Hamilton opposed the bill. Mr Whitbread said, this measure went to make a radical alteration in the system on which the local militia had been established. The original object was to train up all the male population. This would not be the case now. He would therefore oppose the innovation. Mr Ryder said, there was a provision in the bill by which commandants might be allowed to ask the men to extend their services to the army. This certainly was a deviation from the original bill; but it would be attended with many advantages, particularly in increasing the strength of the country; and it would cause a saving in the recruiting service to the amount of L.100,000. For this reason he thought the clause ought to form a part of the bill. Mr N. Calvert expressed his approbation of the bill as it now stood, for its clearness. It was then read a second time.

Friday, February 21.

Mr Perceval moved the order of the day, for the House going into a Committee on the Prince Regent's message; which being complied with, the Honourable Gentleman said, he was convinced little would be necessary for him to say to induce the House to agree to the resolution he was about to propose. He was persuaded, whatever opinion might exist, there or elsewhere, on the subject of the war in the Peninsula, the only question would be, whether the person who had been selected to conduct the affairs of the war had discharged that duty with zeal and ability? The merits of Lord Wellington had been frequently discussed, and allowed in the House. The Prince Regent had acknowledged them by the honour he had been graciously pleased to confer upon him; but on the present occasion, the House and the country did not stand alone; the merits of the noble and gallant General had been acknowledged by our allies, and he had no doubt but the Committee would most readily agree to the recommendation contained in his Royal Highness's message. The Right Honourable Gentleman then entered more at length into the services performed by Lord Wellington, and concluded by moving a resolution for granting to Lord Wellington the sum of L.2000 per annum towards the support of the dignity the Prince Regent had been graciously pleased to confer upon him.

Sir Francis Burdett said, of what were the merits of Lord Wellington he did not think either himself or the House competent judges, not being clearly in possession of what he had done; but according to his opinion, no person, with so large a force as Lord Wellington had under his command, had ever done less—*(Hear! hear!)* Gentlemen might call "Hear," but he had a right to state his opinion: he understood Lord Wellington had 54,000 English and 30,000 Portuguese, making together 84,000 troops of the line, besides other Portuguese troops, militia, &c. making a force altogether of 150,000 men under his command—and, with such a force, he saw no reason why we should so much exult at the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, which all military men considered as perfectly indefensible, and which must always fall to the preponderating force. If, therefore, the people of England were to pay such a price whenever an exploit like this was performed, they would have redoubled reason for wishing the contest in Spain at an end. The Honourable Baronet then entered into a review of the progress of the war in the Peninsula, and contended we had no ground to expect a successful issue to the contest. There was, however, another and a stronger reason than this for his refusing his assent to this vote, and that was the distressed state of the people of England. At a time when our poor were driven by distress and hunger to despair, he could not consent to a sixpence being unnecessarily taken from the pockets of the people; there were other funds from which they might be taken; and till those funds were exhausted, and sinecures and reversions done away, he could not agree to a proposition like the present.—*(Loud disapprobation.)*

After

Digitized by Google

After some further discussion, the question was put, and carried with only one dissenting voice, that of Sir F. Burdett.

Mr PERCEVAL, after paying a tribute to the merit and courage of Gen. Craufurd, who fell at the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, moved, that an humble address should be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that a monument should be erected to his memory. Agreed to.

NAVY AND ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr YORKE (in a Committee of Supply of the whole House) proposed the navy estimates for the present year. It gave him satisfaction to state, that the sum required would be less than that voted last year by near 500,000l.; and nearly 600,000l. if the sum of 80,000l. to defray what was not strictly a naval article (he meant the breakwater in Plymouth Sound), was deducted from the estimates. He further stated, that the ordinary and extraordinary debt of the navy was reduced between 8 and 900,000l. and that the purchase of stores would not be so large as last year. The ordinary would require 81,018l. less; the extraordinaries 331,489l.; and on the transport service there would be a saving of 56,000l. He also proposed that the establishment of chaplains (of whom there was at present only 39) should be filled up with a salary of 215l. a-year; and, where they chose to act as schoolmasters, they would be entitled to Queen Anne's donation of 20l. a-year, which, with the allowance from the young gentlemen, would increase their annual income to 260l. He should also propose that, after they had been at sea ten years, they should be entitled to retire on a pension of 5s. per day, for life, or till they obtained promotion in the Church to the amount of 400l. per annum. He did not recollect that he had any thing farther to submit to the Committee, but should conclude with moving, that there be granted to his Majesty the sum of 1,038,514l. for defraying the contingent expences of the Admiralty and other boards for the year.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Lord PALMERSTON rose to move the army estimates for the ensuing year. He stated that, on a general view of the estimates, it would be seen, that, with an increase of 1952 men, the whole increase in the charge was 500,000l. It might be satisfactory for the House to know, that the regular recruiting service had furnished 11,494 men; the volunteering from the militia 11,679 and the foreign corps 4755. The casualities of the army amounted to 21,000 men so that the increase of British recruits exceeded the casualities by more than 2000. It was pleasing also to observe, that, notwithstanding all our battles and sieges, the ravages, disease, and the sword, the casualities had fallen short of the former years. The increased expence was in a great measure owing to the establishment of a school master in every regiment; the remounting several dismounted cavalry; an increase in the waggon train; miscellaneous services &c. But several diminutions had taken place in other departments.

Monday, Feb. 24.

On the bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply on the estimates, Lord Folkestone objected to the great number of foreign troops in the British service, particularly to the enlistment of prisoners of war, and to officers having commands in this country. Lord Palmerston defended the increase of these troops as rendered necessary by the increasing power of the enemy. The prisoners enlisted were not Frenchmen, but Germans who preferred our service to that of the enemy; and no foreign general had any command here, except over a depot of his own countrymen. After some further conversation on this subject, the report was brought up without a division.

On the question being put on the vote of 62,159l. 13s. 6d. for widows pensions, Mr Bankes objected to the grant of the office of paymaster of these pensions, to Colonel M'Mahon, the Prince of Wales's Secretary, and moved, that 2790l. a-year, the amount of the salary, be deducted from the grant. He prefaced his motion by causing the report of the commissioners of public accounts in 1783, on sinecure offices, to be read. In this report, the office is stated to be a perfect sinecure, of no utility whatever, and that the office of deputy was little better, the whole business being done by a clerk in the War Office at a salary of 100l. a-year. Mr Perceval contended, that, as Parliament had not carried the resolutions of 1783 into effect as laws, they seemed to have waved his opinion therein expressed. At any rate he was not to carry the resolutions into effect himself. He thought there was more danger to the country from decisions against sinecures than from the

Digitized by Google

tures themselves. The appointment was condemned by Mr Wilberforce, Mr M'Donald, Mr Whitbread, and others. It was supported by Mr Montague, Mr Morris, Mr Fitzgerald, &c. Lord Cochrane thought that Parliament was more to blame than either the Prince or the Minister; as they ought to have followed up their own resolutions. He would, therefore, vote, neither for nor against the motion, and left the House. On a division, the number for Mr Bankes's amendment was 115; against it 112;—majority against the place, 3.

Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Mr Brougham again brought forward the subject of the Admiralty droits, and went over all his former arguments. His motion to inquire into the application of these droits, was, after discussion, negatived without a division.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Mr Shelton, clerk of the arraigns for the city of London, presented at the bar a copy of the conviction of Benjamin Walsh, Esq. at the Old Bailey Sessions for felony; and Mr Goldburn presented a copy of a letter from the Lord Chief Baron relative to his case, and also a copy of the Prince Regent's free pardon: all of which documents were ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Sir Thomas Turton took a review of the situation of affairs since the present men came into office. He adverted, in the first place, to the atrocious bombardment of Copenhagen, and took a review of the campaigns in Spain, which in the main were disastrous, and in which the British received no real co-operation from the inhabitants. He reprobated the Walcheren expedition, nor could he restrain his sensations when he saw the very man who planned that unfortunate expedition (Lord Castlereagh) again seated on the Treasury Bench; and yet the House had even gone so far as to express their approbation of the management of that affair. The Hon. Baronet then returned to a review of the affairs of Spain, and contended that it was impolitic to persist in maintaining a contest so expensive and so ruinous, without even a probability of success. The proceedings of the Spanish Government, he contended, had always been languid; they had never been hurry in the cause; and, was it too much to ask, to go into inquiry, not whether we should abandon the Spanish people, but how we could best assist them? It was not with the Government of Spain, but with the great mass of the Spanish people we were and ought to be allied. We were to continue voting 12,000,000l. annually, for supporting a war, the termination of which it was impossible to foresee. He had heard of revolutions and changes in Sicily; he rejoiced at it; no change in that country could be for the worse. The transactions between this country and America he could characterize by no other name than that of a neutral war. The system of blockade adopted by France towards this country, which had called for those measures on our part, which had caused so much dissatisfaction in America, was founded on a precedent of our own, adopted soon after the revolution in this country, when we, in conjunction with the Dutch, instituted a blockade of the French ports, on the grounds of the overgrown power of Louis XIV.; this measure, however, produced the Berlin and Milan decrees; and these decrees our orders in Council; and in this state were things in 1810, when, both powers being tired, and convinced they were wrong, a repeal of the French decrees was about taking place, when our Ministers, instead of immediately embracing this measure, which would immediately have opened the markets of the Continent to our distressed manufacturers, refused to credit Bonaparte's assertions that he had withdrawn his decrees, and insisted on persevering in their ruinous system. He next adverted to the state of Ireland, which alone was sufficient to induce the House to go into an inquiry. There were many points to be considered besides Catholic Emancipation; and against such inquiry, was it any answer to say, that a dangerous assembly had met in Dublin: and that to listen to the complaints of Ireland, would be to countenance such a meeting. He next adverted to the enormous expence we were subject to by keeping up the present system of protracted warfare. One out of five of the male population of the country was employed in carrying on the war, and our resources were every year diminishing. The surplus of the Consolidated Fund was less this year by two millions than it was last year; and every effort we were making exceeded our means. He wished to know on what ground could our personal hostility to Bonaparte be made a cause for eternal war; and

Digitized by Google

and why that should be any obstacle to our making a peace with him. The personal character of Sovereigns never constituted an objection to making peace with them. It was nothing but a false pride that made the Government keep up the war. He wished to know where was the boasted prosperity of the country to be found? Not among our aristocracy, who were forced to abandon their once hospitable mansions, and take shelter in some watering place; it was not among our merchants, who were now resting on their oars, and living on their capitals; nor was it our manufacturers. He concluded with moving, "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the state of the nation."

Mr TIGHE coincided in opinion with the worthy Baronet; our country was in a most ruinous and perilous state, while the resources of the enemy were unimpaired. The present unnatural system of public affairs might have been upheld by Mr Pitt, who was a Colossus; but nothing could be effectually done by his puny successors.

Mr WHITBREAD, in alluding to the Catholic question, and the understanding that it would be treated not as a Cabinet question, but be placed on the same footing as the slave trade was, said, that it was well known, that the most powerful, the most eloquent minister this country ever had, exerted his eloquence and his persuasions as an individual, for several years, to carry this question, but without effect; nor was it till it became a Cabinet question, that the slave trade was carried. Mr W. continued, would it have no effect in the Peninsula that the brother of the brave Captain who had commanded with so much glory and so much success, had retired from the Ministry, and was replaced by a noble Lord, who, when before in office, had been proverbially unfortunate? *(Hear, hear!)* Would the Catholics of Ireland forget the Noble Lord's conduct at the Union, who was now again going into the Cabinet, at the commencement of a new æra, when the Catholics, who had indeed indulged in golden dreams, had awoke to heart-rending disappointment.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in opposing the motion, denied that, by coming into power, he had compromised his principles with regard to Catholic Emancipation. "My reason then, for inclining to this side of the House rather than to the other is, that my sentiments more nearly accord with those of my friends round me, because the wish of gentlemen opposite is immediate and unregulated emancipation, to which it is impossible I should accede. If a government of united integrity and ability should have been formed, I should have been one of the last to discountenance it, and one of the first to offer it my weak support and assistance."

Mr TIERNEY thought the principle of the last speaker was to advocate the Catholic cause, or be against it, as he saw occasion.

Mr PERCEVAL said, his noble friend was charged with a remarkable convenience of principle for consenting to give the assistance of his talents to the administration. And, from whom did this charge proceed? From those persons in the party of the Noble Lords, who, in his opinion, had shown as much convenience, as much application, at least of principle to times and circumstances, as any other statesman that ever lived. Upon the Catholic question, did not they show such a disposition to temporize, that, until it was forced upon them, it may be concluded they never would have brought it on? and then, when it was forced upon them, what did they do? Instead of recommending the adoption of their vital question, they stole a little something in the mutiny bill. But, the introduction of that little something was resisted, and strange to tell, these men of consistency—these unchanging and unchangeable men, gave up even that little something. He would, for himself, candidly avow, that he did not think it expedient to grant the Catholics their claims, nor did he see, in the future, any contingency of political events that ever could make it expedient. As to the charge that he had abandoned the question as a Cabinet measure, he certainly thought that the difference on this head ought not to exclude any man of talents from his assistance in the councils of the Prince Regent.

Mr CANNING was sorry to say, that the new administration, if it could be called so, was formed on a basis which shut for ever the door on the Catholics. He always wished that the measure of Catholic emancipation should be taken up by Government; and to shew his disapprobation of the principles upon which Government was acting, he was compelled to vote for the motion before the House. On the war of the Peninsula, his opinions remained unchanged, but he feared that administration in losing the Noble Marquis (Wellesley) had lost the stimulus of those successes which had graced the last two years. On a division, there appeared, against the motion, 209; for it, 136; majority, 73.

HISTORICAL

Digitized by Google

Historical Affairs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN the name of Almighty God, author of nature, we, the Representatives of the good city of Carthagena, of the Indies, assembled in full Junta; and assisted by all the Tribunals of this city, in order to enter upon the enjoyment of our just and unalienable rights, devolved upon us in the course of events, with which it has pleased Divine Providence to mark the downfall of the Spanish monarchy, and the erection of a new dynasty on the throne of the Bourbons—deem it proper, before the exercise of those rights, bestowed by an allwise Creator upon the whole of the human race, to exhibit to the view of an impartial world, the accumulation of causes which impel us to this solemn declaration, and will justify the resolution so necessary, upon the point of separating us for ever from the Spanish monarchy.

Turning with horror from the contemplation of the 300 years of vexations, miseries, and calamities, heaped upon our unhappy country, by the conquerors and mandatories of Spain, whose history cannot fail to astonish posterity at the duration of our sufferance; and passing in silence over the consequences of that unhappy period for America, we shall confine ourselves solely to the events, which, similar to this province, have taken place since the epoch of the Spanish revolution.

At its perusal, the most decided partizan of Spain shall not refrain from avowing, that in proportion as our conduct has been liberal and disinterested towards to the governors of the Peninsula, theirs with regard to us, has been unjust, tyrannical, and oppressive.

From the irruption of the French into Spain, the entrance of Ferdinand VII. into the territories of France, and the subsequent renunciation by that Monarch and family of the throne of their ancestors, in favour of the Emperor Napoleon, the bonds that united the King to his people were burst asunder. They were instantaneously in possession of their sovereignty, and authorised to frame for themselves a form of government the most conducive to their accommodation.

[The Declaration proceeds to a detail of the tyrannical and unfair conduct of the Regency and the Cortes, successively, towards the Spanish colonies, and thus concludes:—]

Impelled by these justifiable reasons, which are but a faint outline of our sufferings, and by those of policy and nature, which so imperiously called upon us for this separation, we, the Representatives of the good people of the Province of Carthagena of the Indies, with their full consent and approbation, and convinced of the integrity of our intention, and the favour of an impartial world, solemnly DECLARE, in the face of the universe, that the Province of *Carthagena of the Indies, is from this day*, A FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT STATE. That it is disenthralled from all submission, vassalage, and obedience, and absolved from every bond from whatever nature that formerly attached it to the throne of Spain. That, as such, absolute, free, and independent, it may do whatever any other free and independent nation can. And for the better securing

an

Digitized by Google

and effecting this our Declaration, we pledge our lives and properties—swearing to spill the last drop of our blood in support of this so sacred and solemn a Declaration.

Done in the place of the Government of Carthagena of the Indies, on the 11th day of November 1811, and the first of our independence.

(Here follows the signatures.)

SICILY.

Dispatches received from Lord W. Bentinck, at Palermo, announce the abdication of the throne by the King of Sicily, in favour of the hereditary Prince, whom he has also appointed Vicar-General. Lord W. Bentinck is invested with the chief command of the Sicilian army, and General Macfarlane is appointed second in command. Every thing, it is said, has been arranged to the complete satisfaction of the British ambassador. The exiled princes have been recalled; and the Queen has retired altogether from the Court, and gone to reside at a private villa in the country. The abdication of the King, and appointment of the Prince, was published in the following—

ROYAL LETTER.

Ferdinand by the grace of God, King of the Two Sicilies, Jerusalem, &c. Infante of Spain, Duke of Parma, Placentia, Castro, &c. Grand Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, &c.

My most esteemed son, Francis, hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies, &c.

Being oblige!, through bodily indisposition, and from the advice of the physicians, to breathe the air of the country, to withdraw myself from all serious application, I should esteem myself culpable before God, if I did not make such provision for the government of the kingdom, in these most difficult times, that affairs of the greatest importance should be promptly dispatched, and the public weal suffer no detriment through my infirmities. Wishing, therefore, to disburthen myself of the weight of government, as long as it shall not please God to restore me to a state of health suitable for conducting it, I cannot more properly entrust it to any other than to you, my beloved son, as well because you are my legitimate successor, as on account of the experience which I have had of your high rectitude and capacity; and by these presents, with my free will and consent, I constitute and appoint you Vicar-General in this my kingdom of Sicily, in the same way as you have been already twice Vicar-General in my other kingdom of Naples; and I yield and transfer to you with the ample title of Alter Ego, the exercise of all the rights, prerogatives, pre-eminencies, and powers, which could be exercised by myself; and that this my determination may be known to all, and obeyed by all, I order that this my letter, signed by myself, and sealed with the Royal seal, be preserved in the archives of the kingdom, and that you direct a copy of it to be sent to all Councillors and Secretaries of State for their information, and that they may communicate the same to all persons interested. Given in Palermo, this 16th day of January, 1812.

FERDINAND,
THOMAZ DE SOMA.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRINCE REGENT.

It was generally reported, that on the removal of the restrictions, imposed on the Prince Regent by a bill of last session of Parliament, which took place on the 18th of last month, a new administration would have been formed, consisting of those persons to whose opinions and principles his Royal Highness had, during the course of his political life, professed an attachment. On the 13th of February, however, the Prince, in a letter to the Duke of York, intimated his resolution to retain in office the persons who had conducted the government of the country during his restricted Regency; at the same time expressing his wish that some of his early friends might strengthen his hands by a junction with those in power; and requesting the Duke of York to communicate with Lords Grey and Grenville on the subject. This letter drew forth an answer from the two noble lords above mentioned, which, together with that of the Prince, are quoted below. The only alteration which has taken place in the Cabinet is the resignation of the Marquis Wellesley, and the appointment of Lord Castlereagh in his room

LETTER

Digitized by Google

LETTER OF THE PRINCE REGENT.

"*My Dearest Brother,*

"As the Restrictions on the Exercise of the Royal Authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate to you those sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an early period of the session, by my earnest desire that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

"I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by Parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the Executive Government.

"My sense of duty to our Royal Father solely decided that choice, and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the august person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons for whose judgement and honourable principles I entertain the highest respect.

"In various instances, as you well know, where the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I have waved my personal gratification, in order that his Majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to his crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted te despair of our royal Father's recovery.

"A new era is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted Regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of any of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire; the national faith has been preserved inviolate towards our allies; and if character is strength applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will show to the nations of the Continent how much they may still achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula I shall be most anxious to avoid every measure which can lead my allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question, and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honourably distinguished themselves in support of it. *I have no predilection to indulge, no resentments to gratify, no objects to obtain* BUT SUCH AS ARE COMMON TO THE WHOLE EMPIRE. If such is the leading principle of my conduct, and I can appeal to the past as evidence of what the future will be, I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of Parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation.

"Having made this communication of my sentiments, in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands and constitute a part of my government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain was ever engaged.

"You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

"I am always, &c.

"GEORGE, P. R.

"Carletonhouse, Feb. 13, 1812.

"P.S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr Perceval."

REPLY OF LORDS GREY AND GRENVILLE.

"*February* 15, 1812.

SIR,

"We beg leave most humbly to express to your Royal Highness our dutiful acknowledgments for the gracious and condescending manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us the letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future administration of the public affairs; and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission to address to your Royal Highness in this form what has occurred to

Digitized by Google

to us in consequence of that communication. The Prince Regent, after expressing to your Royal Highness in that letter his sentiments on various public matters, has, in the concluding paragraph, condescended to intimate his wish that some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed, would strengthen his Royal Highness's hands, and constitute a part of his government; and his Royal Highness is pleased to add, that with such support, aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain has ever been engaged. On the other parts of his Royal Highness's letter we do not presume to offer any observations; but in the concluding paragraph, in so far as we may venture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which it expresses, we owe it, in obedience and duty to his Royal Highness, to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure his Royal Highness, that no sacrifices, except those of honour and duty, could appear to us too great to be made, for the purpose of healing the divisions of our country, and uniting both its government and its people. All personal exclusion we entirely disclaim; we rest on public measures; and it is on this ground alone that we must express, without reserve, the impossibility of our uniting with the present government. Our differences of opinion are too many and too important to admit of such an union. His Royal Highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember that we have twice already acted on this impression; in 1809, on the proposition then made to us under his Majesty's authority; and last year, when his Royal Highness was pleased to require our advice respecting the formation of a new government. The reasons which we then humbly submitted to him are strengthened by the increasing dangers of the times; nor has there down to this moment, appeared even any approximation towards such an agreement of opinion on the public interests, as can alone form a basis for the honourable union of parties previously opposed to each other. Into the detail of those differences we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the leading features of the present policy of the empire; but his Royal Highness has been pleased to advert to the deliberations of Parliament on the affairs of Ireland; a subject above all others important in itself, and connected with the most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the sentiments which his Majesty's ministers have, on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain opinions directly opposite: we are firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of that country—and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of his Majesty's subjects still labour on account of their religious opinions. To recommend to Parliament this repeal, is the first advice which it would be our duty to offer to his Royal Highness, could we, even for the shortest time, make ourselves responsible for any further delay in the prospect of a measure, without which we could entertain no hope of rendering ourselves useful to his Royal Highness, or to the country. We have only further to beg your Royal Highness to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the expression of our humble duty, and the sincere and respectful assurance of our earnest wishes for whatever may best promote the ease, honour, and advantage of his Royal Highness's government, and the success of his endeavours for the public welfare.

"We have the honour to be, &c.

"GREY.

"GRENVILLE."

"To his Royal Highness the Duke of York."

IRELAND.

On the 19th February, John Keegan, the schoolmaster, with four others, who were apprehended in January, (see page 72 of this volume) were brought before a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and, upon becoming bound to prosecute James Fisher and Michael Glynn, when found, they were all discharged.

On the 21st, John Magee, Esq. proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, was found guilty of a libel, at the prosecution of the police magistrates of Dublin. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty, but without a malicious intention;" but the Court refused to take the verdict, and they retired a second time, about ten minutes, and then brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

Scottish

Scottish Chronicle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

SHOP BREAKING AND THEFT.

ON the 13th of March, came on before this Court, the trial of Thomas Brown and Alexander Thomson, accused of theft and housebreaking, and Ann Gray, accused of reset of theft. The indictment accuses the pannels of two several acts of theft, in breaking into a house, building by Samuel Richard, in Eldin-street, Roxburgh Park, and stealing therefrom some wrights tools, on 22d or 23d of January last; and also of breaking into the shop of John Strachan, grocer, Nicholson-street, on the 25th or 26th of January, and stealing therefrom some copper money, and various articles of grocery goods.

After the indictment was read over to the pannels, the Solicitor-General moved that the diet should be continued as to Alexander Thomson and Ann Gray, till the 23d curt. They were, in consequence, recommitted to prison.—Thomas Brown pleaded *guilty*. A jury was then chosen, and the pannel adhered to his plea, which he signed in presence of the Court and Jury.

The Solicitor-General said, he lamented very much that the crimes, of which the p el admitted he was guilty, had of late b but too frequently committed by y ; men of his age. This, he could not h remarking, arose chiefly from the ne- g ice of parents and masters, who did n fficiently exert their authority in p ly taking care of young people, w , in many instances, would prevent t mission of such crimes as those for which the unfortunate prisoner now stood at the bar of that Court. He was induced, however, in this case, from the candid manner in which this unhappy young man had confessed his guilt from the time of his commitment; from his previous good character, and other alleviating circumstances, to restrict the libel to an arbitrary punishment.

Mr Tawse, Counsel for the pannel, read a very ample certificate of his character for diligence, attention, sobriety, and honesty as an apprentice, from his master, and, also a certificate of his age, which was only 15 years.

The Lord Justice Clerk very shortly addressed the Jury, who were immediately inclosed, and the Court continued sitting. After being sometime inclosed, they returned a verdict, unanimously finding the pannel *guilty*, but recommending him to the mercy of the Court, on account of his youth, and previous good character.

The Judges, who were all present except Lord Woodhouselee, severally delivered their opinions on the verdict. All their Lordships deeply lamented that crimes such as those of which the pannel had been found guilty had become so frequent among young men of the pannel's age and description; that the great cause of crimes was the inattention of parents and masters in not guarding properly the morals of the young under their care; and that much responsibility attached to them for the neglect of this important duty. The previous good character of the prisoner had been of much advantage to him; and, it was only to be lamented, he had not persevered

Digitized by Google

severed in she paths of virtue. By the lenient interference of the public prosecutor, the Court were delivered from the painful necessity of inflicting a capital punishment; but, although the Jury had recommended the pannel to mercy, on account of his youth and good character, yet they were bound by their duty to tell the public, particularly the young, that youth was no excuse for crimes; and that those who transgress the law, in instances such as the present, will meet with the punishment due to their guilt. The Lord Justice Clerk, after a suitable admonition to the pannel, pronounced sentence, ordaining him to be transported beyond seas, for seven years, under the certification of suffering death, if he return before the expiry of that period.

Counsel for the Crown, the Solicitor-General and Henry Home Drummond, Esq; Agent, Mr Hugh Warrender, W.S. ---For the pannel, John Tawse and John Christison, Esqrs; Agent, Mr A. Moneypenny, W. S.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

On the 13th of March came on the trial of Morrison Kilgour and John Scott, accused of the murder of Ann Halliday, residing in Whisky-row, Cowgate, by striking her on the head with a stick or sticks, a pair of iron tongs, or an iron poker, in consequence of which she died after languishing for some time.

The prisoners pleaded *not guilty*, and the particulars of their case, were very neatly and concisely stated by Mr A. Wood, their junior Counsel. Mr Alexander Gillespie and Mr John Bark, surgeons, who attended the deceased, gave an account of the nature of her wounds, and the state of her person, from the 22d of December till her death on the 10th of January. She had two wounds on the fore part and one on the back part of her head, which was swelled nearly double the ordinary size. There was a discharge of matter from one of the wounds, all of which were in a very unhealthy state, owing to the erysipilas extending all over the head. The wound appeared to have been inflicted by a blunt weapon.---Her head was opened after she died; but both these gentlemen thought her death was occasioned chiefly by the erysipilas, the swelling in the head, and a bad habit of body, and not by the wounds, which were small; that the wounds might be the occasion of bringing on the erysipilas; and were of opinion that the wounds might be the remote, but not the proximate cause of her death.---They also declared, that if she drank spirits it would be fatal to her.---They both thought her capable of emitting a declaration. She was about 28 years of age, and a stout woman.

Her declaration being identified, was read.

The first person called to prove the murder was rejected on account of not being properly designed.

Mary Anne Mackay, lately residing with Bell Murray, in Whisky Row, said, that she knew the late Mrs Halliday, and that she was there on a Sunday night in December; that the prisoners were there, and had half a mutchkin of whisky; that they wanted more spirits, but Mrs Halliday refused, as she wanted to go with Mrs Shortread to the Abbey; that three girls were present, Waterston, Linton, and Macpherson, and they had got more drink than they should have got; that the pannels were in a room, but came out of it into the lobby, wishing to get out of the house; but Mrs Shortread secured the door, to prevent their getting out; that Shortread and Linton put out the lights, and a scuffle ensued in the lobby, when she saw the two prisoners strike Mrs Halliday repeatedly with the half of the kitchen tongs, which had been in two pieces before that time; that there was a good fire in the kitchen, which partly lighted the lobby---that one of the men followed the witness into the kitchen, and knocked her down, by striking her on the head with half of the tongs, and she was left lying weltering in her blood---afterwards she was carried to the Royal Infirmary. ---One of the girls, Waterston, who was with child, had one half of the tongs in her hand, and is not sure if she had not another piece in her own hand,---the servant told her so, as she was the worse of liquor at the time; that she was in Mrs Halliday's till she died, but was not her immediate attendant; that she knows Mrs Halliday got spirits during the time the surgeons were attending her; that before this Mrs Halliday had a quarrel with a painter, who struck her on the breast and hurt her much. On the evening the scuffle happened, Mrs Halliday was rather the worse of liquor.

The Solicitor-General said he would call no more witnesses. It appeared, that this unfortunate affair had taken place in one of those low, vile places, that are most improperly

Digitized by Google

improperly allowed licences to retail spirits, from which the most unhappy consequences arise to the public. An immediate check ought to be applied to this practice, otherwise it was impossible to answer for the consequences, especially in a large metropolis, such as Edinburgh.

Mr J. A. Murray said a few words for the pannels; after which, the Lord Justice-Clerk desired the Jury to retire, and make out their verdict, during which the Court continued sitting. In about half an hour the Jury returned their verdict, unanimously finding the libel "Not proven." After a very sensible admonition as to their future conduct in life, from the Lord Justice Clerk, the pannels were dismissed from the bar.

Counsel for the Crown, the Solicitor-General and William Horne, Esq.; agent, Mr Warrender. For the pannels, John A. Murray and Alexander Wood, Esquires; agent, Mr Riddel, W. S.

While the Jury were inclosed, the clerk of Court read an act of adjournal, proceeding on a complaint at the instance of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, against persons improperly practising medicine, by which the public are imposed on, and, by the ignorance of these pretended practitioners, even lives have been lost. By this act such persons may now be prosecuted by the Society, either before the sheriffs of counties or magistrates of burghs, for their assuming this profession, without being duly qualified.

March 16, came on before this Court the trial of G. Bartholomew, accused of embezzling and abstracting from the porter-store, kept at the Timberbush, Leith, by Mr James Whale, for Felix Calvert and Company, brewers, London, seven hogsheads of porter, for his own profit. The pannel pleaded "Guilty," and, a Jury being chosen, signed a confession of his guilt before the Court and Jury; on which the Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to four months imprisonment in Leith gaol.

: trial of John Skelton, for robbery
on . 31st of December and 1st January,
on : streets of Edinburgh, will be found
in ceding part of this Number.]

SPRING CIRCUITS.

The following are the appointments for the ensuing Spring Circuits:—

South—The Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Hermand.

Jedburgh,..... Wednesday,..... April 15.
Dumfries,..... Monday,..... April 20.
Ayr, ... Saturday,..... April 25.

North—Lord Armadale and Lord Gillies.

Inverness,..... Friday,..... April 10.
Aberdeen,..... Friday,..... April 17.
Perth, ... Wednesday,..... April 22.

West—Lord Meadowbank & Lord Woodhouselee.

Stirling,..... Saturday,..... April 18.
Inveraray,..... Thursday, ... April 23.
Glasgow,..... Monday,..... April 27.

COURT OF SESSION.

SECOND DIVISION.

Salmon Fishings.

On Saturday, the 7th of March, was decided the long depending cause between the Duke of Athol, and the other Upper Heritors on the Tay, and the Honourable William Ramsay Maule and the other Proprietors of fishings situated in that river.

The question at issue regarded the legality of the fixed machinery for catching salmon, lately invented, and now in general use upon the lower parts of the Tay, and commonly known by the name of *stake nets*. Upon this subject the Court formerly heard Counsel at great length, both *viva voce* and in writing; and their Lordships, after delivering their opinions very fully, found, by a great majority, that the stake nets are illegal, as falling within the prohibitions created by the acts of Parliament, and that the Lower Heritors are liable in damages and expences, of which a condescendence and account were allowed to be given in. The Court also granted an interdict against the continuance of that mode of fishing, but superseded extract for a limited time; by which means, the Lower Heritors will have an opportunity of bringing the judgment under review, either by a reclaiming petition, or an appeal. This judgment, it will be observed, only applies to such fishings as are locally situated in the

Digitized by Google

the river Tay, and not to such as can be said to be *sea fishings:* but with regard to the precise line where the river ends, and the sea begins, the Court were considerably divided in opinion; although it was ultimately settled that this matter must depend upon the title-deeds of the parties, —it being incumbent on such heritors as allege their fishings to be in the sea, to establish the fact by proper evidence.

Cessio Bonorum.

Schiniman *v.* His Creditors.

This is a case of great general importance to the inhabitants of Scotland.

The question was, "Whether an individual, convicted of gross and culpable extravagance, one who, for a number of years, lived in a manner totally unsuitable to his rank and station in life, and without the slightest prospect of being able to discharge the debts he was contracting, is entitled to the benefit of the *cessio?*"

The Creditors opposed the *cessio*, on the ground that a man, who has, by a vein of extravagance, without having met with any losses, or been reduced to indigence by innocent misfortunes, is not entitled to the benefit of it. On the other hand, the Petitioner contended, that mere extravagance of living, with his family, in the degree alluded to by his creditors, and especially in similar circumstances to those in which he was placed, never had been in any one instance considered as a bar to the granting of a *cessio;* and that, if he should now be refused the benefit of that process, it would have the effect of introducing a rule into the process of *cessio* widely different from what has been acted upon in all former practices of the Court of Session.

The Court (22d June 1811) "refused to the pursuer the benefit of the process of *cessio bonorum, in hoc statu.*"

The pursuer gave in a petition to the Court against this judgment; and,

The Court (16th November 1811) "adhered to their former judgment."

Some of the Judges expressed an opinion that it appeared to be a new kind of morality to say, that a man is justifiable for running into every sort of extravagance, provided he make his wife and children sharers in that extravagance.

TEIND COURT.

Augmentation in Barley *where* Bear *is the Grain cultivated.*

In a process of augmentation of the stipend of Kincardine O'Neil, in Aberdeenshire, a question arose, which interests landholders and clergy in various districts. The Court awarded a victual stipend, partly in barley, convertible always at the fiar prices under a late act of Parliament. The heritors put in a reclaiming petition, complaining of this modification, upon the footing that, in Aberdeenshire, barley is not usually cultivated, and that in this particular parish none is ever raised. In the answers for the minister, it was contended that, however material that fact might have been prior to the late statute, converting all future victual stipends into money, yet that now it was of no moment, as the grain could not be exacted *in kind*, and that the term "barley" was merely used as descriptive of the highest rate of conversion, as the same might be obtained from the fiars of the next adjacent county where barley fiars were struck. And it was further contended, that the Court, in awarding a barley augmentation, had given a less quantity of augmentation victual than they would have done, had they awarded grain of inferior quality.

The Court, on the 4th February, unanimously refused the heritors' petition, upon this special ground, that the augmentation had been at first allowed to go out, without any objection to the modification of barley, and that it was not fair to the minister, when he was now foreclosed from asking a greater *quantum*, to attempt to reduce the value of his stipend by a complaint, at so late a period, against the *quality*. But their Lordships refused to lay down any general rule on the subject, apparently inclining to think that it is proper to regulate augmentations by the descriptions of grain which are usually produced in the several parishes to which the stipends apply, and that it is the business of heritors to lay the requisite information before the Court at the time the interlocutor of modification is pronounced.

Counsel for the Heritors—H. Lumsden, Esq.; agent, Masterton Ure, W. S.

Counsel for the Minister—James Gordon, Esq.; agent, Mr Alexander Youngson.

APPOINT-

Digitized by Google

APPOINTMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. The Prince Regent has created General Lord Viscount Wellington an Earl of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl of Wellington.

— Lieutenant-General Thomas Graham, Lieutenant-General Rowland Hill, and Major-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Knight, created Knights of the Bath.

21. Major-General Charles Wale, to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of Martinique.

— Major-General the Honourable Robert Meade, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

— Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Napier, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Virgin Islands.

— Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Davey, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales.

March 4. Robert Viscount Castlereagh, appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State.

7. The Marquis of Hertford, appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

— Earl Cholmondeley, appointed Lord Steward of the household.

— The Marquis of Winchester, appointed Groom of the Stole to his Majesty.

— Lord Gillies appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary, in room of Lord Craig, resigned.

— John Simeon, Esq. one of the Masters of Chancery; Count Munster, and Colonel Robert Taylor, to be Commissioners for the protection, &c. of his Majesty's property.

— Colonel Jasper Grant, of the 41st foot, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Carlisle, vice Major-General Este, deceased.

— The Right Honourable Henry Wellesley to be one of the Knights Companions of the Bath.

10. The Earl of Yarmouth, to be Vice-chamberlain of the Household.

To be Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber,—

Most Noble the Marquis of Head
fr the Right Honourable Lord Vis
c Melbourne, the Right Honour
a Lord Heathfield, the Right Honour
a Lord James Murray, the Right Hon
o [illegible]e Lord Viscount Petersham.

[illegible]t Groom and Master of the Robes,—
[illegible]sau, Esq.

Grooms of the Bedchamber,—General Charles Leigh, General E. Stephens, General T. Sloughter Stanwix, Honourable Henry Stanhope, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Craddock, Lieutenant-General William Keppel, Colonel Wilson Bradyll.

Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry,—Colonel Benjamin Bloomfield.

Equerries,—Major-General Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Congreve, Major-General Bayley of the Coldstream guards, Honourable Frederick Howard of the 10th light dragoons, Colonel Vivian of the 7th dragoons.

March 14.—To be Pages of Honour to his Majesty, Frederick William Turner, Esq. Charles George James Arbuthnot, Esq. Frederick William Culling Smith, Esq. and John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, Esq.

March 13.—The Right Honourable General Charles Earl of Harrington, to be Governor, Captain, and Constable of Windsor Castle, in room of James Earl of Cardigan, deceased.

Carleton House, March 17.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has appointed John Macmahon, Esq. to be Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Private Secretary to his Royal Highness.

Whitehall, March 17.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to order a writ to be issued, for summoning the Right Honourable Hugh Percy (commonly called Earl Percy) up to the House of Peers, by the stile and title of Baron Percy.

War-Office, Feb. 25, 1812.
Brevet.

Colonel Sir Thomas Saumarez to be Major-General in the army.

The under-mentioned officers, (aides-du camp to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent) to be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Adam, of the 21st foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Vivian, of the 7th light dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Torrens, of the 3d foot guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Bloomfield, of the Royal artillery.

The Prince Regent has appointed the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry to be Lord Lieutenant of Mid-Lothian, in room of the late Duke:—and his Grace has appointed Andrew Wauchope, Esq. of Niddrie, to be Vice Lieutenant, and John Wauchope of Edmonston, and William Rae

Digitized by Google

Rae of St. Catharine's, Esqrs. to be Deputy Lieutenants.

On the 12th of February, the Town Council of Edinburgh elected James Simpson and John Wood, Esqrs. Advocates, to be two of the City Assessors, in room of George Douglas and John Patison, Esqrs.

Mr Robert Mitchell is elected Deacon of the Fleshers, Edinburgh, in room of Mr Andrew Wilson, whose election was set aside by a decision of the Court of Session.

The Magistrates of Glasgow have elected the Rev. Mr. William Muir to be minister of St. George's Church there, in room of Dr William Porteous, deceased.

On the 19th March, came on, at Perth, the election of a member of Parliament for Perthshire, in room of Lord James Murray, resigned. The candidates were James Drummond, Esq. of Strathallan, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, K.B. The former was chosen by a majority of 18.

The Directors of the East India Company have appointed Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. to be Governor of Bombay, in room of the late Jonathan Duncan, Esq.—Lieutenant General the Hon. John Abercromby is appointed Commander-in-Chief, and second in Council at Madras, in room of Sir Samuel Anchmuty, resigned.—Major-General Thomas Hislop succeeds Lieutenant-General Abercromby as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

Royal Bank of Scotland.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Governor.

Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow, Deputy Governor.

Ordinary Directors.—Alexander Duncan, James Bruce, Robert Scott Moncrieff, John Campbell, R. G., William Macdonald, William Ramsay, James Dundas, Charles Selkirg, Hugh Warrender.

Extraordinary Directors.—James Hopkirk, David Ramsay, Lord Advocate, James Ferrier, Robert Allan, Henry Erskine, Peter Free, Alexander Bonar, Wm. Creech, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

British Linen Company.

Right Hon. William Earl of Northesk, Governor.

Sir James Montgomery, Bart. Deputy Governor.

Directors.—James Gilchrist, Esq. writer to the signet, John Hunter, Esq. writer to the signet, Sir William Fettes, of Comely Bank, Bart, David Cathcart, Esq. Advocate, Adam Maitland, Esq. of Dundrennan.

Public Dispensary, Edinburgh.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, President.

Vice Presidents.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Lauderdale, the Honourable Henry Erskine, Adam Rolland, Esq. the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, the Right Honourable William Dundas, the Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

Managers.—Reverend Dr Simpson, Alexander Campbell, Esq. James Neilson, Esq. William Mowbray, Esq. Lord Bannatyne, Alexander Laing, Esq. William Trotter, Esq. William Calder, Esq. Bailie Waugh, John Peat, Esq. James Kettle, Esq. David Ramsay, Esq. Hugh Warrender, Esq. Captain N. Lowis, Dr Monro, senior, Dr J. Barclay, Andrew Wood, Esq. Dr James Anderson, Dr Rutherford. One vacant.

Committee for Promoting Vaccine Inoculation.—Lord Craig, Dr Nathaniel Spens, the Reverend Dr Ritchie, Dr Andrew Inglis, John Wauchope, Esq.

Physicians Attending in Rotation.—Dr Andrew Duncan, senior, Dr Charles Stuart, Dr James Home, Dr John Yule, Dr James Buchan, Dr Andrew Duncan, junior, Dr. A. Monro, junior, Dr A. Wylie, Dr J. H. Davidson.

Surgeons Attending in Rotation.—Mess. William Farquharson, John Walker, George Kellie, John Abercromby, John Wishart, Robert Allan, James Keith, David Hay.

Surgeons for Vaccine Inoculation.—Dr Farquharson, Mr Alexander Gillespie, Mr James Bryce, Mr John Abercromby.

William Inglis, Esq. W. S. Secretary.

George Kinnear, Esq. banker, Treasurer.

Mr William Moffat, Apothecary.

Edinburgh Fiars—Crop 1811.

Best Wheat, - -	L. 2	7	6
Second ditto, - - -	2	5	0
Best Barley, - - -	1	16	0
Second ditto, - - -	1	13	0
Third ditto, - - -	1	8	0
Best Oats, - - - -	1	3	0
Second ditto, - - -	0	19	6
Best Oatmeal, - -	1	4	0
Peas and Beans, - -	1	6	0

BIRTHS,

Digitized by Google

BIRTHS.

November 25. At Messina, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, a son.

February 9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Lawson of Cairnmuir, a son.

— At Ayton, Berwickshire, Mrs Fordyce of Ayton, a son.

11. At Winchester, Lady Mary Long, a daughter.

— At the Manse of Riccarton, Mrs Moody, a son.

— Lady Ellenborough, a daughter.

12. At Gloucester-place, London, the Right Honourable Lady Sarah Maria Murray, a daughter.

— Mrs Gordon of Milrig, a son.

13. Mrs Williamson, Viewfield, Nairnshire, a son.

19. Mrs Speid, St John-street, a daughter.

— At Cockpen spinning-mill, the wife of Walter Baillie, flaxdresser, a son and two daughters, who are all doing well.

20. The lady of Captain Thomas Folliott Baugh, royal navy, a daughter.

21. Mrs Maxwell, Queen-street, Glasgow, a son.

— At Bennington-park, the lady of Charles Montgomery Campbell, Esq. a son.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Fergusson of Isleyoukan, a daughter.

— At London, the lady of William Gordon, Esq. M. P. a son.

25. At London, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, a daughter.

— At Bolton, the Honourable Mrs Stewart, a son.

— At Exeter, the lady of Major Macgregor, 88th regiment, a daughter.

26. Mrs William Mackenzie, Northumberland-street-west, a son.

29. At Grangehall, Mrs Macleod of Dalvey, a son.

March 1. At Kilmaurs Manse, Mrs Roxburgh, a son.

2. At Kilmaurs, the wife of John Dinning, miller, three sons, who, along with the mother, are all doing well.

— At London, the Right Honourable Lady Frances Wedderburn Webster, a daughter.

— At London, the lady of the Right Honourable Earl Grey, of her seventh son and twelfth child.

— At London, the lady of Archibald Campbell, Esq. a daughter.

— The Countess of Cork, a son.

3. At Inverie, Mrs Skene of Rubislaw, a son.

4. Mrs Douglas of Ednam-house, a son.

5. Mrs Tod, Castle-street, a daughter.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Branden, a son.

Lately, the Honourable Lady Rumbold, a son and heir.

— At London, the lady of Sir Robert Graham, Baronet, a daughter.

— At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mrs Lyell, wife of Major Lyell of Kineff, a son.

— The lady of Sir George Leith, Baronet, a son.

— The wife of John Tatham, a day labourer in Kirkland, adjoining Kendal, was delivered of two boys and a girl; the latter is since dead, but the former, with the mother, are likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

May 25, 1811. Evelyn Philip Medows, Esq. of Conholt, Hants, to Miss Harriet Norrie of London.

Feb. 3, 1812. At Edinburgh, Mr James Rennie, minister of the Gospel, to Miss Elizabeth Loutit, daughter of Mr George Loutit, teacher, Edinburgh.

4. At Scanlisdale, Isle of Islay, Charles Macalister Shannon, Esq. Captain, Argyllshire militia, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the late Captain John Campbell, Islay.

— At St Andrews, Mr William Mudie, bookseller, Arbroath, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Cowan, St Andrews.

8. Lord Berwick, to Miss Sophia Dubochet.

10. At Holm, the Reverend Henry Curror, minister of Carsphairn, to Mrs Moffat, widow of the late Mr Moffat of Muirbrock.

— At Saltcoats, John Watson, Esq. of Burnhouse, to Miss Isabella Buchanan, youngest daughter of Mr John Buchanan, vintner, Troon.

— At Mauldslie-castle, Thomas Gordon, Esq. of Harperfield, to Miss Nisbet.

— The Earl of Ilchester, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Right Honourable Lord George Murray.

11. At Salisbury-place, Mr James Inverarity, merchant, Leith, to Miss Helen Maclagan, daughter of the late John Maclagan, Esq. of Castlehill, Carse of Gowrie.

13. At London, R. G. Macdonald of Clanronald, Esq. to Lady C. Edgecumbe, second daughter of Earl Mount Edgecumbe.

17. At Edinburgh, John Macredie, Esq. eldest son of William Macredie of Percestion, Esq. Ayrshire, to Mary Rachell Morrison,

Digitized by Google

rieson, eldest daughter of the late Major David Morrieson of the Honourable East India Company's service.

18. At Paisley, Mr Duncan Kennedy, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Anne, eldest daughter of the late Hew Snodgrass, Esq. writer there.

— At London, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Aroch, Ross-shire, to Miss Geddes Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the late George Mackenzie, Esq. of the same place.

— At Hull, Mr Thomson Bisset, merchant in Leith, to Miss Young, daughter to Dr Young, of that place.

20. At Leith, Mr James Tullis, merchant, St Andrews, to Miss Helen Thoms, eldest daughter of the late Mr David Thoms, merchant there.

24. At Hingefield, Mr John Robertson, timber merchant, Port Dundas, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr Robert Purdon, Hingefield.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Gillies, agent of the British White Herring Fishery, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Nicholson, Portobello.

— At Peterhead, Mr John Panton, Knockymill, to Miss Agnes Murray, daughter of Patrick Murray, Esq. of Ardiffrie.

25. At Putney, Edward Whitmore, Esq. banker, of Lombard-street, London, to Frances, eldest daughter of John Pooley Kensington, Esq. of Limegrove.

26. At Ardersier, Niel Currie, Esq. surgeon, 78th regiment, to Caroline, daughter of James Macpherson, Esq. of Ardersier.

27. At Aberdeen, Mr David Chalmers, printer in Aberdeen, to Miss Ann Campbell, eldest daughter of Gray Campbell, Esq. collector of Excise.

March 2. At Dumfries, Mr Edward Dawson, writer there, to Miss Edgar Neilson, eldest daughter of Robert Neilson, Esq. of Captaintown, merchant in Dumfries.

3. At Inverness, William Macbean, Esq. merchant in London, to Miss Janet, third daughter of Alexander Fraser, Esq. merchant there.

Lately, John Macalister, Esq. in the Company's civil service at Penang, and collector at Malacca, to Miss Mary Macharg.

DEATHS.

May 7. 1811. At Purneah, in Bengal, Thomas Chisholme Scott, Register of Purneah, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Scott of Coldhouse.

July 7. On board the ship Ann, on his way to Batavia, Mr Robert Dickson, surgeon, third son of Archibald Dickson of Housebyers, Esq.

Aug. 31. At Benares, the lady of William Loch, Esq. of the East India Company's civil service.

Dec. 2. On board the Caermarthen Indiaman, on his passage from Bombay, Captain Alexander Glas, of the 5th regiment, native infantry, Bombay army, son to Provost Glas of Stirling.

11. At Jamaica, Assistant Staff Surgeon, James Robertson, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and formerly Surgeon of the Naval Hospital at Barbadoes.

19. At Messina, Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, Deputy Adjutant General in Sicily, second son of the late Sir Philip Ainslie.

26. In Portugal, Mr George Anderson, Ensign in the 26th regiment of foot, and son of the late Mr John Anderson, merchant in Leith.

Jan. 11. 1812. At Fort Augustus, Colonel George Brodie, late Lieutenant-Governor of that fort.

17. At Kilileegh, Ireland, aged 31, Mr James Bellmour, a native of Glasgow, and for several years manager of a company of Comedians in the west of Scotland, and north of Ireland.

20. At Kilkenny, in the 74th year of his age, the Right Rev. Dr James Lanigan, Titular Bishop of Ossory, who governed that diocese for upwards of twenty years.

21. At Harries, Kenneth Campbell, Esq. of Stroud, a gentleman of the most amiable disposition, and agreeable manners, of uniform probity through life, and exemplary purity of morals; a sincere Christian, void of offence towards God and man.

30. At Hawick, Mrs Janet Dickson, wife of Captain Irwin, Royal Navy.

— At Kirkcaldy, Agnes Swinton, wife of Mr Alexander Elder, merchant there.

— At Lisbon, Mr Thomas Arthur, late of Glasgow.

21. At Leith, aged 21, Mr Peter Scott, eldest son of Mr William Scott, brewer, Leith.

Feb. 1. At Leith, George Johnston, of Overtown, eldest son of the late Robert Johnston, farmer at Nisbetfield, Fifeshire.

2. At Aberdeen, Jonathan Craigie, Esq. of Linton.

3. At Ayr, Mr John Mitchell, late officer of Excise, aged 80 years.

4. At

Digitized by Google

4. At Rosneath, Donald Campbell, Esq. of Peaton, in the 90th year of his age.

5. At Perth, Phineas, infant son of the Rev. William Thomson.

6. At Glasgow, James Craufurd, aged nineteen, only son of Mr Adam Craufurd, grocer, Gallowgate.

7. At Ormiston, Mrs Elizabeth Wight, spouse of Mr David Wight.

— At Blackhill, Mrs Elizabeth King, relict of Mr Ninian M'Gilp.

— At Prince's Street, Miss Eliza Stark.

8. At Glasgow, Janet, eldest daughter of the late Mr Daniel Macarthur, of the Grammar School.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Chieslie, son of the late Rev. Mr Chieslie, minister of Corstorphine.

9. Mr John Cowan, of Powdrakes, late feuer in Edinburgh.

10. At Greenock, Mr John Harper, merchant.

12. At Edinburgh, after an illness of four days, Archibald Campbell, eldest son of Lord Succoth.

13. At Greenock, Margaret, daughter of Duncan M'Naught, Esq.

— At Glasgow, in the 44th year of her age, Mrs Jean Will, wife of Mr Andrew Hunter, manufacturer.

— At Leith, Mrs Janet Davidson, spouse of Mr James Whytt, merchant there.

— Mr Andrew Melvin, merchant in Glasgow, justly regretted by all his acquaintance.

14. At Gayfield Place, Captain John Bruce, late of the 76th regiment of foot.

— At the Manse of Airth, the Rev. Robert Ure, Minister of Airth, in the 87th year of his age, and 54th of his ministry. Also, on the 19th current, Miss Christian Ure, his second daughter.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Fyffe, merchant.

15. At Ayr, John Murdoch, Esq. Sheriff Substitute of the county, in the 71st year of his age. To his undeviating integrity and justice as a judge, all ranks of the community have borne public testimony; but, from a reserve almost peculiar to himself, it was known only to a few, that these virtues were founded on an early and uniform sense of religion, equally free from ostentation, austerity, and enthusiasm.

— At Edinburgh, Helen, youngest daughter of Mr James Schaw, printer.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr Neil Stewart, merchant, Lawnmarket.

— At Loughrea, Mrs Daly, wife of Arthur H. Daly, Esq. She was daughter of the Hon. Paul Gore, and cousin of the Marquis of Abercorn, and the Earl of Arran.

16. At Perth, James Frew, eldest son of the Rev. Forrest Frew.

— At Greenhead, Mr Lachlan Laurie, son of John Laurie, Esq. of Glasgow.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Fenwick, Royal Navy, aged 21 years, much regretted. He was a young officer of most promising abilities in his profession, and possessed of the most humane and gentlemanly disposition.

— At Banff, Mrs Margaret Gordon, widow of the deceased John Gordon, Esq. of Birkenbush.

— At Canongate, Mrs Christian Ramsay, relict of Mr James Ramsay.

— At Jedburgh, after a lingering illness, in the 48th year of his age, William Smith, Esq. of M'Queston, second son of William Smith, Esq. of Carmilligan, sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr James Hill, minister of the Gospel to the Independent Congregation of Haddington. He was just in the prime of his life, and had nearly finished a course of studies in medicine.

17. Mrs Lillias Robertson, wife of Robert Wellwood, Esq. of Garvock.

— At Inveran, Mr Alexander Bethune, merchant, much and justly regretted.

— At Greenhead, Miss Jean Sword, daughter of Alexander Sword, Esq. a young lady of amiable disposition, and endearing sweetnes of manners.

— At Glasgow, Mr Hugh M'Dermid, a student of medicine, and assistant to Mr Daniel M'Lean, teacher, Gorbals, a young man of the most promising abilities.

— At Edinburgh, Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, Bart. most sincerely regretted by his family, his acquaintances, and generally by the county of Wigton, in which he resided.

— At Glasgow, Mrs Robertson, eldest daughter of Mr Reid of the Tontine.

— At Montrose, Miss Elizabeth Baillie.

18. At Leith, in the 74th year of his age, Mr Andrew Nimmo, spinning wheel maker to her Majesty.

— At the Governor's house, in his 73d year,

Digitized by Google

year, Colonel Matthew Smith, Major of the Tower.

18. At West Nicholson Street, Miss Isabella Hendrie.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Hardie, wife of Dr James Sanders.

19. At Aberdeen, Mrs Rachel Susan Gibbon, relict of the deceased Captain Charles Gibbon, of that place.

— At Brechin, the Rev. James Somerville, Episcopal clergyman there, and Dean of that diocese.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Anne Gordon, late milliner there.

20. At Dalkeith, Margaret, youngest daughter of Captain Alexander Cameron, Aberdeenshire militia.

— At James's Court, James Graeme, Esq. of Garvock.

21. At Greenhead, in the 76th year of his age, John Laurie, Esq. late Dean of Guild, Glasgow.

22. At Dundee, James Wright, senior, Esq.

— At Hawick, Mr William Scott, tobacconist, aged 82.

— Mr John Crooks, one of the macers of the Court of Exchequer.

— David Gaddis, of Cargins, near Tanderagee, at the age of 102. It is very surprising, that during the long life of this man, he never had an hour's sickness, until about three months previous to his decease, when he became unable to work without assistance. He enjoyed all his faculties till a short time before he died.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Lamb Webster, spouse of Mr John Pearson, merchant there.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Russell, daughter of the late David Russel, Esq. of Woodside.

23. At Stoke, Plymouth, Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of the Channel fleet. Sir Charles went to rest in perfect health, but was suddenly seized, and in getting out of bed fell down, and expired before any medical assistance could be procured.

— At Largs, Mrs Jane Muir, wife of Mr James Paterson, merchant, late of Glasgow.

— At Market Street, Herts, at a very advanced age, the Hon. Frederick Cavendish, youngest, and only surviving son of the late Lord Charles Cavendish.

— At Melton Constable, Norfolk, the Hon. Lady Stanhope, eldest sister of the late Lord Delaval, and sister-in-law to the late Earl of Chesterfield.

— Mrs Margaret Campbell, relict of Mr Alexander Campbell, merchant Glasgow.

— At St John Street, the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Charteris.

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Mar. 2.	230¾	——	61⅛
9.	—	3⅛ dis.	60⅞
16.	—	——	60¼
23.	—	5¼ dis.	59⅜

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1812.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.	Pease and Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.
Mar. 3.	410	20 00	46	17 00
10.	360	20 00	47	17 00
17.	328	21 00	50	18 00
24.	160	23 00	41	19 00

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange London.

1812.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Mar. 2.	72	120	48	58	31	38	58	6
9.	80	125	50	58	31	40	57	6
16.	85	130	54	62	31	42	58	6
23.	95	138	60	65	34	44	60	6

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Feb. 28.	45	55	33	40	23	29	23	2
Mar. 6.	46	55	33	39	23	30	24	2
13.	49	56	33	40	24	32	24	2
20.	50	60	36	44	25	34	25	2

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR APRIL 1812.

With a View of Pitkeathly House.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for April...	242
High Water at Leith for May	ib.
Account of Pitkeathly House, and of the Mineral Waters near it.	243
Observations on the Fifth Exhibition of Paintings in Edinburgh.....	246
Trial of Hugh M'Donald, Hugh M'Intosh, and Neil Sutherland, for Robbery and Murder, on the morning of New Year's Day.....	249
Account of James Small, and of his Improvements in the construction of Agricultural Implements; by Sir John Sinclair	260
Account of the present State of Literature in Iceland. From Sir G. S. Mackenzie's Travels.....	265
Account of the Introduction of Sir Harford Jones, British Envoy, to the King of Persia. From Morier's Travels.....	270
Amusements of the Persian Court. From the same	273
P n Diplomacy. From the same	277
V f the Institution at Edinburgh he Relief of Incurables	279
P edings of the Wernerian Society the Caledonian Horticul- iety	282 ib.
) Memoranda in Nat. History	283
SCOTTISH REVIEW.	
I upon Portions of the Old t, intended to illustrate	
Jewish History. By George Hill, D.D. F.R.S.E. &c,...	285
View of the Political State of Scotland at Michaelmas 1811	290
New Works published in Edinburgh	292
Literary Intelligence	ib.
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts	295
POETRY.	
The Wanton Wife	296
PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.	
House of Lords	297
—— Commons	298
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.	
France	302
Spain & Portugal—Siege of Badajoz	307
North of Europe.....	310
America	ib.
Naval Intelligence	311
Domestic Intelligence — Riots in England	312
SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.	
Miscellaneous.....	313
Appointments.....	314
Births and Marriages.....	315
Deaths	316
Stocks and Markets	320

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.

From March 25th, to April 26th, 1812, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812. Mar.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain.	Weather.
26	30.9	23	45	——	Clear
27	30.11	37	42	0.31	Sleet
28	29.45	38	43	——	Clear
29	29.71	37	40	0.4	Rain
30	29.8	35	38	0.71	——
31	30.	35	44	——	Cloudy
Apr. 1	29.75	35	44	0.14	Rain
2	29.5	38	51	——	Clear
3	29.41	41	50	0.01	Showers
4	29.9	32	50	——	Clear
5	30.22	30	48	——	——
6	30.3	34	38	——	——
7	30.15	38	40	0.25	Rain
8	30.3	34	45	——	Cloudy
9	30.34	36	50	——	——
10	30.2	39	50	0.01	Showers
11	30.	40	52	——	Cloudy
12	30.04	35	49	——	Clear
13	30.25	40	41	——	——
14	30.22	38	54	——	Cloudy
15	29.91	40	48	——	——
16	30.	38	44	——	——
17	30.15	32	50	——	Clear
18	30.35	34	55	——	——
19	30.24	36	54	——	——
20	30.1	36	52	0.02	Hail
21	30.25	37	54	0.01	——
22	30.2	37	53	——	Clear
23	30.23	40	50	——	——
24	30.23	41	54	——	——
25	29.9	39	39	0.32	Snow

Quantity of rain,..... 2.18

High Water at Leith, For May 1812.

Day.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Fr.	1	5	48	6	14
Sa.	2	6	40	7	7
Su.	3	7	34	8	1
M.	4	8	27	8	54
Tu.	5	9	21	9	46
W.	6	10	14	10	41
Th.	7	11	8	11	35
F.	8	12	2	12	29
Sa.	9	12	57	—	—
Su.	10	1	25	1	53
M.	11	2	23	2	50
Tu.	12	3	19	3	48
W.	13	4	16	4	45
Th.	14	5	13	5	41
F.	15	6	8	6	34
Sa.	16	7	0	7	25
Su.	17	7	49	8	13
M.	18	8	35	8	58
Tu.	19	9	19	9	42
W.	20	10	3	10	24
Th.	21	10	45	11	6
Fr.	22	11	28	11	48
Sa.	23	12	10	12	32
Su.	24	12	54	—	—
M.	25	1	17	1	41
Tu.	26	2	4	2	28
W.	27	2	53	3	18
Th.	28	3	44	4	10
Fr.	29	4	37	5	4
Sa.	30	5	30	5	57
Su.	31	6	23	6	50

MOON'S PHASES

FOR MAY, 1812.

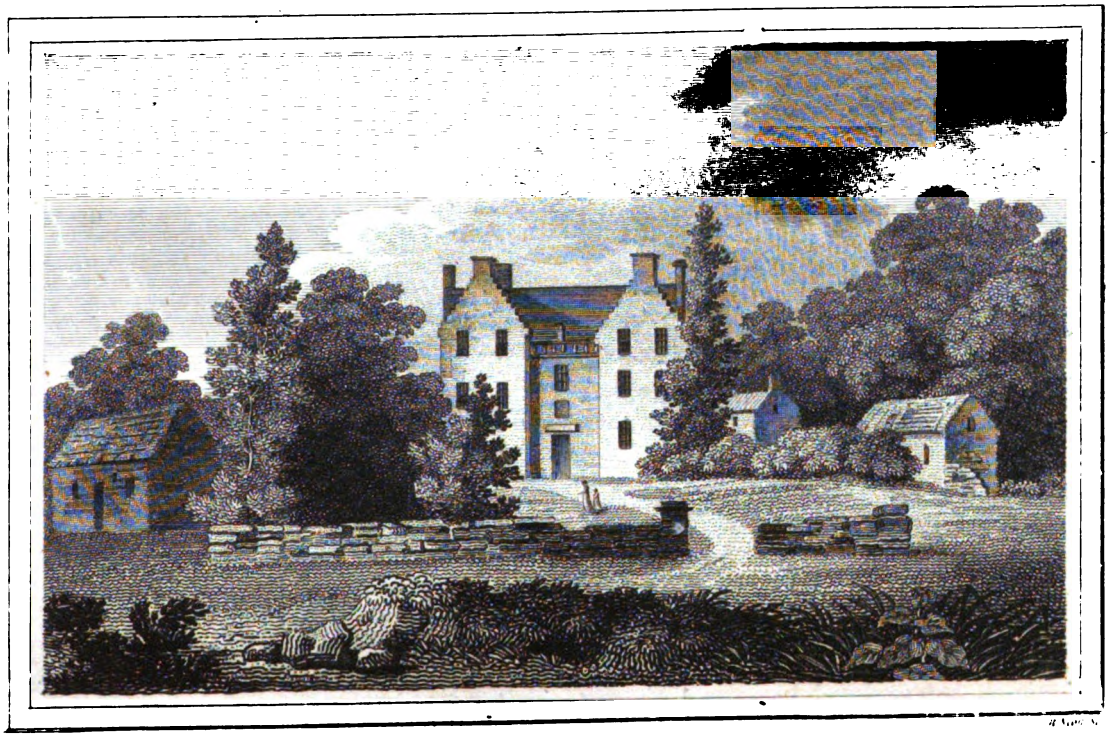
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	M.	H.	
Last Quart.	4	24	8	morn.
New Moon	10	26	11	even.
First Quart.	18	3	4	morn.
Full Moon	26	21	7	morn.

May 12. Court of Session sits.
14. General Assembly sits.
17. Whitsunday.
21. Sun enters Gemini 38 m. past 6 morning.
29. King Charles II. restored.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



PITKEATHLY HOUSE.

For the Scots Mag.e & Edin.r Literary Mis.y Pub.d by A. Constable & Co.y 1 May 1812

Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR APRIL 1812.

Account of Pitkeathly House, and of the Mineral Waters near it.

PITKEATHLY HOUSE is situated about five miles from Perth, at a little distance from the road which leads from Perth to Edinburgh. It is chiefly remarkable for the mineral springs which are situated at a small distance from it. The period when these waters were discovered has not been ascertained; and even tradition says nothing in that respect. The first account of them that we find in print is contained in a paper by Dr Donald Munro, in the London Philosophical Transactions. It was read Jan. 23. 1772, and printed in the 62d Volume, from which we give the following extract—

"There are but few salt purging waters which have hitherto been discovered in Scotland. The Pitkeathly, situated about six miles from the town of Perth, is the one in most esteem, and the most frequented.

"As no particular treatise has been published on these waters, and I wished to know their particular nature and contents, I wrote to his Grace the Duke of Athole, whose seat at Dunkeld is within fifteen or sixteen miles of the wells, and begged the favour of him to ask some of the physical people in the neighbourhood, to examine these waters, and give me an account of them: and, in consequence thereof, his Grace was so obliging as to send a letter, from Dr Wood of Perth, giving the following description of them—and afterwards six bottles of the water, which arrived in spring 1771:

"The spring rises in very low marshy ground, undistinguishable from any other, but by the taste of its water. It is generally believed to contain no mineral principle, but a small proportion of marine salts. It

Digitized by Google

It acquires something of a putrid taste by keeping, but retains its purging quality; and it keeps much better in open than in corked bottles.

"It purges gently, and without griping. An adult drinks commonly a bottle and a half, or two bottles, in a morning.

"In scrophulous and scorbutic habits, it is certainly a most useful water.

"A new spring has been lately discovered, about two or three hundred yards from the old one; but its waters seem to be much of the same strength and quality as the former."

Dr Monro, after this, gives an account of his analysis of the water contained in the six bottles sent to him. But an account is published, of the analysis of these waters, by the Rev. Mr Beatson, in his Statistical Account of the parish in which they are situated, which seems to be more accurate than Dr Monro's, from the imperfect state of science at that period in which he wrote his account.

A Table showing the Contents in a Wine Gallon Measure of each of the Mineral Waters of the estates of Pitkeathly and Dumbarny, by Mess. Stoddart and Mitchell, Druggists in Perth.

	East Well.	*West Well.*	*Spout Well.*	*Dumbarny Well.*	*South Park Well.*	
Atmospheric Air,	4	4	4	4	4	Cubic Inches.
Carbonic acid Gas,	8	8	6	5	5	Cubic Inches.
Carbonate of Lime,	5	5½	5	5½	3	Grains.
Sulphate of Lime,	5½	5	3½	3	5	Grains.
Muriate of Soda,	100	92	82	57	44	Grains.
——— Lime,	180	168	146	107	84	Grains.
Specific gravity of a gallon of each more than distilled water,	216	198	172	124	98	Grains.

From this analysis, it appears, that these mineral waters are of a similar composition to those of Cheltenham, so much resorted to of late by the fashionable world. Like the Cheltenham, they are "gentle in their operation, have an agreeable effect in relieving the stomach of crudities, procuring an appetite, and exhilarating the spirits, and, instead of weakening, tend remarkably to strengthen the constitution." The water is of a cooling quality, and very efficacious in removing all superabundant heat from the blood, in which respect it has a considerable advantage over the Cheltenham, by containing no iron, which we have ascertained by repeated trials, with the most accurate tests—an advantage which medical people know well how to appreciate, and which accounts for the little injury that arises from the great quantities of this water sometimes taken by the inferior class of people, who resort, from all quarters, to these salutary springs. By those who resort merely for a relief from a sedentary or irregular mode of living, it should be taken merely as an alterative, in about the same quantities

Digitized by Google

quantities as Cheltenham water, that is about two or three bottles in a morning; but even a greater quantity may be taken without any possible injury; a few mornings experience being sufficient to ascertain the useful quantity, according to the constitution and habit of the drinker of this beverage, who has at least this advantage over the drinker of wine, that it will not give him a head-ache afterwards, if he even takes one or two additional bottles.

As to the use of those waters being of great efficacy in scrophulous and scorbutic complaints, we have stated the testimony of the late Dr Robert Wood, than whom there never was a man of more perfect knowledge of disease, attention, candour, and skill in his profession, or more perfectly free from the affectation and parade too much in fashion, in the present age of medical science.

It is one advantage of these waters, which accounts in some degree for the silence of medical men, that they require no preparative medicines in order to drink them, and no danger is incurred in the use of them.

We rather think, however, it would do honour to some of the numerous very able medical men at Perth, were they to pay particular attention to the very numerous cases of persons among the lower classes who resort hither; in order that the efficacy of these waters might be better known.

There can be no doubt, howe- that they are of great use in s hulous and perpetic complaints, a ell as in those of general debi- l , or any heat arising from irre- g r living, or sedentary employ- n . While the excellence of the s tion in the neighbourhood of n ntiful rivers and walks, render it calculated for a most agreeable summer residence. There are now also most excellent accommodations for the ladies and gentlemen who chuse to visit these waters. The principal house is Pitkeathly House, formerly the mansion-house belonging to the estate, but now fitted up in a most comfortable and very elegant manner, for the accommodation of boarders. The present landlord, Mr Menzies, has fitted up about thirty beds; and he is building an elegant ball-room, together with billiard and card-rooms. There is another house at the Wells, the former being about a quarter of a mile distant from them. The Well House contains nearly as many beds as Pitkeathly House, but is not so pleasantly situated.

In the vicinity of these wells within a few miles, you have not only the beautifully situated city of Perth, but you have the Palace of Scone, Dupplin House, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul; Invermay, the Seat of Colonel Belches; Moncrieff House, and the adjacent hills, denominated by Pennant 'the glory of Scotland.' Kinfaun's Castle, the seat of Earl Gray; Lyndock, the beautiful cottage of General Graham, with many other delightful scenes, all within an easy morning ride. At no great distance also are situated, Dunkeld, Drummond Castle, Ochtertyre, Duneira, and Loch Earn; also the celebrated Loch Catherine. We therfore think we cannot do a greater service to our readers, than to make known to them this agreeable and salutary means of health and pleasure. Besides the excellent accommodation at the two houses above mentioned, there are several houses for the reception of visitors, at the Bridge of Earn, about a mile from the Wells, and also some farm houses

Digitized by Google

houses who admit lodgers: So that although the company of late years has been very numerous, yet they are seldom obliged to go away for want of room. But in order not to be disappointed, we would advise them to write before hand to the landlord of Pitkeathly house, near Bridge of Earn, where there is also the advantage of having a regular Post office, and not only the mail passing every day, but two other coaches, and a third, three times a week.

Observations on the Fifth Exhibition of Paintings in Edinburgh.

ON Monday the 6th April, this exhibition was opened in York Place. We have observed, with great satisfaction, the continued and gradual improvement, which has manifested itself in the artists, since the commencement of this institution. The attention attracted by it, ever since its first establishment, and the love of art which it seems to be exciting in this metropolis, cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial effects. The number of similar institutions formed all over Great Britain, and the success they have met with, present a striking feature of improvement in the taste of the present age. There is, however, in this mode of exciting talent by competition, a disadvantage, which appears to us considerable. There is too evident an attention to the opinions of the great mass of visitors at an exhibition; or, in other words, too strong a desire to please the multitude. It is, doubtless, natural enough for an artist to wish to draw the attention of visitors as early as possible to his works, and, as the great proportion of the people, in all ages, have been attracted more by glitter than real merit, the artist conceives, that the surest way to secure attention, is the introduction of powerful effect, furious colours, and size of canvass; but the *connoisseur* knows that art lies deep, and is not to be perceived at a glance.

We wish to impress these truths strongly on the minds of artists, for such feelings as we now describe have unhappily been the means of introducing (since the commencement of the exhibitions at the Royal Academy) a style of colouring and effect more resembling a competition for fan painting, or studies for hearth rugs!

A continuance of these annual exhibitions, we believe, now depends entirely on the artists, and can only be secured by their cultivating the utmost cordiality and liberality amongst themselves. The greatest difficulty, in arriving at this point, arises, we suspect, from the laws of the society, regarding the placing or hanging of the pictures, for, by them, we understand that *seven* gentlemen of the society (themselves exhibitors) have each a voice in the arrangement. Now, under these circumstances, we suspect it is not in human nature, that one artist should give the preference to the works of another, following the same department of art, however superior in merit. Indeed, we are astonished how the gentlemen of this society fell into such a mistake; for the differences in the Royal Academy, where only *three* members are appointed to regulate this business, have been evident to every artist in the least acquainted with the state of art in England. It is the decided and manifest partiality resulting from such powers, not the error of judgment, which displeases the exhibitors. But this evil, we fear, will not be corrected, till gentlemen can be found fit and willing to undertake the task, and who are in

Digitized by Google

in no way interested, except in their love of the art.

We have been thus particular, on this point, in consequence of the reported secession of a member of the society, as amiable for his private virtues, as he is exalted in his public character, and whose loss, we have no doubt, will be as deeply felt as it will be hurtful to the institution.

No. 1. *Testa per l' Incisore*—A. Skirving.—That the Society should publicly advertise, "No copies admitted," and that the very first number in their catalogue should be a copy, argues perhaps as little for the discernment of the receivers of the pictures, as it does for the judgment of any artist who would condescend to exhibit such a work as a specimen of his abilities.

When we see other masters, on this occasion, summoning into action all the powers they are capable of, whilst this gentleman coolly transmits a sketch of a head in *Scotch chalk*, or a line describing a profile on a board, however masterly; it indicates nothing, in our opinion, but a presumptuous confidence in his own talents, together with a want of deference for the opinion of the public, which is equally disgusting, as it is reprehensible.

This head ("Berry Intagliatore," as it is written on the drawing) is laboriously chalked; but the eyes are out of drawing, and there is a general twist in the face, which, however, may be very correct to nature; but, not having the original by De la ur before us, we know not how mu h of the merit belongs to the co ist. This drawing, we observe, is ered for sale; but, as if the artist ashamed of plainly telling us so, drags forth a scrap of Italian to him in the task, and writes un neath, "*Per vendere,*"

34. "*Morceau pour les Critiq* " [illegible] Mary Ballingall, as it is kindly done into English, and marked by Mr S. for the benefit of the visitors), is a head, in red chalk, of as homespun an object as we ever recollect to have seen; and nothing, in our apprehension, could possibly make such a thing acceptable, save the exquisite finishing of a cabinet picture. When we reflect on the great powers of this eminent master, and call to our recollection the many charming pictures which have come from his easel, we blush for his appearance in this exhibition. Before leaving Mr Skirving, we feel disposed to offer him a little parting advice. Let him curb, as much as possible, his vanity, for it is the sin which most easily besets him; and, when he appears again before the public, let him produce specimens of art more worthy of himself.

A man's friends will always feel disposed to overlook his foibles, in proportion to his amiable qualities; and to these Mr Skirving has large claims. But the case is totally different with the public; and, if he will take the trouble of standing beside his pictures any forenoon, and listen to the remarks of the visitors on them, he will there learn, that *the man* is a more grateful *Morceau pour les Critiques*, than any of *his works*.

No. 2. *Portrait of a young Lady*—W. Douglas.—This is a very interesting little picture, and one of the best of Mr Douglas's drawings in the exhibition; the attitude is extremely easy and natural; the extremities are well drawn, and the back ground very well adapted to the subject. The black gauze dress has a very pretty effect, although rather out of place on account of the lady's youth, and we think the red shawl or drapery she is sitting on, rather introduced for effect than according to strict *costume*; but these are licences claimed by artists. There are a number of other

Digitized by Google

other drawings in the same style, some of them prettily coloured, and all of them neatly put out of hand; but there is one general defect, and that is, the want of an appropriate effect of light and shadow; they are too much inlaid, as it were, on their grounds, and all parts of the figures seem equally illuminated, which produces a hard and cold appearance. The landscape backgrounds are very well introduced, and neatly pencilled, which certainly adds much to the value of the portraits.

No. 3. and 4. *Peasant Boy and Girl*—W. J. THOMSON.—These are two pretty little fancy pictures, sweetly coloured, and possessing great nature. No. 5. 7. and 28. *Portraits.* Mr Thomson is an artist, we think, treading as yet in that middle path of art which always commands our respect, but seldom soars so high as to excite our admiration, and he undoubtedly bears away the palm in his own department this year. In No. 113. *Love and Solitude*, he has attempted, with considerable success, a historical minature, a style of art seldom even aimed at in this country. There is perhaps too great a monotony in his colouring, which he could easily get quit of by a minute attention to nature. We take more interest in the progress of this artist, as he seems to have ideas above those of a mere face-painter, and his miniatures have, many of them, a lightness and airiness, well adapted to such pictures.

No. 10. *Frame, containing eleven Miniature Portraits*—A. GALLOWAY.—These are very excellent specimens of Mr Galloway's style of painting, which consists chiefly in high finishing.

No. 116. *Engraving of the Blind Fiddler, after Wilkie.*—We are happy that the artist, by sending this meritorious performance for ublic inspection, has put it in our power, at the same time that we judge of the abilities of the engraver, to form also some idea of the powers of the painter, whose talents we have before never had an opportunity of appreciating in any way, except by the eulogiums upon him handed to us from the south.

The composition of the picture shows the unrivalled excellence of this artist in telling his story, the first merit in a work of this sort, and without which the most exquisite finishing is labour in vain. We wish some of the artists in this city, following the same path, to attend particularly to this; every circumstance in the Fiddler has its meaning, even to the wheel which is dragged in the boy's cart, at the same time that none of these objects are intruded upon the eye by any boyish affectations, but concealed or brought forward as necessity requires, and to suit the general effect of the picture.

If the painter has done so completely his part of the work, the engraver has equally succeeded in his department; indeed, the print seems a complete transcript of the picture.

The engraving of the Fiddler is peculiarly excellent, as also the two children listening to his music. The heads and hands are beautifully marked, and show the engraver to have all the feeling of a painter, which is surely necessary to attain excellence. The still life, and back-ground in particular, is equal to any piece of engraving extant. A work in this style, executed entirely in Britain, forms a new era in art, and we mention it with no little exultation, when we consider, that Scotland has had the honour of producing both the artists engaged in it. We are afraid, however, from the situation of the print in the room, it may escape that minute attention it so justly deserves.

(To be continued.)

Digitized by Google

Trial

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Trial of Hugh M'Donald, Hugh M'Intosh and Neil Sutherland, for Robbery and Murder, on the Morning of New Year's day.

ON Friday the 20th March, came on before the Court of Justiciary, the trial of Hugh M'Donald, Hugh M'Intosh, Neil Sutherland, George Napier, and John Grotto, and also James Johnston, mason, charged with the following crimes, on the night of the 31st of December last, or morning of the 1st of January 1812, viz.—

1.—The murder of Dugald Campbell, police watchman, at the head of the Stamp Office Close.

2.—Knocking down and robbing Ensign Humphry Cochrane, of the Renfrew militia, on the High Street, of a silver watch, a watch-chain of gold, two seals set in gold, a metal watch-key, two guineas and two one-pound notes, five shillings in silver, a neck handkerchief, and a silk pocket handkerchief.

3.—Knocking down and robbing Mr Roger Hog Lawrie, a writer's clerk, on the North Bridge, of a seal set in gold, part of a watch-chain of gold, a gold watch-key, and five shillings in silver.

4.—Knocking down and robbing Gustavus Richard Alexander Brown, Esq. on the North Bridge, of four pounds sterling in notes, ten shillings in silver, a pen-knife, and a round hat.

5.—Knocking down and robbing Mr Francis James Hughes, near the Tron Church, of a gold repeating watch, a gold watch-chain, four seals set in gold, a gold watch-key, and a round hat.

6.—Assaulting and robbing Mr Nicol Allan, Manager of the Hercules Insurance Company, near the Tron Church, of a yellow metal hunting watch, a gold watch-chain, two seals set in gold, a gold watch-key, and fourteen shillings in silver.

7.—Knocking down and robbing Mr Duncan Fergusson, writer, near Barclay's Tavern, Adam's Square, of a gold seal, a gold watch-chain, a round hat, and nine shillings in silver.

8.—Assaulting and robbing Mr David Scott Kinlooh M'Laurin, on the South Bridge, of two gold watch-cases, a pocket-handkerchief, a round hat, and six shillings in silver.

9.—Knocking down and robbing Mr John Buchan Brodie, writer, on the North Bridge, of a watch with a shagreen case, a watch-ribbon, four seals set in gold, a gold watch-key, a blue Morocco leather purse, containing a Bank of Scotland one-pound note, a seven-shilling gold piece, eight shillings in silver, and a round hat.

10.—Assaulting and robbing Mr Duncan M'Lauchlan, student of medicine, on the South Bridge, of a round hat, a pocket-handkerchief, and a pair of gloves.

11.—Knocking down and robbing Mr Peter Bruce, student of medicine, on the South Bridge, of a green silk purse, five shillings and sixpence in silver, a gold ring, and a round hat.

After enumerating these different articles of robbery, the indictment states:

"And all the said acts of robbery, or one or other of them, "were committed by all and each, "or by one or other of you, in "furtherance of previous agreement or plan; to which plan or "agreement, you were, all and "each, or one or other of you, "parties."

The articles in the indictment marked Nos. 4, 8, and 11, were not gone into.

James

Digitized by Google

James Johnston, who has never been in custody, was called, but, not appearing, sentence of outlawry was pronounced against him.

The pannels severally pleaded *not guilty.*—The Solicitor-General deferred the trial of George Napier, and John Grotto, till Friday, the 27th of March, and they were, in consequence, carried from the bar.

John Thomson, apprentice to James Clark, blockmaker, said, that he was on the streets on the 31st December; where he saw a mob chase a gentleman into the Assembly Close, where he was knocked down; that he saw Dugald Campbell chaced by a mob near the Stamp Office Close, and that he fell, while a number of people were striking him; on which he ran to Campbell's assistance, and he received a stroke on the hand. At this time, a bustle and noise was heard about the Tron Church, when most of the mob left him, and he then helped Campbell up, and thought he was capable of walking; Campbell was bleeding much in the head: witness and another man assisted him to the Police Office. Campbell never spoke, but groaned very much. One of the mob said, "take his life;" but another said, "Mind the Royal Arch," the meaning of which witness does not understand, but thinks it meant to save Campbell's life. Campbell was lying, when witness came to his assistance, on the pavement, between the Star Office and Stamp Office Close. Thinks this happened about half past eleven o'clock.

John Monro, police watchman, said, that on the last night of the year, after eleven o'clock, Campbell was brought to the Police Office, in a most deplorable state, his head was covered with blood, and he was quite insensible. He was left with D. Gray, who lives in the Office, and was afterwards removed to the Royal Infirmary. Campbell was brought to the Office by a lad named Thomson, and another young man.

James Walker, police serjeant, corroborated the testimony of the former witness in almost every particular. Campbell was perfectly incapable of giving any account of what had happened.

Mr William Newbigging, surgeon in Edinburgh, said, that he was one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, and remembers Campbell's being brought there—[a certificate by Mr Newbigging to the Magistrates was read, which ascribed the death of Campbell to the wounds he received, which were five in number.]—Campbell died on the 3d of January; and the witness was of opinion, from the beginning, that it was impossible to have saved his life; that he was in a stupor, or rather delirium, all the time he was in the hospital. Mr James Russell and Mr William Wood were present at the examination of the body of Campbell.

Mr James Russell, surgeon, said, that he was present when Campbell's body was inspected, and was of opinion that his death was occasioned by the wounds he received on the head; and that, from the nature of the injury he sustained, his life could not have been saved.

Ensign Humphry Cochrane, of the Renfrewshire militia, said, that, about a little after eleven o'clock, he was attacked, going up to the Castle, near Mrs Coulter's shop; that he was knocked down, much hurt, and was hauled into a close, and robbed of four notes, 13s. 6d. in silver, a silver watch, a watch-chain of gold, two seals, a watch-key, and two handkerchiefs—he identified his watch. The mob

Digitized by Google

mob never asked him for money; but he was knocked down, while running from the scene of riot. There was a great mob, but he could not identify any of the pannels.

Mr Roger Hog Lawrie said, that he was on the North Bridge, near the Post Office, on the last of December, a few minutes before twelve o'clock; that the number who attacked him might be above thirty; that they asked him for money to drink, and he gave them a crown; he was then knocked down, but he rose speedily, and proceeded along, when he was met by person in a grey jacket, with a large stick, who seemed to be in the act of striking him; but suddenly made a dart at his watch, when the chain broke, and the robber got off with the seal and part of the chain; that he gave the money under an impression of fear, as a boy informed him that the mob were ill-using gentlemen. Being shown a seal, said it was his —a stick was also shown to the witness, who said, he thought it was like the stick the man with the grey jacket held up to him when he made the dart at his watch.

Mr Francis James Hughes said, that he was on the streets on the evening libelled, about twelve o'clock, and was attacked between the North and South Bridges, by a party of young men, who spoke a word as if it was a signal. Witness was repeatedly struck, and several times knocked down; that he was robbed of the articles specified in the indictment, No. 5; that he was lying on the ground w[illegible] robbed, and particu- l[illegible] person who took t[illegible]ing after him to r[illegible] was again attack- e[illegible] mob, and obliged to de- s[illegible] witness identified two s[illegible] a watch-key as his pro- p[illegible]uld not identify any of the pannels.—He received many blows, and was much cut and bruised.

Mr Nicol Allan, Manager of the Hercules Insurance Company, said, that he was on the streets about one o'clock on New-Year's morning, and, passing Mr Weddell's shop, was knocked down by a blow on the forehead; that he got up, and walked on, when he was again knocked down by several more, who came to assist the person who struck him first; that he had a stick in his hand, and he struck the person who assaulted him first; but he was knocked down by repeated blows, and was robbed of the property marked in the indictment, No. 6.—He identified the watch and chain.—The person who struck him had a large stick in his hand; was dressed in a blue short coat; no words passed at the time. He was knocked down the second time near Mrs Coulter's shop, and rather thinks he was robbed before he fell the second time, as the whole of them pressed close to him. He was much stunned, and, after he got up, he went to the Police Office.

Mr Duncan Fergusson, clerk to Mr W. Campbell. W. S. said, that he was in Barclay's Tavern, Adam's Square, which he left about 12 o'clock; and when he and his companions were near the pavement on the South Bridge, they were attacked; that he was knocked down, and much bruised; but did not know he was robbed till he went back to Barclay's, where Mr Hughes, (a former witness, who had been pursued by the mob into Barclay's), mentioned that he (Mr Hughes) had been robbed of his watch; that he then perceived he had lost his seal, watch-key, and about ten shillings in silver, and also his hat.—The witness identified his seal.

Mr

Digitized by Google

Mr John Buchan Brodie said, that about half-past 12 o'clock on the New Year's morning, he was passing by Milne's Square, when he met several young men, armed with large bludgeons, one of whom was by himself; that the witness imagined they had been quarrelling with some persons, when he told them it was not him nor his companion; that the person standing by himself, struck him a violent blow, which brought him down: this was two or three steps from Mr Weddell's shop; that he was again knocked down, but got up and called for the police, when the person who first struck him, said, "You ———, your police is gone long ago," and again knocked him down, when he became insensible. When he came to his senses he found himself near Mr Pattison's shop, South Bridge, and found two different hands in his breeches pockets, a third had hold of his watch, and a little boy took his hat, which he recovered from him, but lost it a second time. Thinks, but is not positive, that the pannel, Niel Sutherland, was the person who struck him first—he was dressed nearly as he is now. That he saw his watch afterwards in the Council Chamber, which he understood was put into the letter box in the Post Office; that he lost the articles specified in the indictment, No. 9, There were two shillings loose in his pocket, which were not taken, also a receipt which was returned to him, after, as he supposed, they had looked at it.

Mr Duncan M'Lauchlan, student of medicine, said, that he was on the streets on New Year's morning, between one and two o'clock; that some boys desired him and a Mr Bruce not to go forward or they would be murdered; that they did, however, go forward, and were attacked by a number of fellows, when he lost his hat, gloves, and a pocket handkerchief; that he went over to the other side of the Bridge, and was again attacked. He told them he had been robbed already; on which some of them said, "Let him go," but a little lad damned him for a ———, and put his hand into his pockets, but they took nothing. Thinks, but is not quite certain, that the pannel, Niel Sutherland, was the little lad; that there was a cry given of 'more booty;' on which the mob left him. He lost a handkerchief that night, but is not sure in what manner.

John Thomson, lapidary, said that he was on the street after 11 o'clock on the 31st December, along with W. Gray; that there was a great mob pursuing a gentleman, and he lost sight of Gray; that he went up the street, and met the pannels and Johnston near the Stamp Office close—they came out of a crowd that was pursuing a gentleman; that he met Campbell, the policeman, near the Cross well, and he told him not to go down streets, as the mob would attack him; he replied, "damn the fear," and went towards the Stamp Office close; that he saw the mob attack Campbell, who repeatedly called out murder; that the pannels were there, and he heard the name "Boatswain," which he understands is Macdonald's nickname; that the pannels and Johnston were the first that attacked Campbell, and were joined by a number of others; that when the attack was made on Campbell, he heard some of the mob call out "*Mary him*," but did not understand the meaning of it; the pannels and Johnston had sticks in their hands; that the Boatswain had on a sort of a great coat, he usually went with a jacket;

Digitized by Google

when he heard Campbell cry murder, he went down the High Street, and did not return; he knew the pannels by sight, particularly Macintosh, who lives opposite to where he works, in Blair Street; that the moon was shining on the north side of the street, and is sure he saw the pannels and Johnston strike Campbell, and this was before the mob came up.

James Black, a seaman, prisoner in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, said, that he was on the streets on the evening libelled, and saw Campbell, the policeman, running up the streets, and the mob after him; that Johnston first tripped Campbell, and struck him when falling; that this was below the Fleshmarket close; some gentlemen wanted to assist Campbell, but could not for the mob; that the Boatswain was there, and witness saw him give Campbell a kick, and heard the Boatswain and others say "that fellow Campbell is well out of the way;" saw Sutherland in the mob, and a stick in his hand, but did not see him do any ill; he also saw M'Intosh there, and observed him strike Campbell while he was lying on the ground; that the stick M'Intosh had in his hand was whitish, and had a knob on the end of it; that he went to assist Campbell, but he received a blow on the wrist, he believes from Johnston, which made him desist; that he saw Sutherland come up where he was, and drew out a stick from his coat, with a knob on the end of it, but he did not strike any body; that he came down the street from the Lawn-market, and met Campbell running away from the mob; is i[illegible] certain what hour it was, but [illegible] was about 20 minutes bef[illegible]re; that he knows two of [illegible] by name, and the Boatswain, but he never had any correspondence with them.

John Gilchrist, poulterer, said, that he was near the Tron Church on the last night of the year, and heard a cry on the opposite side of the street, of "there is a policeman;" that there was a great crowd of lads and boys, with sticks; saw Sutherland and M'Intosh run up the streets with the mob, and saw the policeman lying on the ground, and several people were striking him; that he did not see Sutherland and M'Intosh strike Campbell, but they went over to the other side of the street, along with the others, when he saw a lady and gentleman attacked; that he heard the name Boatswain called out, but this was some time after, when the lady and gentleman were attacked; that he heard some of the mob say it was the Royal Arch (this, it appears, was the nickname of Dugald Campbell, the police watchman) who was attacked; the pannels had sticks; witness was not so sure of Sutherland being in the mob, but was certain with respect to M'Intosh.

George Brown, apprentice carver and gilder, said, that he was on the High Street on the night libelled, and saw Macdonald and Johnstone standing beside Campbell, who was lying on the ground, but did not see them strike him, as they said he had got enough; that he saw Macdonald and one James Clark attack a gentleman, who defended himself till his stick broke, when he was repeatedly attacked, but he got off; that Macdonald seemed to be at the head of the mob, and that they attacked several people; saw M'Intosh on the South Bridge, but did not see him do any thing; about two o'clock, he saw Sutherland washing his face at the Bridge well; he had no conversation

Digitized by Google

versation with any of them; witness was on the street for three hours.

James Burgess, shoemaker, said, that he was on the streets, on the 31st December, and came to the South Bridge about 11 o'clock, where he saw a number of people knocking down gentlemen, and saw the pannel M'Intosh very busy, on the South Bridge, doing so, and also saw him on the North Bridge attack a gentleman near to the Post-Office; that Macdonald was also very active knocking down gentlemen, and both of them had sticks; he saw a student knocked down at the east end of the South Bridge, who afterwards went into an entry, where some little boys followed him; does not know Sutherland; that several watches and hats were taken from gentlemen by the mob, of which Macdonald and M'Intosh were a part.

John Tasker, prisoner in the Canongate jail, said, that he knew of a number of lads who used to meet at the bottom of Niddry Street when they came from their work, about nine o'clock. Sometimes they met thrice a-week, and witness has frequented these meetings more than half a year; that he knows the pannels, who were accustomed to come to those meetings, which were also frequented by the two Swans, Kidd, Clark, and others; that the purpose of the meeting was to pick quarrels with people, and to strike them, but never saw them take any thing; has heard that things were taken, and given to one Caw; has heard that cheeses were disposed of in this way, and has got whisky as part of his share; that he has heard them called *Keellies;* that three or four weeks before the new year, he heard of a plan to give the police a *licking*, (beating) and some of them said that they would have a good hat; that it was the pannels who said so. He recollects meeting M'Intosh, Sutherland, Stewart, and Kidd, on the Sunday before the new year, on the South Bridge; that Sutherland said he was going on board a man of war, and would not stay till the new year; that M'Intosh advised him to stay to give the police a licking, particularly one Murray, saying, he was a wicked man, and chaced them off the Bridge; that M'Intosh advised the witness to go to the Meadows to cut sticks with good heads, to give the police a licking, and he brought in two, one of which he gave to M'Intosh, which stick witness identified in Court; that the pannels had more to say among the lads than any of the rest. Recollects going to the Abbey one night before the new year, with the pannels and others, and M'Intosh desired Sutherland to tell Johnston to come up on the last night of the year, and Sutherland said he would tell Johnston when he saw him; that he knows a number of lads belonging to the Canongate and Calton who met for the same purposes as the Niddry Street meeting, and Johnston was one of them; that the pannels, Swan and Kidd, and the witness, met about nine o'clock, on the 31st December, when it was agreed, that whatever was got that night was to be given to M'Intosh, who was to divide it next day; that Boatswain, Sutherland, Kidd, Stewart, the two Swans, and witness, were in the King George tap-room, Fleshmarket Close, about ten o'clock, where they staid half an hour, and then left it. They had all sticks, and Sutherland said he was resolved to have a good hat; that they all went down the Canongate, and returned up streets, when they met M'Intosh, and shortly after they met

Digitized by Google

met Johnston, and the Canongate and Calton lads. Sutherland desired the Canongate party to go to the South Bridge; that he saw Johnston knock down a policeman, and M'Intosh also struck him with the stick he now sees in Court; that he did not see Sutherland at that time, nor M'Donald, who was rather the worse of liquor, and said he would go and get a sleep, and he did not see him again till near four in the morning; that there were a great many persons striking the policeman. Johnston's gang was chacing a gentleman down the street, whom Johnston knocked down, and he fell into a close; that both the parties came to the South Bridge, when two gentlemen were attacked, one of whom was knocked down by Johnston, and something taken from one of them, which he heard was a watch; that M'Intosh, Gun, White, and others, were present when Johnston took a watch from a gentleman. They afterwards went to the North Bridge, and came back and chaced three gentlemen along the South Bridge, one of whom was knocked down by Gun, and M'Intosh also struck him on the head. Sutherland was also there; but witness saw him do nothing to the gentleman from whom the hat was taken. Heard Johnstone call to the gentleman to deliver up his money, and he gave them some.—About two in the morning, the police came by the way of Hunter's Square, and chaced the party off the Bridge; that he saw a gentleman attacked near Bailey's tavern, who was knocked down by M'Intosh, and, when the gentleman was lying, M'Intosh stooped down, but does not know what he took. Witness was on the street from eleven to four in the morning, during which several gentlemen were robbed. Sutherland was taken off the street by a girl, about two o'clock; but he saw M'Intosh till four o'clock. Did not see the Boatswain again till near four o'clock, and he was dressed nearly as before. Witness and M'Intosh went into a stair on the South Bridge, about half-past two, when M'Intosh showed him some gold cases and two watches, and asked him if they were worth any thing; witness said they were. Being shown Mr N. Allan's watch, thinks it is like one of them which M'Intosh showed him. Next morning, M'Donald called on the witness, asking to see M'Intosh, in order to get the booty divided, but he could not tell any thing about M'Intosh at that time. Witness gave M'Intosh a chain, and saw John Swan give him about 10s. in silver. M'Intosh sent Kidd with a message to witness, to tell him he would keep his share for him, as he (M'Intosh) was going out of town. The Niddry Street party had a particular whistle, like a bugle, which was invented by M'Intosh. The Canongate lads had also a particular whistle; and a gang in the Grassmarket had also a distinguishing whistle; and all the parties agreed to assist each other, on giving these signals. M'Intosh is a fifer in one of the local militia corps. In the course of the evening, witness showed M'Intosh a silver watch, which he gave him in Hunter's Square. When the party went out to the Meadows, to get sticks, Swan carried a saw with him. Witness said he never saw M'Intosh in the Council Camber, but he saw him in the jail.

John Kidd, prisoner in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, said, that he knew of a meeting of lads in Niddry Street, and has seen the pannels there; they went about the houses in the stairs, picking quarrels, and obliging the people to give them whisky;

Digitized by Google

whisky; knew there were similar meetings in the Canongate and Grassmarket; the party in Niddry Street had a particular whistle as a signal. some weeks before the New Year he heard of a plan for giving the police a licking on the New Year's morning, and to take hats; Tasker, Swan, and witness, went out to the Meadows, and cut four white sticks, with heads similar to the one now shown; Tasker, M'Intosh, Macdonald, and witness, got the four sticks; about a week before the New Year, some of the party had a conversation respecting taking hats, and any thing else they could get; M'Intosh desired Sutherland to tell the Canongate lads to come up on the last night of the year; the reason for attacking the police was to clear them off the street, to get the easier at the gentlemen. On the evening of the 31st December, about ten o'clock, it was proposed that M'Intosh should get all the booty, which was afterwards to be divided among the party; the pannels were the chief leaders of the Niddry Street party; the witness, in company with Sutherland, Macdonald, the two Swans, and Tasker, were in the King George tap room, Fleshmarket Close, after ten o'clock, and afterwards went to the foot of the Canongate to a pye-house; the whole party met at the Tron Church about 11 o'clock, and were joined by Johnston and the Canongate party; there were about a dozen in each party; witness saw D. Campbell knocked down by a tall lad; did not see Boatswain when Campbell was attacked, but saw him before and after; did not see Sutherland in the mob that chaced Campbell, who was pursued from the Tron Church, up the street; M'Intosh was in the mob when Campbell was attacked, and he struck him with a stick on the head after he was lying on the ground; in the course of the night saw a number of gentlemen attacked, knocked down, and robbed: but no tradesman was attacked; M'Intosh was very active in those attacks; but did not see Sutherland after half past twelve: he saw Sutherland attack several gentlemen; that a gentleman was attacked at the corner of Weddell's shop by the witness, the Boatswain, and others; the gentleman struck them, and was knocked down, and robbed by the witness of his watch; witness then identified Mr Nicol Allan's watch as the one he took; the Boatswain was present when the watch was taken, and said that would do, and the watch was afterwards given to M'Intosh, in terms of their agreement; about one o'clock in the morning, the witness and M'Intosh went out to the Meadows to conceal the watches, and a hole was dug in the ground, into which five watches, three bank notes, about 40s in silver, three watch-chains, and some other things were put into it, and Mr Nicol Allan's watch was one of those things so concealed; M'Intosh and witness came back and joined the rioters, and the Boatswain was very active; witness left the streets about 2 o'clock, along with Tasker, who lodged in the same place; the next evening he met M'Intosh, who told him the things were discovered and taken away; in consequence of which, the Boatswain and witness went out to a park opposite Watson's Hospital to look for the things, but they were gone, and they both thought M'Intosh had taken them. In the Council Chamber, M'Intosh and the witness were brought together, and knew each other.

John Swan, prisoner in the Canongate jail, said, that he recollects meeting Sutherland, M'Intosh, Kidd, and Tasker, on the South Bridge before the New Year, when M'Intosh

Digitized by Google

tosh said they would give the police a licking, and that the Canongate lads were to join them on the last night of the year; he saw Sutherland and some others go into Davidson's on the last night of the year; the things taken that night were to be hid, and divided next day; but he did not hear of giving the things taken to M'Intosh; witness attended the Niddry Street party, and considers the pannels as the leaders of that party—he remembers being in the King George tap-room, which he left with the rest of the party—knows D. Campbell, the policeman, who was known by the name of the Royal Arch, and was very hard upon the boys—saw a man knocked down at the Stamp Office Close, who was much mashed; witness had a watch in his possession that night, which he gave to Neil Sutherland, and this was shortly after Campbell was attacked—saw a boy running among the crowd, with a watch in his hand, and took it from him; the watch was taken from a gentleman shortly after Campbell was attacked; this the witness afterwards denied, and said, he took the watch himself; that he put his hand into a gentleman's pocket on the South Bridge, and took some money—M'Intosh and Macdonald were present when the watch was taken from the gentleman; saw a silk handherchief taken from a gentleman's pocket, who had been knocked down on the north side of the street. In the course of the evening, a number of gentlemen were attacked and knocked down, and M'Intosh was particularly active.

illiam Swan, prisoner in Edinburgh jail said, that M'Intosh and Sutherland came to his lodging with two trunks and a watch. There were clothes in one of the trunks, and they were packed up and carried to the Glasgow carrier's, whither M'Intosh and Sutherland said they were going. The witness was out on the last night of the year, and saw several riots.

Archibald M'Kechnie, hatter, Glasgow, said that on the 3d of January, two young men came to lodge in his house, and staid till Monday after; on that day they sent a girl for the largest trunk, as they were going to Greenock and would return again soon.—The girl accordingly got the trunk. Her name is Gemmel.

Flora Fleming, wife of the preceding witness, corroborated the evidence of her husband.

Charles Brown, lately prisoner in Glasgow, said, that he had been a prisoner in Glasgow jail, and recollects M'Intosh being brought into the same cell with him. One John Dunkison was there also. Remembers M'Intosh writing a line, which he gave to Dunkison, which line was afterwards given by Dunkison to Ann Gemmel; that some time after the girl returned, and gave Dunkison a pocket-book, which contained three notes, a breast-pin, and some silver; Dunkison gave the girl a note to change, and bring in some potatoes, desiring her to bring in the watches under the potatoes, which was accordingly done. By this time M'Intosh was gone to Edinburgh in custody. That Dugald Thomson got two watches, and afterwards another silver one, to raise some money; one White got another watch to keep for Dunkison, which watch, he thinks, is the one now shown him (Mr Allan's); that Dunkison gave the witness a silver watch, which he gave to his mother. Being shown a silver watch, says, it is the one he now sees, (Mr Cochrane's).

Janet Davidson, mother of the preceding witness, corroborated his testimony.

[John Dunkison, Dunkinson, or Lyall,

Digitized by Google

Lyall, was cited as a witness, and, for that purpose, was brought from Glasgow jail, where he was a prisoner, but he was not examined. Our readers will remember, that when Archibald Campbell was sent to Glasgow to apprehend M'Intosh and Sutherland, that he identified Dunkison, then in Glasgow jail, to be John Lyall, the brother of Adam Lyall, who was executed here in the course of last year, for robbing Mr Boyd on the Sheriffmuir. He was indicted along with his brother; but was not tried, the surgeons who attended him certifying that he was insane. He has now, however, recovered his senses, and at present stands charged with committing another highway robbery.]

Janet Gemmel, residing in Glasgow, said, that she was acquainted with John Dunkison, who was a prisoner in Glasgow jail on the 7th of January; that he desired her to go to M'Kechnie's and get a trunk, and to open it, and bring the contents to him; that she took the trunk to her mother's, opened it, and found five watches and several other things in it; she was much astonished at the contents, among which was a pocket-book, containing three bank notes and some silver, which pocket-book she sent by her sister to Dunkison; she afterwards sent the watches and other things to Dunkison; and he sent her a watch to keep, but she was so much hurt at it, that she gave the watch to William Smith, to be out of her sight. Knows the watch now shown her to be the same (Mr Allan's); and also identified Mr Cochrane's watch, and also Mr Hughes' seals, to have been part of the contents of the trunk.

Anne Gemmel, sister to the preceding witness, said, that she remembers her sister bringing in a trunk to her mother, which was opened; [the witness described what was found in the trunk, in the same manner as the former witness.]—She carried the pocket-book and its contents to Dunkison, and her sister afterwards conveyed the watches to him; some days after, she got a watch from Dunkison to give to her sister, which she did; being shewn Mr Allan's watch, says it is the same she got from Dunkison.

William White, soldier of the 25th foot, said he knows the two preceding witnesses. Margaret Gemmel gave the witness a present of a watch, which he only kept a day, as he heard that watches had been stolen in Edinburgh: and he immediately went to the council chamber and gave it up; that he went to see an acquaintance in Glasgow jail, when Dunkison asked him to go an errand for him, which was to sell a watch-case to one James Ogilvy, which he did, and received five shillings for it: He also got a seal from Dunkison to sell, but Ogilvy would not buy it, as it was marked. It was identified to be Mr Ferguson's seal.

Dugald Thomson, private soldier in the 26th foot, said, that Dunkison called him off the street, and he went up to his cell, when he desired him to take two watches to James Ogilvy's, which he accordingly did; on his return, Dunkison gave him another watch, which he said might raise some money to him till the 24th.

James Ogilvy, tap-room keeper, Salt Market, Glasgow, said, that Dugald Thomson brought a pinchbeck watch to him from Charles Brown, who said he wanted some money on it; witness took the watch, and was afterwards apprehended, and it was found on him; he understood his wife had got another watch from Thomson, on which she gave him nine shillings, till the 24th, when he was to repay the money.

James

Digitized by Google

James Pirie, a criminal officer in Glasgow, said, that he assisted Archibald Campbell, city officer, Edinburgh, to apprehend M'Intosh and Sutherland, whom they lodged in Glasgow jail; he was also present when James Ogilvy was searched for the watch.

Mr Andrew Simpson, clerk to Mr Richard Henderson, one of the town clerks of Glasgow, identified two declarations emitted by the pannels, and also Mr Allan's watch, and Mr Ferguson's seal; he likewise identified Mr Cochrane's watch, which was brought to the office by Mrs Brown, mother of Charles Brown.

Mr Richard Henderson, one of the town clerks of Glasgow, corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness in every particular.

Robert Smith, Esq. one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, identified a number of declarations emitted by the pannels.

William Douglas, clerk to Mr Callender, depute city clerk, also identified the pannels declarations.

The pannels declarations were then read—M'Intosh emitted one at Glasgow, and five in Edinburgh; Sutherland also emitted a declaration at Glasgow, and four in Edinburgh; Macdonald emitted two declarations in Edinburgh.

EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE.

Janet Ross lives in Blair Street with her father who is a porter, and keeps a carrier's quarters; witness remembers Macdonald coming to her father's in the last night of the year, between 8 and 9 o'clock; he was very drunk, and lay about half an hour on a bed; he afterwards took more liquor, and remained in the house till near twelve. Has known Macdonald long, and always thought him a good charcter, mild and obliging.

Margaret Ross, sister to the last witness, (13 years old) knows Macdonald; saw him in the house between nine and ten, very drunk; he remained till near 12. Witness is cousin to Macdonald, and sister to the pannel M'Intosh.

James Cameron knows Macdonald as a journeyman shoemaker; thought him a sober, innocent, regular man; had ample confidence in him as honest and faithful.

James Anderson knows Macdonald, who was four months in his service, and he thought him a sober, honest, respectable man.

EVIDENCE FOR M'INTOSH.

George Petrie, a journeyman shoemaker, knows M'Intosh, along with whom he worked for some time; they worked close, and sometimes very late. On the last night of the year, witness worked till past 11 o'clock. He had been out, but found M'Intosh at work on his return.

John Riddel, shoemaker, Milne's Court, knows M'Intosh, who had been with witness since harvest; was very diligent and faithful, and worked late on the last night of the year—till near 12 o'clock. Witness went out shortly after M'Intosh, when he went down the High Street, and saw the disturbance arising; saw no police, and no one attacked; saw people chasing each other, but met with no disturbance; was near Milne's Square when he heard 12 strike; is sure it was not 11; was not half an hour from home that night, till he went out before 12, and is sure M'Intosh was at work the whole evening. There were others working in his shop, but does not recollect the name of any except George Petrie; does not recollect that Petrie was sent out; can't remember when he went to bed, but he was not in bed when witness returned.

Catherine Ferguson lodges in the house of a Mrs Veitch, where Riddel

Digitized by Google

del has his shop, knows M'Intosh, who was close and diligent at work; saw him till past 11, fully half past; shortly after heard 12 strike.

EVIDENCE FOR SUTHERLAND.

Joseph Petrie, painter, knew Sutherland, who was always a quiet lad; knew his intention of going to Glasgow, long before he went there, to look for work as a painter; he intended to have gone there about the beginning of the year.

Robert Scrimgeour has seen Sutherland; he came to witness's house, on the last night of the year, with two others, and two girls (Durie and Murphy), and remained till half past 11, when he went out with them.

Mary Murphy knows Sutherland; was with him on the last night of the year; went with him to Scrimgeour's at 10 and remained till 12; three other boys came along with them, but went away; found Mary Moffat, when she came home.

Mary Moffat lives at Mrs Imrie's, along with Mary Murphy, who came home a little after 12. Imrie was at home all that night; knows Bell Durie, who came in with Murphy when she came home.

The Solicitor General charged the Jury on the part of the Crown; Mr Simpson was heard for Macdonald, Mr Jeffrey, for Hugh Sutherland and Neil M'Intosh. The Lord Justice Clerk then summed up the evidence in a speech of great candour and accuracy. The Jury were inclosed about 4 o'clock next morning, and appointed to give in their verdict at 2 o'clock, on the same day.

The Court again met at two o'clock, when the verdict was read, which unanimously found the three pannels guilty of two several acts of robbery, and the pannel, M'Intosh, art and part guilty of the murder of Dugald Campbell.

Their Lordships then delivered their opinions; and after a most solemn address from the Lord Justice Clerk, the pannels were ordained to be executed, on the 22d of April next, on a gibbet, to be erected for that purpose opposite the Stamp Office Close, High Street—the body of M'Intosh to be afterwars delivered over to Drs Monro sen. and jun. for public dissection. The prisoners heard their awful sentence with a surprising degree of fortitude.

The youth of the prisoners, M'Intosh and Sutherland, as well as that of their accomplices, who were brought forward to convict them, some of whom being no more than 15 years of age, occasioned a strong sensation in the Court. To these witnesses the Lord Justice Clerk addressed a most humane admonition; pointed out to them their close connection with the prisoners at the bar, and the very trifling accident which prevented them from standing in their place, instead of being witnesses against them. He conjured them to profit by the sad and melancholy scene before hem, and trusted that they would henceforth refrain from that idle and dissipated life, which had brought their companions into their present awful predicament.

Account of James Small, and of his Improvements in the construction of Agricultural Implements.

By Sir John Sinclair.

From "Account of the System of Husbandry, adopted in the more improved districts of Scotland," 8vo. 1812.

NEXT to the pleasure of promoting the improvement of a country, by personal exertions, is the satisfaction of doing justice to the merit of those, who have distinguished themselves, by their successful

Digitized by Google

cessful efforts in the accomplishment of that object. I am thence induced to give some account of a native of this country, James Small, to whom Scotland, and the agricultural world in general, are peculiarly indebted. That is the more necessary, as the services of this useful mechanic have not hitherto been sufficiently known or appreciated.

James Small was born at Upsetlington, in the parish of Ladykirk, and county of Berwick, about the year 1740. His father's only profession was that of a farmer. Under his superintendance, his son, the late James Small, was instructed in all the various branches of agricultural labour; a knowledge, of which he afterwards experienced the advantages.

Young Small was first bound as an apprentice to a country carpenter and ploughmaker, at Hutton, in Berwickshire. He remained in Scotland for some time after his apprenticeship was over; but about the year 1758, he went to England, where he worked with a Mr Robertson at Doncaster, in the making of waggons and other wheel carriages.

It was in the year 1763, that he settled at Blackadder Mount in Berwickshire, under the patronage of John Renton, Esq. of Blackadder. He there set up a manufactory of ploughs and other agricultural implements; and as he at the same time occupied a farm of considerable extent, he had an opportunity of trying many experiments, which he might not otherwise have been enabled to attempt. He there contrived a device for ascertaining the best shape of the mould board, by making it of *soft wood*; by means of which, it soon appeared, where the pressure was the most severe, and where there was the greatest friction.

When he first settled at Blackadder Mount, the old Scotch plough was almost solely in use through Berwickshire. It was drawn by a pair of horses, with the addition of four, and sometimes six oxen; the smallest number was a pair of horses, and a pair of oxen, attended by a driver.

He began with trying experiments on his own farm, with ploughs of smaller sizes, and of different forms, proving, by a steel-yard with a stronger spring than usual, which of them performed the best work with the least force of draught.

Some persons are impressed with an idea, that he had no other merit, but that of introducing into Scotland, the Rotherham plough, or reviving a plough that had been made by an itinerant ploughmaker, called Lomax, or Lummas, many years before, but which had fallen into disuse; neither of which however is the fact. That he was well acquainted with the Rotherham plough, appears from his own treatise on ploughs and wheel carriages, (p. 172): and he probably would adopt any particulars in the construction of that plough, which might appear advantageous; but it is well known, that he improved his own plough *gradually, and by means of repeated experiments;* and there is positive evidence, that instead of the Rotherham, the old Scotch plough was the foundation on which he proceeded. Besides the testimony of Lord Kames, to be afterwards quoted, his bookkeeper, Hector Heatlie, in a letter to one of the late James Small's sons, states, "That when his father began business at Blackadder Mount in 1763, there was nothing used in Berwickshire but the old Scotch plough, a comparatively very awkward instrument, which went with two oxen and two horses, and indeed often with four oxen and

Digitized by Google

and two horses. *Your father, observing the faults about her,* made and introduced a plough with the broad sock, she was a short little plough, with a wood mould board, and round in the breast. You know what I mean. The mould board was round on the top, and not straight, which consequently made her worse to draw. This plough was much esteemed, and she was far easier drawn, and made tolerable neat work, especially on ley ground; but your father did not stop there, but continued to make some additional improvements on her."

Indeed, any mechanic who will take the trouble of examining the beam, the sheath, the handles, the coulter, and the muzzel or bridle of Small's improved plough, with the old Scotch one, will find the parts similar; and Mr Gray, who is so thoroughly acquainted with the construction of ploughs, is of opinion, that the superiority of Small's plough, in a great measure consists in this, that its different parts are made neater and lighter, than in the old Scotch plough, and that these parts are so much better combined together, that the line of traction, and the centre of gravity of the plough, perfectly coincide, the line of draught passing through the centre of resistance.

Like other ingenious men, James Small was distinguished by simplicity of behaviour, and modesty in his pretensions; he did not, therefore, bring himself forward, nor do himself that justice to which he was entitled. In the introduction, however, to his treatise on ploughs and wheel-carriages, he states, "The chief merit I claim in the following sheets is this, that I have given directions by which any sensible workman may be enabled to make a plough *on my principles;*" thus claiming to himself the merit of an improved construction. In that assertion no person ventured to contradict him, whilst he was alive to defend his own pretensions to the credit of his improvements.

In regard to the merits of Mr Small's plough, they arise from this, that the sock and the mould board are formed according to strict mechanical principles; and that those parts which enter the earth, and cut up the furrow, have that equal tapering, or sharpened wedge-like form, which occasions the least resistance in raising the furrow slice. The mould board, in particular, has that regular curve or twist, which not only lessens friction, in elevating and turning over the furrow slice, but it also places and leaves that slice in the most proper position for the beneficial effects of the atmosphere, and the operations of the harrow. Small has also the sole merit of inventing and modelling the mould board, and other parts of the plough, in cast metal, which contributed so much to the speedy extension of that valuable instrument.

It is a striking proof of the excellence of his plough, that many ploughmen in Berwickshire, for their own ease and satisfaction, offered to be at the sole expence of the wood work, if their masters would supply them with Small's plough, and would defray the other charges of the implement.

The celebrated Henry Home, Lord Kames, who was a friend to merit, and an ardent promoter of agricultural improvements, warmly patronized Small's exertions. In his Gentleman Farmer, 4th edition, chap. I. p. 5, he says, "I boldly recommend a plough introduced into Scotland about twelve years ago, by James Small in Blackadder Mount, Berwickshire, which is now in great request, and with great reason, *as it avoids all the defects of the Scotch plough,*"

Digitized by Google

plough,"—evidently declaring, that the object of Small was, not to bring into use a new plough, but to remedy the defects of the old-established implement of the country; and his sons positively affirm, that during all the period whilst their father was attempting to improve his plough, they never recollect to have heard him mention the Rotherham plough; and they are certain that there never was one of them, either in his manufactory, or on his farm.

In consequence of the great improvements made by James Small on this implement, instead of two or more horses, together with two or more oxen, formerly used, and a driver; Lord Kames had the satisfaction of seeing himself, scarce a plough with more than two horses and the ploughman, in the lower part of Berwickshire, and he then prophesied what has since taken place, that the practice would become general. It may be now considered as univetsally established over all the improved districts of Scotland. The saving thereby made in the expence of cultivation can hardly be calculated.

It was by Lord Kames's encouragement, and at his particular request, that James Small was prevailed upon to draw up a treatise on ploughs and wheel carriages, which was printed after his Lordship's death in 1784. This is certainly one of the best and most useful, as well as one of the earliest publications, on this interesting subject. In that treatise he gives a distinct and scientific account of the principles on which ploughs and wheel carriages ought to be constructed.

About this time a *Farming Society* was established in Ireland, consisting of the most respectable characters in that spirited and improving country, who ordered this treatise to be reprinted; in consequence of the circulation of which, numbers of Small's improved ploughs were sent to Ireland. The demand became so great, that the society resolved to send over a person to Scotland, (Mr Robert L'Estrange), to learn the art of making Small's ploughs, and other agricultural implements. With the utmost liberality and public spirit, though attended with much detriment to their own personal interests, every information was most readily given by Alexander Small and Company, who continue their father's profession, that they could possibly furnish; and the society have since erected a manufactory for these implements, under Mr L'Estrange's superintendance, which has spread these ploughs over the greatest part of Ireland.

It was about the end of the year 1779, or the beginning of the year 1780, that James Small made a pattern in wood for the mould-board, and also for the land-side plates of his plough, and he took them with him to Carron, where he got them cast. They were so well shaped, and answered the purpose so well, that they gave the highest satisfaction both to gentlemen and farmers. Some years afterwards, he made another important improvement, that of getting the sheath and head, which were formerly of wood, made of cast-iron, by which they were rendered much less liable to injury; and indeed, when the head formerly gave way, the plough was often rendered useless. The plan of making these parts of the plough of cast metal, was one of the most important improvements ever effected in agricultural machinery; and, without which, Small's plough could never have spread so rapidly as it did over all Scotland. But when plough-makers were thus furnished with the

Digitized by Google

the most difficult parts of the plough, according to the most approved models, ready for putting together, the rest of the implement, more especially after Small had explained in his treatise the principles on which it was to be formed, was much more easily constructed.

The difficulties James Small had to contend with, to introduce his plough, even in his own neighbourhood, were very great, of which the following instance is recorded: The late Mr Lumsdaine of Blanerne, was one of the first who ordered the new improved plough, but his servants did all they could to prejudice their master against it, pretending it did not go well, &c. Small was then obliged to appear in the field himself, and taking the plough into his own hand, he proved to Mr Lumsdaine and all his ploughmen, how well it could work. Had he not been a good ploughman, as well as an able mechanic, he could not have thus triumphed over those who opposed the introduction of his improvements.

Having established his plough in Berwickshire, Small wished to introduce it into Mid-Lothian, where it had met with much opposition; but being confident of the superiority of his invention, he offered to make a comparative trial. In consequence of that challenge, a competition of ploughs took place in a field near Dalkeith, in presence of many gentlemen and farmers from Berwickshire, Mid-Lothian, East-Lothian, &c. A number of ploughs were brought forward, as the old Scotch plough, several English ploughs; a plough by Mr Hutchison, with an iron-wheel, &c.; but Small's was successful, the judges having decided, that it did the best work, and was considerably lighter in the draught, than any of the others. In consequence of the success of his plough at this public trial, it spread rapidly over all the different counties in Scotland, and has since been adopted in many parts of England, Wales and Ireland, and in many foreign countries.

Small's plough has likewise been successful in many other competitions, in England, and in Ireland, as well as in Scotland, which it is unnecessary here to detail.

It is proper, also, to remark, that he made several improvements in other agricultural implements besides the plough, as in harrows, rollers, winnowing machines, and wheel carriages.

It was a rule with James Small, that whatever piece of work he undertook, whether the making of a cart or plough, or any other implement, it should be made complete; and so anxious was he, that his implements should give perfect satisfaction, that rather than suffer any insufficient work to be sent from his manufactory, he would break it to pieces, whatever loss he might thereby sustain.

There was nothing, however, by which he was more distinguished, than by his zeal to promote useful improvements in the department of agriculture.

One who knew him well, (Hector Heatlie, formerly his book-keeper, and now resident in Dunse), affirms, "that to serve his country in the line of his profession was his incessant object, and to which he had so great a propensity, that to it he sacrificed his ease, his health, his strength, and his substance." Had it not been for this turn of mind, James Small might have left behind him a competence for his family; but instead of thinking of his pecuniary concerns, he was constantly trying experiments, and making improvements in machinery. When his ploughs were sent to any distance, he was often under the

Digitized by Google

the necessity of attending to see them tried, and to refute any objections that might be made to them. This occasioned, not only much loss of time, but expence. He also lost considerably by publishing his Treatise on Ploughs and Wheel Carriages, which enabled others to rival him in that branch of business. In fact, he had such a propensity to be useful, that he laid personal interest too much aside. He had the satisfaction, however, of performing services to his country, to which I have endeavoured to do justice, from information the authenticity of which may be relied on, and to leave a character behind him, which will long be remembered with respect. By him an implement was constructed, which has materially diminished the expence of cultivation, which will answer in every soil, which will turn out the cleanest and deepest furrow with the least force of draught, and which, on the whole, is better adapted, *for general purposes*, than any plough that has hitherto been seen or heard of."

James Small died in the year 1793, about the 53d year of his age. Of him it may be safely affirmed, that a man possessed of more public zeal, and of a greater turn for mechanical inventions, has rarely appeared in any age or country.

Account of the present State of Literature in Iceland.

From Sir George Mackenzie's Travels.

ncluded from p. 190.)

WITH the scanty materials for history which the Icelander possess, it is scarcely wonderful that this branch of literature should be less cultivated now than it was in former times. Among those of the natives, who have received patronage and support at Copenhagen, many, during the last century, have well maintained by their historical writings the reputation of their country; but in Iceland itself, few considerable works of this kind have lately appeared; and the greater number of these relate merely to the events of the passing age. The Chief Justice Stephenson is undoubtedly entitled to the first place among the present historical writers of the island. This gentleman, whose zeal in the pursuit of knowledge has been seconded by better opportunities than most of his countrymen enjoy, has held during the last twenty years the most conspicuous place among the literary characters of Iceland; a situation to which his acquirements and influence would seem to justify his claim. The attainments he has made are various and extensive; a residence of several years at Copenhagen having afforded him access, not only to the literature, but also to some part of the science of modern times. To the English language he has paid particular attention, and besides speaking and writing it with facility, he is familiar with all the more eminent of our writers in the department of the belles-lettres. Mr Stephenson is himself a very voluminous author. As President of one of the Literary Societies of Iceland, he has published many books for the use of the Society; and from the catalogue of his writings, it will be seen that his labours have comprehended a singular extent and variety of subjects. The most important among his writings, is the History of Iceland in the 18th century; a work which abounds in valuable information respecting the civil condition, the natural history, and the literature of the island during this period. In

the

Digitized by Google

the style of the book, a singular example of the *prosopopeia* occurs; Iceland being made occasionally to tell her own tale, and to speak in a personal form of the various events which have befallen her: a mode of narrative, which though sometimes verging towards the ludicrous, has nevertheless a simplicity congenial to the subject, and capable even of rising into the pathetic and sublime. Another historical work, edited and chiefly written by Mr Stephenson, is a sort of political register, of which, in the period between 1795 and 1802, a volume was published annually at the Leira printing-office, under an octavo form. This contained a narrative of the political events which had occurred in Europe during the preceding year; a separate article being allotted to the affairs of every state. The narratives appear to be drawn up with much care and considerable minuteness. Under the article of England, as an example, not only are the more important national events described; but the state of parties is accurately detailed; extracts are given from the Parliamentary debates; and notice is taken of many provincial occurrences. The information necessary to this work was almost entirely obtained through the medium of Denmark. The greater number of the volumes were written by Mr Stephenson: one by his brother the Amtmand Stephenson; and the last which was published, by Finnur Magnuson of Reikiavik.

The vast number of works of divinity, which have appeared in Iceland since the period of the reformation of religion, testify the diligence with which such studies have been pursued by the learned men of the country; and from catalogues which are extant, it would appear that the writings on this subject, yet inedited, are much more numerous than those already published. Many of these works are translations from the German and Danish; with a few also from the English language. Among the latter, may be mentioned the translation of the 'Whole Duty of Man' by John Vidalin, a Bishop of Skalholt at the beginning of the last century, very eminent for his piety and learning. The original writings of the natives are for the most part either commentaries on particular parts of scripture, or collections of prayers, homilies, and sermons; the doctrinal parts of theology being less frequently the subjects of discussion. At the present time, the works of the Bishop, whose name has just been mentioned, possess great reputation in the country; and of the collections of sermons which be published, some are to be found in almost every habitation. In all departments of literature, there is a strong disposition among the Icelanders to critical severity; and in theological writings, more especially, this severity has occasionally assumed a very rigorous form. A curious instance of this kind occurred about a hundred years ago, when an unfortunate man was publicly whipped, as a punishment for the errors he had committed in a translation of the book of Genesis.

Metaphysical studies do not engage much attention among the learned men of Iceland. A few individuals, from their residence at Copenhagen, have become intimately acquainted with the metaphysics of the German schools, and have themselves published treatises connected with the subject; but writings are by no means numer nor does it appear that they p any peculiar value. Public connected with practical mora are, however, very common in land; and several excellent b

Digitized by Google

of this kind have lately appeared in the island, adapted chiefly to the use of the farmers, or those of the middle class; in which moral instruction is judiciously blended with amusing information in various branches of knowledge. The most valuable of these writings is a work, called 'Evening Hours,' which was published by the late Bishop Finsson, a few years before his death.

While the studies of literature are thus cherished among the Icelanders of the present time, science, strictly so called, engages but few votaries; and these follow with feeble and tardy steps the rapid progress which has been made among the European nations. Even in the department of natural history, where the situation of the people does not oppose the same obstacles as in other scientific pursuits, there are few individuals who have acquired more than a superficial knowledge of the subject, and few works have been published, which possess value either from the extent or accuracy of their information. Most of the writings of the Icelanders upon the natural history of their own country, display indeed a singular vagueness of description, and more of superstitious belief than is entirely consistent with the other habits and attainments of the people. When considered, however, the latter circumstances will scarcely be thought surprising. In forming the scenes which surround them, nature seems to have deserted all her ordinary operations, and to have worked only in combining the most terrific extremes which her powers can command. Nor is it merely a passive and silent desolation which marks this tremendous influence. After the lapse of ages, the fire of the volcano still bursts out among regions of eternal snow, the earthquake still shakes the foundations of the island, and the impetuous thundering of the Geyser yet invades the stillness of the surrounding solitude. Living amidst so many wonders of nature, and ignorant of natural causes, the Icelanders are readily infected by superstition relating to these objects; and this influence is observable in most of the descriptions they have given of their own country. In later times, however, such superstitions have greatly declined; and during the last century, several works have appeared, descriptive of the natural history of the island, in which accurate observation is conjoined with some degree of scientific knowledge. The author of most reputation in this department is Eggert Olafson, who in 1749 printed his '*Enarrationes Historicæ de Islandiæ Naturâ et Constitutione*;' and afterwards in conjunction with Paulson, another naturalist, published a larger work, under the title of 'Travels in Iceland;' in which the various objects in its natural history are carefully and minutely described. The mineralogical details in this book are very ample; but owing to the want of arrangement, and of suitable nomenclature, they are not easily intelligible to the reader. In 1780, a work by Olaf Olafson, entitled, 'Economical Travels through the northern parts of Iceland,' was published in two volumes quarto; containing much valuable information upon the natural history of this district. Two smaller treatises are subjoined to the work; one on the Surturbrand, the other on the Sulphur beds of Iceland. Several descriptions have been published of the different volcanic eruptions during the last century; among which may be mentioned, the treatises of John Sæmundson on the eruptions around the lake of Myvatn, in 1724, 1725, 1727, and 1728; the treatise of Bishop Finsson on the eruption from Hecla in 1766; and that of Mr Stephenson on the great eruption

Digitized by Google

tions in 1783, at Cape Reikianes, and from the mountains of the Skaptaa Jokul. The person said at present to be the best naturalist in Iceland, and particularly intimate with botanical science, is Swein Paulson, one of the medical practitioners of the country, whose abode is near the volcano of Kattlegiau Jokul on the southern coast. His principal original work is on the diseases of Iceland; but he has written also several treatises on the natural history of the island, and on the rural economy of the people, which are said to possess great merit. Mr Stephenson has distinguished himself in the same department; and in many of his writings, has laboured to make his countrymen avail themselves of all the means of improving their condition, which are rendered possible by the nature of their soil and climate.

The science of astronomy and mathematics are by no means generally cultivated among the Icelanders; though there are some individuals who have successfully pursued these studies, either in the island itself, or with the better opportunities which were afforded by a residence in the Danish metropolis. The study of the mathematics, though prescribed by the regulations of the school of Bessestad, receives but little attention there; nor does it in general form a part of the private occupation of those, who enjoy a literary character in the island. No purely mathematical work is extant in the Icelandic language; but in a book of arithmetic, which was written some time ago by the elder Mr Stephenson, trigonometry and the elements of equations are briefly included. Stephen Biornson, formerly the master of the school at Hoolum, published in the acts of the Icelandic Society a treatise on statics, which is well spoken of. This man, whose acquirements in various branches of science were very considerable, died at Copenhagen about the beginning of the present century.

After all that has been said in the preceding pages of the poverty of the Icelanders, and of the nature of the country upon which their destiny is cast, it will not be thought wonderful that the fine arts should desert a clime so little congenial to their growth. Painting exists here only in its rudest forms; the native music of the island is inharmonious and uncouth; while the art of sculpture is almost entirely unknown. In proof, however, that these deficiencies must be ascribed to the situation of the people, and not to a defect in original genius, it may be mentioned that Thorvaldson, the son of an Icelander, dwelling on the classic ground of Rome, is at the present moment second only to Canova among the statuaries of Europe.

Before closing this sketch of the literature of Iceland, it will be necessary to say something of the Icelandic Societies, to which a reference has already more than once been made. The first of these was instituted at Copenhagen in 1779, with the professed object of aiding the literature of the island, and bettering the condition of the inhabitants, by the suggestion of improvements in their rural economy. The Society, at its first establishment, was composed of only twelve members; but the number was afterwards extended to about a hundred and thirty; comprising all the most learned and intelligent men in Iceland; and as extraordinary members, many individuals of much eminence on the continent of Europe. Fourteen volumes of transactions have been published by the Society, the contents of which are various, comprehending many valuable papers upon the fishery, agriculture, and

Digitized by Google

and natural history of Iceland; poetry; historical essays, &c. The principal writers were Bishop Finsson; the elder Mr Stephenson, then Governor of the island; Mr Ericson; Mr Paulson; Mr Ketilson, Bysselman of Dale; and many others of the literary Icelanders, whose names have before been mentioned. These transactions were entirely composed in the Icelandic language, and great attention was paid to the preservation of its purity; two censors being appointed to judge of the style of every essay which was presented for publication. In 1790, considerable dissensions arose in the society, in consequence of a project for transferring it to Iceland; and this circumstance, with other concurring events, had the effect of suspending all the proceedings of the institution. Though still nominally in existence, it has now for a long period been entirely dormant.

The second Icelandic Society was established in the island in 1794; chiefly under the auspices of the Chief Justice Stephenson, who had been a strenuous advocate for the removal of the former Society from Copenhagen. The original number of members was not less than twelve hundred; most of the farmers, as well as the priests and civil officers of the country, being included. The object of the institution was the promotion of knowledge and improvement among the people; and with this view, a fund was provided by the annual contribution of a dollar from each member, and devoted to the publication of books, to be distributed among the subscribers. The printing establishment at Hoolum, which had fallen into decline, and another which in 1773 was instituted at Hrappsey, an island in the Breide-Fiord, were purchased by the Society; and a printing office, under their management, established at Leira, in the Borgar-Fiord Syssel. From this press have issued, for the use of the Society, fifty or sixty different works; some of them translated, but the greater number original, and comprising a very great variety of subjects; history, poetry, divinity, law, medicine, natural history, and rural economy. In his situation of President, Mr Stephenson has had the superintendance of the funds of the Society, the entire direction of their various publications, and the management of a small, but well chosen collection of books, which was presented to them by some literary characters of the Danish metropolis. Though his exertions, however, for the support of the institution have been incessant, it has notwithstanding greatly declined during the last few years; and, at present, the number of members does not exceed thirty or forty. The successive occurrence of several unfavourable seasons, and the evils entailed upon the Icelanders by the war between England and Denmark, have contributed in some degree to produce this decline. It was found, too, that there was much difficulty in accomplishing the scheme for the distribution of books, among a people dispersed over so vast an extent of country, and during a great part of the year so entirely separated from each other by the barriers of nature. Some little fault has, perhaps, also existed in the general management of the institution. The office of censorship of the press, vested in one individual, has had the effect of disgusting or deterring many, whose connection would have done credit to the Society; while by giving too much weight to this single judgment, it has been the means of bringing forth many works, little adapted to the comprehension of those, for whose use they were designed. In the present state of the Society, it is particularly

Digitized by Google

particularly unfortunate that the only printing establishment in Iceland should be thus exclusively appropriated; and as a matter of general policy, it may be doubted whether, under any circumstances, such a corporate institution ought thus to monopolize the literary growth of the country. As guides and protectors to the progress of knowledge, institutions are good:—when they become arbitrary rulers, their influence but retards the course of mental improvement, and proves baneful to the very energies which gave them birth.

Such is the present state of mental cultivation among this singular people. The disparity of their physical and moral circumstances forms an interesting feature equally in the history of literature, and in that of the human species. While the calamities of internal warfare, and the oppression of tyrannical governments, have clouded with ignorance and barbarity countries on which the sun of nature sheds its brightest beams,—the possession of peace, of political liberty, and well ordered laws, has given both intellectual and moral exaltation to a community, which has its abode at the very confines of the habitable world.

Account of the Introduction of Sir Harford Jones, British Envoy, to the King of Persia.

(From Morier's Travels.)

THE procession proceeded thro' miserable streets, which were crowded by the curious, until we came to the large *Maidan*, at the entrance of which were chained a lion and a bear. It then turned to the right, and, crossing over a bridge, entered into the *Ark*, or fortified palace of the King, the building which contains every part of the royal household. Here the Envoy, as a mark of respect to the King of Persia, ordered the guard to sheath swords. There were troops on both sides, and cannon in several parts; and, when we reached the first court, two very thick lines of soldiers were ranged to form an avenue for us. They were disciplined and dressed something after our manner, and went through their exercise as we passed. About thirty paces from the imperial gate, the *takht-e-ravan* stopped: we then dismounted; and the Envoy and I, advancing uncovered to it, took out the King's letter and the dish of presents. We proceeded through dark passages, until we came to a small room, where were seated Norooz Khan (a relation of the royal family, and *Ish Agassi*, or Master of the Ceremonies) and Mahomed Hussein Khan Mervee, a favourite of the King, and a deputy Lord Chamberlain, with other noblemen, who were waiting to entertain us. Our presentation was to take place in the *Khalvet Khoneh*, or private Hall of Audience, for it was then the *Ashooreh* of the month of *Moharrem*,—a time of mourning, when all matters of ceremony or of business are suspended at court. The King of Persia, therefore, paid a signal respect to his Britannic Majesty, in fixing the audience of his Envoy so immediately after his arrival, and more particularly at a season when public affairs are so generally intermitted.

After we had sat here about half an hour, smoked and drank coffee, the Master of the Ceremonies informed us that the King was ready, and we proceeded again. We entered the great court of the *Dewan Khoneh*, (the Hall of Public Audience), on all sides of which stood officers of the household, and in the centre walk were files of the new raised troops, disciplined after the European manner, who went through the

Digitized by Google

the platoon as we passed, while the little Persian drummers beat their drums. The line presented arms to the Envoy, and the officers saluted. In the middle of the *Dewan Khonéh* was the famous throne built at *Yezd*, of the marble of the place, on which the King sits in public, but to which we did not approach sufficiently near for any accurate observation. We ascended two steps on the left, and then passed under arched ways into another spacious court, filled in the same manner; but the men were mostly sitting down, and did not rise as we approached. We crossed the centre of this court, and came to a small and mean door, which led us through a dark and intricate passage. When we were arrived at the end of it, we found a door still more wretched, and worse indeed than that of any English stable. Here Norooz Khan paused, and marshaled us in order; the Envoy first, with the King's letter; I followed next with the presents, and then, at the distance of a few paces, the rest of the gentlemen. The door was opened, and we were ushered into a court laid out in canals and playing fountains, and at intervals lined by men richly dressed, who were all the grandees of the kingdom. At the extremity of a room, open in front by large windows, was the King in person. When we were opposite to him, the Master of the Ceremonies stopped, and we all made low bows; we approached most slowly again, and at another angle stopped and bowed again. Then we were taken immediately fronting the King, where again we bowed most profoundly. Our conductor then said aloud:

"*Most mighty Monarch, Director of the World,*

"Harford Jones, Baronet, Envoy Ambassador from your Majesty's brother, the King of England, having brought a letter and some presents, requests to approach the dust of your Majesty's feet, (*Hag paee mobarek bashed*, literally), that the dust of your feet may be fortunate."

The King, from the room, said in a loud voice, "*Khosh Amedeed*, you are welcome." We then took off our slippers, and went into the royal presence. When we were entered, the Envoy walked up towards the throne with the letter; Mirza Sheffeea, the prime minister, met him half way, and, taking it from him, carried it up and placed it before the King; he then came back, and received the presents from my hands, and laid them in the same place. The Envoy then commenced a written speech to the King in English, which at first startled his Majesty, but seemed to please him much, as soon as Jaffer Ali Khan, the English resident at *Shiraz*, came forward and read it in Persian. The original was as follows:

"*May it please your Majesty,*

"The King my Master, willing to renew and strengthen those ties of friendship and alliance which subsisted between the Kings of Persia and of England, has deputed me to the foot of your Majesty's throne, with the expression of these His Royal wishes and intentions.

"To have been charged with such a commission, I shall always consider as the most distinguished and honourable event of my life; and, when I thus deliver to your Majesty the letter of my most gracious and Royal Master, I feel confident in being honoured with your Majesty's protection and favour.

"May the Great Disposer of all events grant your Majesty an increase of honour and prosperity, and may the friendship and interests of England and Persia henceforward become inseparable."

The King then answered in return,

Digitized by Google

turn, that the states had been long allied, and he hoped that the friendship would increase daily. This the prime minister explained. The King then said, "How does the King of England, my Brother? *Damanghist chauk est?* How is his health?" He then asked, if this were the son of the former King, with whose subjects he had had communications; and when he was told that the same King was still reigning, he exclaimed, "the French have told lies in that also!" (for they had spread the report that the King of England was dead.) The Envoy was then conducted to a gilt and painted chair placed for him, an honour never paid before to any mission. I stood on his right; Jaffer Ali Khan on his left; Mirza Sheffeea, the prime minister, next to me; Hajee Mahomed Hossein Khan, the *Ameen-ed-Doulah*, and Mirza Reza Kooli, another of the ministers, succeeded; and the Master of the Ceremonies closed the line. The other gentlemen stood in a row behind. The King informed the Envoy, that the choice which his Brother the King of England had made of him as a Minister in Persia was agreeable and acceptable to him. He then inquired about the Envoy's journey, and asked some very familiar and affable questions. The gentlemen of the mission were then separately introduced by their names and situations: the King then said, "*Khosh Ameded*," and we made very low bows. We returned with nearly the same ceremonies as we entered the palace, except that, in the outer court, the Envoy was further honoured with a salute from three pieces of cannon.

The King is about forty-five years of age. He is a man of pleasing manners and an agreeable countenance, with an aquiline nose, large eyes and very arched eye-brows. His face is obscured by an immense beard and mustachios, which are kept very black; and it is only when he talks and smiles that his mouth is discovered. His voice has once been fine, and is still harmonious, though now hollow, and obviously that of a man who has led a free life. He appeared much pleased at finding that the Envoy could talk to him in Persian, as he did indeed after the first introductory speech; and when he was told that Sir Harford read and studied much, he asked many questions on literary subjects, for he professes to be a protector of learning and of learned men. He was seated on a species of throne, called the *takht-e-taoos*, or the throne of the peacock, which is raised three feet from the ground, and appears an oblong square of eight feet broad and twelve long. We could see the bust only of his Majesty, as the rest of his body was hidden by an elevated railing, the upper work of the throne, at the corners of which were placed several ornaments of vases and toys. The back is much raised; on each side are two square pillars, on which are perched birds, probably intended for peacocks, studded with precious stones of every description, and holding each a ruby in their beaks. The highest part of the throne is composed of an oval ornament of jewelry, from which emanate a great number of diamond rays. Unfortunately, we were so far distant from the throne, and so little favoured by the light, that we could not discover much of its general materials. We were told, however, that it is covered with gold plates, enriched by that fine enamel work so common in the ornamental furniture of Persia. It is said to have cost one hundred thousand *tomains*.

We saw the whole court to disadvantage during our first visit. It was then the days of mourning, and the King himself did not at that time

Digitized by Google

time wear his magnificent and celebrated ornaments of precious stones. He appeared in a *catebee* of a very dark ground, embroidered with large gold flowers, and trimmed with a dark fur over the shoulders, down the breast and on the sleeves. On his head he wore a species of cylindrical crown covered with pearl and precious stones, and surmounted by a light feather of diamonds. He rested on a pillow embossed on every part with pearl, and terminated at each extremity by a thick tassel of pearl. On the left of the throne was a basin of water in which small fountains played; and on its borders were placed vases set with precious stones. On the right, stood six of the King's sons richly dressed: they were of different sizes and ages; the eldest of them (brother by the same mother to the Prince of Shiraz) was the Viceroy of Teheran, and possessed much authority in the state. On the left, behind the basin, stood five pages, most elegantly dressed in velvets and silks. One held a crown, similar to that which the King wore on his head; the second held a splendid sword; the third a shield and a mace of gold and pearls; the fourth a bow and arrows set with jewels; and the fifth a crachoir similarly ornamented. When the audience was finished, the King desired one of his Ministers to inquire from Jaffer Ali Khan (the English agent) what the foreigners said of him, and whether they praised and admired his appearance.

The room in which we were introduced to the King was painted and gilded in every part. On the left from the window is a large painting of a combat between the Persians and Russians, in which the King appears at full length on a white horse, and makes the most conspicuous figure in the whole composition. The Persians of course are victorious, and are very busily employed in killing the Russians, who seem to be falling a sufficiently easy prey; at a farther end of the scene is the Russian army drawn up in a hollow square, and firing their cannon and muskets without doing much apparent execution. Facing this great picture, is another of equal dimensions, which represents the *Shah* in the chace, having just pierced a deer with a javelin. In other parts are portraits of women, probably the King's favourites, who are dancing according to the fashion of the country.

Amusements of the Court.

(From the same.)

ON the 24th, the Envoy was invited to an entertainment, which the King gave. We proceeded to the palace, and having gone through the great gate, leading into the *Ark*, or more immediate residence of the King, we dismounted at the gate which opens into the *Maidan* and the first great court of the palace. Opposite to this gate is another; in an open room at the summit of which, the King was seated. We walked across the court, and were led through many passages, and ascended many intricate flights of steps, until we reached the roof of the buildings on the right of the *Shah*. Over this roof, which in many places was of difficult access, we scrambled, until we came to a little tent prepared for us, which was pitched on the summit of a door-way, close to the King's room.

The court, in which the different exhibitions were to take place, appeared to us to be near two hundred feet square. On each side of the great gate were sixteen arched compartments, each of which opened into a small room. In the centre was a high pole, with a truck, at the

Digitized by Google

the top, and small projections for the convenience of ascending in it. This pole is for the purpose of horse exercises, and shooting at the mark. Close under the room in which the *Shah* was seated, was a basin of water, on the other side of which were erected the poles and ropes of a rope-dancer. In a circle round these, were fire-works placed in various forms and quantities. Four figures of paper and linen dressed like Europeans were erected on high, and surrounded with fire-works. At a distance were elephants of paper, stuck all over with rockets; on all the walls were rockets; and, in short, fire-works were placed in every direction. Opposite to the *Shah* in two lines were the new raised troops, with drummers standing in a row at the furthermost extremity. In the centre of these was the *Nasakchee Bashee*, who appeared as the director of the entertainment. He had a stick in his hand, and wore on his head a *gika*, a distinguishing ornament borne by particular people only, to whom the King grants the liberty.

The first ceremony was the introduction of the presents from the different provinces. That from Prince Hossein Ali Mirza, Governor of *Shiraz*, came first. The Master of the Ceremonies walked up, having with him the conductor of the present, and an attendant, who, when the name and titles of the donor had been proclaimed, read aloud from a paper the list of the articles. The present from Prince Hossein Ali Mirza, consisted of a very long train of large trays placed on men's heads, on which were shawls, stuffs of all sorts, pearls, &c.; then many trays filled with sugar, and sweetmeats; after that many mules laden with fruit, &c. &c. &c. The next present was from Mahomed Ali Khan, Prince of *Hamadan*, the eldest born of the King's sons, but who had been deprived by his father of the succession, because the Georgian slave who bore him was of an extraction less noble than that of the mothers of the younger Princes. His present accorded with the character which is assigned to him; it consisted of pistols and spears, a string of one hundred camels, and as many mules. After this came the present from the Prince of *Yezd*, another of the King's sons, which consisted of shawls and the silken stuffs, the manufacture of his own town. Then followed that of the Prince of *Mesched*; and last of all, and the most valuable, was that from Hajee Mohamed Hossein Khan, *Ameen-ed-Doulah*. It consisted of fifty mules, each covered with a fine Cashmire shawl, and each carrying a load of one thousand *tomauns*.

The other offerings had been lodged in the *Sandeck Khona*, (literally, Trunk Office). This was conveyed in a different direction to the Treasury. Each present, like the first, contained a portion of sugar and sweetmeats. When all the train had passed in procession, one by one before the King, the amusements commenced.

First came the rope-dancer; a boy about twelve years old, ascended the rope, and paced it backwards and forwards. The same rope was continued to the roof of the room in which the King was seated, making first an angle of forty degrees, and then, in a second flight, an angle of fifty degrees, with its horizontal extension. The boy balancing himself with his pole, walked up the first steadily, and with very little more difficulty ascended the second, while the music below animated him in his progress. He then, with the same steadiness descended, walking backwards, and safely reached the horizontal

Digitized by Google

cord rope. After this a man in a kind of petticoat began a dance of the most extravagant attitudes. A large elephant which had been in waiting amid the crowd, was next brought forward, was made to give a shriek, and then to kneel down, paying as it were his *selaam* to the King. A company of wrestlers succeeded; and every one, who threw his antagonist on his back, ran before the King and received a *tomaun*. When ten such feats had been successively performed, a man led in a bear, with which in his turn he wrestled. But the bear always had the advantage; and when his antagonist attempted to throw him into the basin of water, the bear got so much out of humour, that if he had not been deprived of his teeth, he would probably have demolished the unlucky assailant. Then rams were brought into the arena, and in several couples fought for some time with much obstinacy. A poor ox was next introduced, and after him a youg lion. The scene, which we had witnessed at *Shiraz*, was here repeated. The ox was scarcely suffered to walk, before the lion was let loose upon him; twice was the lion dragged off, and twice permitted to return to the charge, which he always made in the rear, and of which the success was secure and easy. A less bloody display succeeded; a bear was brought forwards by a company of *looties* or mountebanks, and danced for some time to the rude noise and music of its leaders. Then came a man who, on his bare head balanced, among other things, two high vases full of water, which another was to break with his cane.

To all these different performers, the King threw different sums, as he was severally pleased with their tricks and feats. At sunset his Majesty retired to say his *Namaz*, (prayers) when his *Nokara Khanah*, that is his trumpets and drums, played as usual. At this moment the Envoy retired, happy to escape the noise and smoke of the fireworks, which were to close the entertainment.

25th. The King held the races, at which also the Envoy was desired to be present. From the *Casvin* gate, at which we left the city, we proceeded about half a mile to a fine even part of the country, where a tent was pitched for the King. All his new raised troops were arranged on the right and in front of it. On the left, facing the tent, we stood in a line, near the Ministers, Mirza Sheffeen, and the *Ameen-ed-Doulah*. Directly opposite his Majesty were eight of his sons, richly dressed in velvet and gold-brocade coats, all glittering with gold and jewels. One of these carried by his side his father's bow and his quiver thickly set with precious stones. The Master of the Ceremonies, in the field, was a young Persian who carried an ornamented and gilded spear. One or two of the Princes, were mounted on white horses, the legs, belly, and lower parts of the buttock of which were dyed a rich orange colour, terminated at the top by little flowers. The Persians much admire this species of disfigurement, nor in the East is their taste singular. At about fifty paces distance from the Princes, stood the King's band of music with a troop of *looties* and their monkies. The state elephants were on the ground, on the largest of which the King, seated in a very elegant *howdar*, rode forth from the city.

When he alighted he was saluted by a discharge of *zombooreks*; the salute indeed is always fired when the King alights from his horse or mounts. In one of the courts of the palace at *Shiraz* we had previously noticed this artillery. The

zombooreks

Digitized by Google

zomboorek is a small gun mounted on the back of a camel. The conductor from his seat behind guides the animal by a long bridle, and loads and fires the little cannon without difficulty. He wears a coat of orange-coloured cloth, and a cap with a brass front; and his camel carries a triangular green and red flag. Of these there were one hundred on the field; and, when their salute was fired, they retreated in a body behind the King's tent, where the camels were made to kneel down. Collectively, they make a fine military appearance. This species of armament is common to many Asiatic states, yet the effect at best is very trifling. The Persians, however, place great confidence in their execution; and Mirza Sheffeea, in speaking of them to the Envoy, said, "These are what the Russians dread."

No exhibition could be more miserable than the races, the immediate object of our excursion. They are intended to try rather the bottom than the speed of the horses. The prize is what the King may be pleased to give to the first jockies. On this occasion, there were two sets, that came severally from a distance of twelve and twenty-one miles. Each consisted of about twelve ill-looking horses, mounted by boys of ten or twelve years old, who were wretchedly dressed in a shirt and pair of breeches, boots and cap. In each race, the King's horses won of course. Horses are trained in this manner for a reason sufficiently obvious, in a country where the fortunes of the state and of every individual are exposed to such sudden changes. Every one likes to be prepared with some mode of escape, in case of pursuit. Now, horses thus inured to running, will continue on the gallop for a day together, whilst a high conditioned and well fed animal would drop at the end of ten miles. For this reason, the King always keeps himself well supplied with a stud of this description, as a resource in the event of an accident. When, on the death of his uncle Aga Mahomed Khan, he was summoned (by Hajee Ibrahim, the minister of the late King) to assume, as the heir, the sovereignty, he thus travelled from Shiraz to Teheran, a distance of five hundred miles in six days.

In the interval of the race, the King sent the Master of the Ceremonies to desire the Envoy and his suite to come before him. We dismounted from our horses, and proceeded with the Prime Minister and the *Ameen-ed-Doulah*, before the King's presence, making low bows as we advanced. When we were about twenty steps from his Majesty, we stopped and made our final low bow. The King was seated on a high chair under a canopy, the sides of which were formed of gold cloth, and of looking-glasses. The chair itself was beautifully embroidered with enamelled flowers and other ornaments; on one of the arms was a pot of flowers, and on the other a vase of rose-water. On one side was spread a velvet and gold cloth carpet with the pearl pillow. The King was in his riding-dress, a close coat of purple velvet embroidered in pearl, the sheep-skin cap, and a pair of Bulgar boots. As he was placed in a good light, we had an excellent view of him. His manners are perfectly easy and unconstrained, with much dignity and affability. He first inquired after the Envoy's health, of whose good qualities the two Ministers then entered into an immense eulogium, praising him in terms the most extravagant. Then the names of all the party were mentioned to the King, and each was asked how he did. All the conversation was complimentary; and when the comparison was made between us

Digitized by Google

us and the French, the King said, "they were *haivans*, beasts, wild men, savages. These are gentlemen."

Persian Diplomacy.

(From the same.)

I REGRET the omission of my notes. They would have characterized, I believe with fidelity, the habits and modes of thinking of a Persian statesman, and added an amusing document to the annals of diplomacy. The conferences of the plenipotentiaries were carried on at times with the warmest contentions, at other times interrupted by the loudest laughter on the most indifferent subject. One night the parties had sat so long, and had talked so much without producing conviction on either side, that the plenipotentiaries, by a sort of unofficial compact, fell asleep. The Prime Minister and the *Ameen-ed-Doulah* snored aloud in one place, and the Envoy and I stretched ourselves along in another. Though on the very first night of the discussions, the parties had separated with a full conviction that every thing was settled; and though the Prime Minister himself, laying his hand on the Envoy's shoulder, had said to him, "You have already completed what the King of England himself in person could not have done;" yet, the very next conference, they came forwards with pretensions alike new and extravagant. At the close of that meeting, however, the chief secretary was appointed to bring the treaty, written fair, to the Envoy on the following morning. Instead of this, the Prime Minister sent a large citron, and inquired after the Envoy's health. On another occasion, the Persian plenipotentiaries swore that every thing should be as the Envoy wished, and instantly wrote out a corresponding form of treaty, to which (rather than start a difficulty about indifferent words) he assented. They were then so anxious that he should immediately attend them to the King's summer Palace to sign, that they would not give him time to translate it into English; he, however, refused to sign a Persian treaty till the English copy was ready. They so little expected this refusal, that they had already, by the King's desire, sent thirty mule loads of fruits, sherbets, and sweetmeats, to celebrate the event at the new palace; and were of course displeased and disappointed. At another time, in the middle of a very serious conversation, the Prime Minister stopped short, and asked the Envoy very coolly, to tell him the history of the world from the creation. This was intended as a joke upon one of the Secretaries, who was then writing the annals of the reign of the present King. On another occasion, in which the same Minister was deeply and personally interested, and in which he invoked every thing sacred to attest his veracity, and convince the Envoy, (now, "by the head of the King,;" then, "by Mecca;" then, "by the salt of Fath Ali Shah,"), he turned to me, in a pause of his discourse, and asked if I were married, and begun some absurd story.

These circumstances, however characteristic of the people, may appear trifling in themselves, or at least indicative of minds, over which an European negociator might easily attain an ascendancy. It is necessary therefore to premise, that the real difficulties of our situation were never diminished by any deficiency of address and diplomatic finesse in the Persian plenipotentiaries. Every fresh dispatch which the French received from Europe, while it contributed to raise the spirits and activity

Digitized by Google

tivity of our rivals themselves, enabled the Persians also to assume a higher tone of decision between our contending interests; while the only communications from his own countrymen, which Sir Harford Jones received in Persia, were those which would have baffled the hopes and discouraged the enterprize of almost any other man. In the alternation of the dispositions of the court of Persia, he retained the same firm and unbending policy; and when the influence of the French appeared to be regaining all its preponderance, he made no one concession which he had not offered in more favourable circumstances, and finally succeeded in concluding a treaty almost on his own original terms, while the French were signing every demand which the Persians made.

As a more detailed specimen, however, of the conduct of the negotiation, I can reserve a portion of the concluding scene.

At length a night was fixed, in which the treaties were to be signed. The Envoy and I repaired to the house of the *Ameen-ed-Doulah*, where we found him and his *Nazir*, or Superintendant, the Prime Minister, the Chief Secretary, and the Persian Agent for English affairs at Shiraz. The conversation, after a short time, fixed on learned subjects. The Persians are extremely fond of history and geography, though in general they are profoundly ignorant of both. The Prime Minister went through, in a breath, the whole history of Russia. We then entered on matters of chronology, which introduced a discussion on the relative antiquity of particular remains, as Persepolis and Nakshi Rustam. The Chief Secretary, who seemed to have read much Persian history, knew that part which related to Shapour, and mentioned that he had carried his arms into Syria, and had taken prisoner a Roman Emperor. Yet the subject of the sculptures at Nakshi Rustam had still escaped their observation; and they had still, according to the popular belief, substituted Rustam for Shapour, as the hero of those representations. To this conversation, supper succeeded; as usual it was short.

The treaties were then brought in, read and approved. The date was still wanting. Sir Harford Jones desired them to insert the usual form, commencing, "In witness whereof," &c. This, however, the Persians could not understand, and objected strenuously to the word "witnesses," who were never introduced except into a court of justice. At length the Envoy produced the precedent of treaties signed at Constantinople, where the form is invariably used. They acquiesced immediately; but another difficulty succeeded; 'Should the year of our Lord precede the Hejera?' The Secretary proposed, that in our copy of the treaty, our era should stand first, and that the order should be reversed in that which they were to keep. At last the Minister, who suspected that the Secretary was inclined to create difficulties, finished every argument by declaring, that "as Jesus Christ lived before Mahomed, there could be no doubt but that his *tarikh* should stand first." The Secretary, who is esteemed one of the first composers, and one of the best penmen in Persia, resisted the plainness of the language, which Sir Harford dictated for the insertion of the date, and produced something so unlike a diplomatic style, and so full of figurative expressions, that it was rejected totally on our parts. Mirza Sheffeea then took up the pen, and drew up a simpler formulary, which, with a few emendations, was admitted. The Secretary was then desired to copy it into the treaty; but he seemed indignant to find that a date was only to be plain matter of fact, and begged hard to make it a little finer. Mirza Sheffeea, however, desired him to

Digitized by Google

to write as he had written, and this was at length accomplished with great difficulty. Then came the business of signing. The Prime Minister, Mirza Sheffeea, first took up the pen, and put down his own name and that of his brother plenipotentiary, who was unable to sign himself. After signing, came sealing. The Secretary applied the seals, Mirza Sheffeea crying out to him, *Bezun, Bezun*, or, "strike, strike," as if he had been striking a bargain in the *bazar*. In the act of signing and sealing, the parties made frequent exclamations, such as, "God grant the friendship between the two states may be binding!"—"May this prove a fortunate day!"—"Let us hope that nothing may ever break this bond!" To all which, every one present emphatically and repeatedly resounded, "*Inch Allah!*" God grant it!"

View of the Institution at Edinburgh, for Relief of Incurables.

SIR,

THE plan of this Institution was originally suggested in the year 1805 by its present manager, Mrs Keir, widow of the late Dr Keir of Wester Rynd, and one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

The purpose of the projector, was to give relief to "persons labouring under incurable disease, and incapable of gaining a livelihood;" by small annual pensions paid to them for life. She was led to prefer a relief administered in this manner, to any that might be afforded by the establishment of an hospital, from a persuasion that no aid is so effectual, as that which is given by the distribution of small sums among persons known to the giver,—living within their own houses, and themselves disposing of it; an opinion which, in the present instance, has been fully confirmed by an experience of seven years.

The funds of the institution were raised by subscription, to which many of the most respectable persons connected with this place, and great numbers indeed of every rank, contributed with an alacrity well worthy of the object. The sums thus subscribed, of which the particulars have at different intervals, appeared in the Edinburgh newspapers, now amount to L.1706. 11s. sterling; and of these there is vested in the three per cent. consolidated government annuities L.1696. 12s. 3d. and the treasurer holds the balance L.9. 18. 9d. The gross sum of government stock thus purchased, extends to L.2189. 11s. 5d; which yields an annual dividend of L83. 16s. 8d. sterling.

This sum is at present distributed in annual pensions for life, to 61 poor persons, and in small donations to a certain number of others selected by the manager, as proper objects of occasional charity.

The funds now stated, of which the principal sum cannot by the regulations be encroached upon, are vested in the name of Messrs James Simpson, Advocate, and James Tytler, Writer to the Signet, as trustees; and these gentlemen have granted a *declaration of trust* in consequence; from which, as your Magazine ought to contain a record of a Scotch establishment, so evidently beneficial as the present, I beg leave to extract the *Plan of the Institution*, and to request its insertion in your next Number.

The Declaration of Trust is dated 19th March 1811, and recorded the following day in the books of Session (office W. B.)

The public will, in this manner, be best enabled to judge of the merits of the Institution, and to determine on the propriety of supporting

Digitized by Google

ing it by additional contributions. These are received by Mrs Keir the Manager, No. 20, George Street, or by the Clerk, Mr James Bridges, W. S. No. 58, Hanover Street; the last of whom holds the books of the Institution, for public inspection.

I am, &c.

PLAN of the INSTITUTION for Relief of Persons Labouring under Incurable Disease, and incapable of gaining a Livelihood.

I. THE interest or profit arising on the funds belonging to this institution shall, after deduction of necessary expences, be disposed of, in pensions granted to persons labouring under incurable disease, and incapable of gaining a livelihood.

II. A certain number of these pensions, proportioned to the interest arising from the fund, shall be continued for life; except in the event of convalescence, or misconduct in the pensioner, when they may be withdrawn.

III. To entitle indjviduals to the benefit of this charity, they shall produce a certificate from the minister, *or two elders* of the parish where they reside, testifying their good character, and another from a physician or surgeon vouching their incurable malady.

IV. Persons failing, for more than three months after any term of payment, to demand their pensions, shall be struck of the list of pensioners.

V. Pensioners not personally known to the managers, shall produce annually, on the 1st December, certificates signed by a physician or surgeon, that they remain to all appearance incurable.

VI. The principal sum of the fund shall not be encroached on for these or any other purposes.

VII. The funds belonging to this Institution, shall be vested in the Government stocks, in the names of the persons after mentioned, as trustees for the Institution, who shall be accountable to the managers after mentioned for the principal sum thereof; and for the interest, profit, or dividends arising thereon, but shall neither be concerned with the distribution of the said fund, nor be liable for each other, nor for omissions, but only for their own actual intromissions.

VIII. These profits or dividends, the said trustees shall pay over to the said managers as the same become due, for which the principal manager's receipt shall be a sufficient discharge.

IX. The said trustees shall be obliged to divest themselves of, or to convey the funds so vested in their persons, whenever validly required so to do in terms of the regulations.

X. James Simpson, advocate, and James Tytler, writer to the signet, having undertaken the said office of trustees, they have been appointed trustees accordingly, and the fund vested in the three per cent. consolidated government annuities in their names.

XI. In the event of the death of either of the said trustees, the survivor shall have associated with him, the ministers of St Andrew's church Edinburgh, for the time being; and at the said survivor's death, the said ministers, and their successors in office shall, thenceforth be the sole trustees as above directed, for this Institution.

XII. As the funds belonging to this Institution, now vested, as above mentioned, are intended to be perpetual, it is hereby declared, that the managers and trustees shall neither raise, transfer, nor sell any part of the same, or of any sums to be afterwards added thereto, unless some unforeseen contingency should render it necessary and eligible so to do, in the opinion of the managers

Digitized by Google

gers and trustees, without whose unanimous consent, it shall not be done.

XIII. The direction of the fund shall be committed to three ladies residing in Edinburgh; one to be called principal manager, and the others assistant managers, whose offices shall last for life.

XIV. The principal manager shall preside at the meeting of the managers, where in the event of either of the assistants declining to vote, she shall have the privilege of a casting vote in addition to her vote as an individual.

XV. The principal manager shall act as treasurer of the fund; and shall render to the managers an account of her intromissions at each of the yearly meetings after appointed.

XVI. The managers shall meet yearly on the second Monday of February, to order the distribution, and regulate the affairs of the fund.

XVII. At each of those meetings, after declaring the stated pensions, a certain sum fixed by a majority of the managers, shall be placed in the hands of the principal manager, to be expended at her discretion in cases of urgent distress, either to such incurables as may be already pensioners, or to such as may not then be admitted; of which sum she shall render an accompt to the immediately following meeting.

XVIII. It shall not be in the power of the managers to apply this fund to any other purposes than those here specified, excepting the necessary expences of management.

XIX. The managers shall not be liable for omissions, nor for each other, but for their actual intromissions only.

XX. As this Institution owes its origin to Mrs Elizabeth Keir, widow of the late Dr William Keir, one of the physicians to St Thomas's Hospital, London, she is hereby declared principal manager of the same, during the days of her life; declaring, that upon her death, or the death of any of her successors in office, the heirs of line of her body for ever, whether male or female, (such heirs always being heirs in heritage, and the eldest heir-portioner excluding her sisters) shall, if within Scotland at the time, and if not, the next in succession within Scotland, have right to assume the office of principal manager; provided he or she shall be approved of by the existing assistant managers and trustees; and in the event of such person declining the said office, or not being approved of as aforesaid, he or she shall have power to name a new principal manager with the approbation foresaid.

XXI. Failing such succession or appointment, the existing assistant managers and trustees, shall, after the expiration of six months from the vacancy of the office, elect a principal manager.

XXII. The following ladies shall be assistant managers, viz. Mrs Jane Balfour, widow of Major Henry Balfour; and Mrs Jean Craigie, widow of Mr Charles Craigie, both residing in Edinburgh.

XXIII. In case of the death or resignation of either or both of the said assistant managers, successors shall be appointed by the principal manager, who shall likewise have power to appoint extraordinary assistant managers to act in the absence of any of the ordinary managers.

XXIV. The manager shall also appoint a clerk to this Institution, who shall keep a book containing the managers accompts, states of the

Digitized by Google

the fund, &c. This book shall remain at all times open to public inspection.

XXV. The clerk shall not receive a salary till the annual interest of the fund shall amount to L. 100 sterling; after which period, the managers shall determine on the amount of the salary.

XXVI. James Bridges, writer to the signet, is hereby declared clerk.

XXVII. These regulations are declared unalterable, except by the unanimous vote of the managers and trustees at the time.

Proceedings of the Wernerian Society.

AT the meeting of this Society, on the 7th March, the Secretary read an "Essay on Sponges, with descriptions of all the species that have been discovered on the coast of Great Britain," by George Montagu, Esq. of Devonshire. From Mr Montagu's researches as to the constitution of sponges, it appears that no polypi, or vermes of any kind, are to be discerned in their cells or pores: they are, however, decidedly of an animal nature; but they possess vitality, without perceptible action or motion. Mr Montagu has divided the genus Spongia into five families, viz. branched, digitated, tubular, compact, and orbicular. Only fourteen species were previously known to be British: Mr Montagu, in this communication, described no fewer than thirty-nine. A considerable number of the species are quite new, or have now, for the first time, been distinguished and formed by that indefatigable naturalist.

At the same meeting, Dr Yule read a Memoir on the Natural Method in Botany, in which he defended the existence of the series of natural affinity in plants, against objections of Professor Willdenow and Dr Smith, founded on the want of regularity in the series, &c. He contended, that the illustrious author of the artificial system never intended that it should supersede, but, on the contrary, that it should lay the foundation of the natural classes, "quas plana genera nondum detecta revelabunt;" and that, with this view, he uniformly inculcated the study of natural genera, in conformity with his great maxim, "Omne genus naturale."

Proceedings of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.

THE general quarterly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday the 10th March last, in the Physicians' Hall, George-Street; Sir JAMES HALL, Bart. M. P. in the chair.

The following new members, proposed at the meeting in December last, were duly admitted:—

HONORARY.

Mr Sheriff Rae, St Catherines.

ORDINARY.

Sir J. Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart.
Dr Meiklejohn, Professor of Church History, Edinburgh.
The Rev. Leslie Moodie, Inveresk.
Francis Anderson, Esq. Stonyhill, Musselburgh.
Alexander Cowan, Esq. Edinburgh.
Robert Dundas, Esq. W. S. Edinburgh.
Thomas Guthrie Wright, Esq. W. S. Edinburgh.
John William Watson, Esq. Edinburgh.
Thomas Hopkirk, Esq. Dalbeth, Glasgow.
Mr Samuel Paterson, merchant, Edinburgh.
Mr James Bell, merchant, Edinburgh.
Mr Robert Morton, merchant, Edinburgh.

Mr

Digitized by Google

Mr James Scougal, designer of gardens, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDING.

Mr James Paterson, jun. at Wishaw.
Mr George Guthrie, nurseryman, Gowkscroft, Ayr.
Mr David Credie, nurseryman, Gatehouse of Fleet.
Mr Duncan Montgomery, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Montrose, Buchanan.
Mr William Menzies, gardener to the Hon. Miss Mercer Elphingston, Meikleour, Cupar-Angus.
Mr James Pace, gardener to the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, Boquhan, Kippen.
Mr John Kyle, gardener to Mr Stirling of Keir.
Mr Thomas Barton, gardener to Lord Douglas, Bothwell Castle.
Mr John Ross, gardener to Alex. Keith, Esq. of Ravelston.
Mr William Knox, gardener to Mr Spiers of Elderslie.
Mr John Mackray, gardener to John Lee Allan, Esq. of Errol.
Mr Archibald Gorrie, gardener to General Stewart, Rait.

A number of valuable communications were read, particularly,

1. From Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. —On the advantages of turning the branches of fruit-trees over the walls against which they are planted.

2. From Mr James Scougal, designer—On the utility of clay paint in destroying insects on fruit-trees.

3. From Mr James Smith, at Ormiston-hall—On the canker in fruit trees.

4. From Mr John Mackray, at Er —On the gooseberry caterpillar nd on the worms which infest ca and onions.

rom Mr Archibald Gorrie, at Ra -On the turnip-fly.

rom Mr M'Donald, Dalkeith Pa —On the culture of the currant bush.

rom Mr James Stewart, Pinkie—On the transplanting of large fruit-trees, and on the preserving of apples and pears in sand.

8. From Mr John Wanlass, at Mountwhanie—Description of a melon and cucumber pit, with a model.

Several very fine specimens of Brussels sprouts, broccoli, and lettuce, were produced; and the committee for prizes reported, that

Mr James Kirk, gardener to the Hon. Baron Hepburn of Smeaton, was entitled to the medal for Brussels sprouts; Mr William Affleck, gardener to the Right Hon. the Earl of Home, at Hirsell, to that for spring broccoli; and Mr James Stewart, gardener to Sir J. Hope, Bart. of Pinkie, to that for winter lettuce.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

April. IN the first week of the month, a good deal of the snow which had fallen between the 19th and 23d of March, disappeared from the ground; but where it had been drifted, and on high situations, it still continued to lye very deep.

On the 2d inst. a little Auk, *Ratch*, or Greenland dove (Alca Alle), was found dead among the snow at Friartown farm-house, on the estate of Mr Brown of Newhall, near the foot of the Spittal Hill, one of the Pentlands, distant nine or ten miles from the sea. It had probably been driven so far inland by the force of the wind and snow. But this sea bird, it may be remarked, seems inclined to take short inland excursions. A few weeks ago, one was shot while on wing in the valley at the foot of Salisbury Craig, at a time when the weather was not stormy. This is accounted rather a scarce bird in England; but it seems to be a pretty regular visitant

Digitized by Google

visitant of the Frith of Forth during the severe weather of winter. In the Magazine for December 1807 and for January 1808, we have mentioned the circumstance of one being caught in Messrs Dickson's nurseries, Leith Walk, and of four being taken alive at one time near Aberlady in East Lothian.

— 15. Pentland Hills, and even Arthur Seat hill in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, are still marked with white stripes of drifted snow. The weather, however, has become favourable for agricultural operations. Peach-blossom on open walls is coming out; and plum-blossom is likewise beginning to show. Common daffodils are just expanding.

— 25. To-day, a heavy fall of snow again took place, and rendered the country around Edinburgh temporarily white: by next day (26th) the snow was melted, and the moisture will prove refreshing and useful in many cases. Vegetation is, upon the whole, fully a month later than usual. This may probably prove favourable to the productiveness of fruit-trees, in Scotland, and great crops may be looked for, as very few trees were last year overburdened with exhausting crops. In some cases, however, the prevalent lightning of last summer appears to have destroyed or injured the buds destined to produce the fruit of this season; and such trees may possibly require some years to recover.

N.

Canonmills, 27th April 1812.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Lectures upon Portions of the Old Testament; intended to illustrate Jewish History and Scripture Characters. By George Hill, D. D. F. R. S. E. Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews. 8vo. 12s. Constable & Co. 1812.

IT has long appeared to us a subject of regret, that the practice of lecturing should, in this country, have fallen so much into disuse. The reading of the Scriptures, which was universally practised in the early reformed churches, has indeed been rendered less necessary, by the generally diffused knowledge of reading throughout all ranks; but their exposition forms still an object as useful and necessary as ever. Few members of any audience can have leisure and opportunity to clear up the obscurities which exist, to a certain extent, in the sacred writings; and of these few, a part only can be expected to avail themselves of such means as are in their power. We will venture to add, that, if judiciously conducted, nothing could tend more to give interest and variety to pulpit orations, and to relieve that common-place, into which the constant repetition, even of the most important abstract truths, is liable to sink. Yet, notwithstanding these various uses of lecturing, it seems, in our fashionable congregations, to be almost relinquished as an uncouth and obsolete practice. While this is the case, it appears to us fortunate, that a contrary example should be set, by a preacher so very popular and generally admired as the author of the present discourses. In the mode of execution, too, there appears to us to be much tending to throw light upon the mode of rendering such compositions both pleasing and instructive.

The ancient mode of lecturing was not perhaps very well adapted for general edification. A short passage of scripture was selected, which was expounded, verse after verse, with minute and laboured commentary. Such a plan is tedious

Digitized by Google

dious and monotonous; it leaves little room for that interest which is derived from incident, character, or from extensive views of the scripture economy. It loses the unity of a sermon, without acquiring in return any advantage sufficient to compensate for the sacrifice.

The plan followed by Dr Hill in this volume is entirely the reverse of that which we have just noticed. He takes for the subject of his lecture, the whole series of some grand event or dispensation; chusing for his text a leading passage which forms as it were the key of it. He does not, of course, enter into minute criticism or verbal illustrations. He takes a comprehensive view of the events comprised in the narration; he illustrates their connection with the general plan of providence; he points out the character of the various actors, and the moral instructions which the whole is calculated to convey. His work is thus calculated to form a complete introduction and guide to the study of the Old Testament history.

The volume opens with two sermons on "Searching the Scriptures." Of these, the first illustrates the advantages to be derived from this exercise; the second points out the manner in which it may best be conducted. We are then introduced to Abraham, the most venerable character in the Old Testament, and the parent of the Jewish people. Afterwards, in the successive histories of Moses and Joshua, and of the Judges, we trace the rise of this nation, the early vicissitudes of their lot, and their final establishment in the promised land. A particular discourse is employed in illustrating the singular story of Balaam. The characters of Samuel and Saul, with the memorable reigns of David and Solomon, afterwards afford interesting subjects of discussion. Two concluding discourses then treat of the history of the kings of Judah, the captivity of the Israelities; and, finally, their restoration to their native land.

In endeavouring to exhibit specimens of the manner in which this work is executed, we shall direct our attention first to the exhibitions of character; secondly, to the moral instructions drawn from them; and, thirdly, to the illustrations of the Jewish history and institutions. These appear to us to form the prominent features in the lectures under our consideration.

Of the first, an example may be furnished by the delineation of that memorable friendship which subsisted between David and Jonathan.

"The first appearance of David having introduced him into the king's family, the next object which draws our attention in the picture of his early life, is the intimate connection formed between Jonathan the son of Saul, and David. The heart, at their time of life, is susceptible of sudden and strong attachments. But the tenderness and fidelity of the friendship of these two young men are drawn with inimitable beauty; and there are circumstances attending their friendship which render it peculiarly interesting.

"The son of the king felt no jealousy of the favour and growing reputation of the young shepherd; he had learnt that David was to be the successor of his father; for he said to him at one time, "Thou shalt be king over Israel, and I shall be next unto thee; and that also Saul my father knoweth;" Yet he continued to love him as his own soul, and kept faithfully the covenant whith they had made. After Saul became David's enemy, and sought to take away his life, Jonathan

Digitized by Google

Jonathan had a difficult part to act; but he did not betray or forsake his friend. He sometimes softened the mind of the king, by speaking good of David. When he saw that evil was again determined against him, he gave him notice of the danger, and went to him secretly, either to concert some method of escape, or to comfort his mind, by assuring him that he had not adopted his father's sentiments.

"David received all the tokens of Jonathan's love with becoming respect; and returned them with an affection constant and warm, which, during all the enmity he experienced from the father, knit his soul to the son, which poured itself forth in the tenderest lamentations at the death of his friend, and which extended to the family of Jonathan. For we read in the ninth chapter of the second book of Samuel, that after David had subdued many surrounding nations, and when he reigned over all Israel, he inquired if any was yet left of the house of Saul, to whom he might shew kindnes for Jonathan's sake; and he sent for Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son, who was five years old when tidings came that Saul and Jonathan had fallen in battle, and who had been lame in both his feet from that day, because his nurse fell with him, when, upon receiving the tidings, she made haste to flee. "When Mephibosheth came unto David, he fell on his face and did reverence. But David said unto him, Fear not, for I will surely shew thee kindness, for Jonathan thy Father's sake, and will restore thee all the land of Saul thy father, and thou shalt eat bread at my table continually, as one of the king's sons." By this soothing paternal attention to a helpless young man, David fulfilled his oath to Jonathan, who, in one of their private meetings, looking forward to the time when David should ascend the throne, had made him swear by the love which was between them, and had said, "Thou shalt not only while yet I live, shew me the kindness of the Lord, that I die not; but also thou shalt not cut off thy kindness from my house for ever." David swore, and he kept his oath.

"You recognize, my young friends, with pleasure, the sanction here given to those voluntary connections, those friendships arising from choice, which form one of the chief delights of your warm, generous, unsuspecting hearts; and which often constitute a large portion of the comfort, the joy, and the security of human life. You recollect also, that such friendships are consecrated by a higher example; for there was, in the family of our Lord, a person distinguished by this name, "The disciple whom Jesus loved." While you feel yourselves warranted by this sacred authority, to make a selection for yourselves, beware of confounding virtuous friendship with partnerships in iniquity, with associations for riot and debauch, with base alliances, where they who can stoop to give flattery, make a property of those who are mean enough to receive it. Learn from the picture of the love between Jonathan and David, the character of a true friend: He shews himself friendly: He loveth at all times, and is born for adversity: His heart answers to yours, sharing your sorrows, reviving your spirits, exciting your powers: His words are often words of grave sedate counsel, sometimes words of rebuke, but always faithful and hearty. Let the connection which continued between David and the family of Jonathan, recommend to you steadiness in friendship, a remembrance of ancient ties, and an attention

Digitized by Google

attention to the advice which Solomon, the wise son of David, with his wonted experience in the ways of men, has thus exprest, "Thine own friend and thy father's friend forsake not."

Of the moral illustrations, an example may be afforded by the inferences derived from the promise made to Abraham, concerning the future greatness of his posterity. From this recompence provided for him, Dr Hill observes:

"There arises a lesson of deep importance to the best interests of society. For although the promise made to the patriarch does not give the most virtuous man reason to expect that he shall build his house, like Abraham, it does suggest the influence which his conduct may have upon the character and condition of his posterity: and it opens to his mind the prospect of that pure and heavenly joy which every father of a family must feel, in thinking that those whom he hath reared and cherished, may be blessed for his sake.

"You know that you inherit sin and death from your first parents; and you often see men entail disease, embarrassment, disgrace, and ill will upon their children. Learn from the reward of Abraham, to leave yours a better legacy. He was chosen to be the father of a great nation, because the Almighty knew him, that he would command his children, and his household after him, to keep the way of the L[illegible] Walk in his steps, that you m[illegible] transmit a portion of his bless[illegible]. By attention and watchful[illegible] by habits of order without a[illegible]rity; by reproof or correction w[illegible]ut bitterness; by every ex[illegible]pr[illegible]on of affection, without hurtf[illegible]ndulgence; by kindly familiar c[illegible]'y instruction, such as they are able to receive; by example, such as they may love and imitate—by these fatherly arts, endeavour to form and win the minds of your children to piety, truth, and benevolence. This is a portion better than gold, more precious and more lasting than any earthly possession you can leave them, their best furniture for the journey of life, their most certain provision for travelling that journey, without reproach, with contentment and peace. Upon this stock, they may afterwards ingraft every valuable accomplishment; and if their talents qualify them for rising to eminence, this early culture will prepare them for becoming the ornaments and lights of society, for defending their country, for upholding its free constitution, and for cherishing public virtue.

"The descendants of Abraham had reason to boast of their ancestor; and their connection with him, has, in all ages, been a source of much honour and advantage. Your memory will not last like his. But a father, in the humblest rank of life, may bequeath that inheritance which a good man leaveth to his children, that recommendation and pledge of fidelity, which the world gladly recognises in those who are born of honest parents. You cannot, indeed, ensure to them universal good will; for you may give offence by conscientiously persevering in a line of conduct, which, even for their sakes, you must not change. But this offence may be merely temporary; and those who spoke evil of you falsely, may perceive and acknowledge their mistake: while any flagrant iniquity you commit is a mill-stone, which you hang around the necks of your children. For the world is not yet equitable enough to forgive the innocent son all the evil that the father hath done, or to lay aside every

Digitized by Google

very suspicion, that the son is likely to tread in the father's steps. If you shudder, then, at the thought of sending forth those whom you have brought into the world, to be cursed of God or of man, because they spring from you, let not your characters be stained by malice, oppression, or treachery; but rather endeavour, by being ready to every good work which God gives you opportunity of performing, to lay up in store for your children, protection, countenance, and aid, when you shall be gathered to your fathers. "Cast thy bread upon the waters," says Solomon, "for thou shalt find it after many days. Give a portion to seven, and also to eight: for thou knowest not what evil shall be upon the earth." The vicissitudes of human affairs render such precepts wise at all times; and the state of society, in which we live, recommends them to the particular attention of every father of a family. By the multiplicity and extension of modern commerce, the poor is often raised from the dunghill, and the children of different families are brought together, in distant quarters of the globe. The young, whom you have guided and restrained, may arise to be the counsellors of your children: the feeble, whose hands you have strengthened, may become their protectors: your treasure may bring them larger and safer returns, by being communicated than by being hoarded; and the words of Scripture may thus be verified, you know that they are verified in numberless instances: "The liberal man deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand. He is merciful and lendeth, and his seed is blessed."

"Although the good will of the world is capricious, and may be defeated by a thousand circumstances not under your command, the first part of the special reward provided for the patriarch, encourages you to raise your eyes to a friend in heaven. He blessed and spared the posterity of Abraham, for the sake of their father; and the mercy of the Lord still is upon them that fear him, and his righteousness to children's children. By his gracious promise, "Leave thy fatherless children, and I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me," he takes away one of the stings of death. You go to the land of forgetfulness; but you die in peace, believing, that if your children advance into the world, knowing the God of their fathers, and serving him with a perfect heart, the Almighty "will cover them with his feathers, that under his wings shall they trust, and that his truth shall be their buckler."

"Who would not wish to transmit such an inheritance to his children? Go, then, my brother, and walk within thy house, with a perfect heart. Let the faith of Abraham be thy pattern; and, instead of the curse that is in the house of the wicked, the moth that consumes the possessions which are bought with the wages of iniquity, thou shalt, like the father of the faithful, leave a blessing behind thee."

In order to shew the manner in which the Jewish History, and institutions are illustrated, we shall extract the following view, given by Dr Hill, of the purposes answered by the erection of the temple of Jerusalem.

"We are led to consider the temple which Solomon built, as not merely a place of worship, but as the national bond which united the children of Israel. They were unable to rise to those exalted conceptions of a worship in spirit and in truth, which we have learnt from the

Digitized by Google

the Gospel, or to prize that simplicity of outward observances, which is most congenial to the sentiments of rational piety. Having come from Egypt, a land of superstition, and beholding much pageantry in the idolatrous rites of their neighbours, they required, in their own ceremonial, a grandeur and magnificence which might occupy and satisfy their minds. That God who took them by the hand to lead them out of Egypt, and to form them for himself, while he delivered from Mount Sinai a moral law of everlasting obligation, graciously accommodated the ceremonial law to their infirmities. Had he left them at liberty to worship him in any place and in any manner, they would have been perpetually seduced to imitate the splendid rites of their neighbours, and would soon have forfeited the divine protection, by the general practise of idolatry. But by calling them at stated seasons, from all corners of the land, to appear in the place which he had chosen; by exhibiting, in the magnificence of their temple, a representation of the majesty of him who dwelt in the sanctuary, by engaging their attention for a considerable portion of every year, with services which could be performed only within the enclosure upon Mount Moriah, and by reminding them, by the nature of those services, of the great events of their history, the God of their fathers imposed some restraint upon their proneness to idolatry: he kept them in some degree attached to the city of their solemnities, and he preserved them, as long as the purposes of his providence required, a kingdom of priests, and a peculiar people, to shew forth his praise. When he punished their sins, by sending them into captivity, he gave the most awful proof that he dwelt no longer in Judea, by delivering into the hand of the enemy to be burnt with fire, the habitation which Solomon had been appointed to rear for him. When he brought them back to their own land, the temple was rebuilt; but when he sent the Romans to scatter them over the face of the earth, the temple was again demolished, and the people remain at this day without a priest, and without an offering."

"The Apostle to the Hebrews, enables us to assign a further reason for the minute directions given about the formation of the tabernacle in the wilderness, and the construction of the temple at Jerusalem. He teaches us, that the second tabernacle made by Moses, and which corresponded to the oracle in the temple, was a figure of the true tabernacle in heaven, where the glory of God is manifested to the blessed inhabitants; and that the services appointed by the law were an example and shadow of the heavenly ministrations of that High Priest, who was to arise at the end of the age of the law, and who, having put away sin by the sacrifice of himself, was to enter into the tabernacle, and to appear in the presence of God for us. It was worthy of God, therefore, to direct the formation of the tabernacle and the temple, and so to regulate the services to be there performed, that they might furnish a correct sketch and outline of the good things to come. While holy men, moved by God, gave notice of their approach, the ceremonial of the preparatory dispensation was intended to be a shadow of them, which might cherish in the minds of those who listened to the prophets, the hope of something more substantial, and might be found, when the substance appeared, to correspond in all its parts to that which it had presignified.

"In all the works of God, things are set over against one another, linked

Digitized by Google

linked together by various relations, the discovery of which brings to our knowledge a fitness and perfection of design. When the Almighty, therefore, employed one religion to be introductory to another, he acted agreeably to our experience of the ways of divine wisdom, by binding them together in this most intimate manner, that the ceremonial which was characteristical of the one religion, should be a figure and representation of the nature of that which it served to introduce. It is no argument against the reality of this connection, that it was not distinctly perceived by the ancient Jews. For the nature and extent of the great plan of Divine Providence, so far transcends our limited powers of apprehension, that, upon all subjects, many points, which for a time were involved in darkness, are afterwards brought to light. The knowledge of one period of life, of one state of society, of one age of the world, although sufficient for every purpose that was then of real importance, is afterwards found to have been incomplete; and our minds are delighted and enlarged, by discovering properties and uses of objects, not inconsistent certainly with the ends to which they had been formerly applied, but of which even they who thought they understood the objects best, had hardly formed any conception. The ancient Jews derived all the benefit from the dispensation of Moses which Providence intended, without understanding that the several parts of that dispensation were subservient to another. It was not meet they should understand this; because, had they regarded their law in this subordinate light, their respect for the religion of their fathers might have been so far impaired, as to render it less effectual in restraining them from the idolatry of the nations. But the hints of the new covenant, which had been given from the earliest times, were gradually unfolded as the time of its manifestation drew near; and, in the fulness of time, the illustrious son of Abraham, in whom all the families of the earth were to be blessed, became himself the interpreter of the ancient notices of his coming. From the light which his words and actions reflected upon the writings of Moses, we learn to affix a meaning and value to several institutions of the law, which, taken by themselves, they did not obviously bear. The allegory has now received its interpretation: The significancy of the types stands forth to the admiration and conviction of the Christian world; and the Old Testament appears to have been a continued prophecy of the New."

View of the Political State of Scotland at Michaelmas 1811; *comprehending the Rolls of the Freeholders, an Abstract of the Setts or Constitutions of the Royal Burghs, and a State of the Votes at the last Elections throughout Scotland: To which is prefixed, an Account of the Forms of Procedure at Elections to Parliament from the Counties and Burghs of Scotland.* 1 vol. 8vo. Constable & Co. 1812.

THE period is approaching, when the country will be agitated throughout by a very violent, though salutary convulsion. The tumult of a general election seems to absorb, for the moment, every other consideration, either public or personal. All ranks are confounded; and the lower, instead of paying court to the higher, have court paid to them in their turn. In every neighbourhood, the question, which of the candidates will be successful, forms the

Digitized by Google

the favourite topic of speculation, not only to themselves and their immediate connexions, but to the whole circle among whom they are known.

In this momentous crisis, nothing can be more seasonable than the appearance of a work such as the present. The candidate for this honour is often very imperfectly informed as to the manner in which he must proceed in order to obtain it. The mere circumstance of the rare occurrence of the canvass, leaves little room for the acquisition of experience: every candidate comes new, as it were, to the undertaking; and yet, unless he strictly fulfil all the forms prescribed by the constitution, there is an imminent danger that his election may be rendered void. To extricate him out of this difficulty, is the object proposed by the author of the present volume. He has not, however, attempted to enter into the detail of the laws of election. These have now swelled to a great magnitude, and have been the subject of voluminous compilations. Their use, too, arises chiefly after an election has been actually controverted. The object here aimed at, is rather to guide the candidate in such a manner, that a recurrence to the law may be rendered unnecessary. For this purpose, the author has begun the volume with a very copious detail of the forms of procedure. These are given, for the most part, in the very words of the acts of Parliament on which they are founded. A number of styles are also appended, exhibiting the mode in which the minutes of county and burgh meetings connected with elections ought to be kept.

The second part of the volume contains lists of all the freeholders in each county,—a species of information, the utility of which is very obvious. These are stated to have been copied from returns made to the editor by the different sheriff-clerks throughout Scotland. At the end of the list for each county, is given a statement of the number of voting freeholders, which is not a mere summary of the roll of names, because many freeholds are held jointly by liferenters and fiars, only one of whom is entitled to vote. Statements are likewise added, of the number of voting freeholders in 1790; of the number of Commissioners of Supply; and of the valued rent of the county. A summary of these different particulars is given in the following table, which contains so much useful information compressed in a narrow compass, that we cannot forbear extracting it for the use of our readers.

There is also annexed, an abstract of the proceedings in each county at the last general election.

The concluding part of the volume is not less obviously useful. It illustrates the *setts* or constitutions of the different Scottish boroughs, the number of magistrates, the mode of election, &c. The information here contained, is chiefly derived from a report made by a Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1793. The author, however, has, from other sources, corrected any mistakes which may have crept into that document, as well as pointed out such changes as have taken place since the period when it was drawn up. He has also subjoined, as in the case of the counties, a full view of the proceedings which took place at the former general election.

COUNTIES,

Digitized by Google

COUNTIES.	Freeholders.		Commissioners of Supply.	Valuation in Scots money.		
	1790	1811		£.	s.	d.
Aberdeen	155	147	291	235,665	8	11
Argyle	43	49	145	149,595	10	0
Ayr	220	151	236	191,605	0	7
Banff	108	35	116	79,200	0	0
Berwick	150	118	212	178,366	8	6¾
Bute	12	17	40	15,042	13	10
Caithness	21	21	47	37,256	2	10
Clackmannan	16	19	22	26,482	10	10
Cromarty	6	12	32	12,897	2	7¾
Dumbarton	65	41	61	33,327	19	0
Dumfries	49	74	239	158,687	6	8
Edinburgh	95	123	259	191,054	2	9
Elgin	76	35	125	65,603	0	8
Fife	188	206	385	363,192	9	3
Forfar	92	116	214	171,239	16	8
Haddington	76	70	125	168,873	10	8
Inverness	103	49	121	73,388	9	0
Kincardine	55	72	102	74,921	1	4
Kinross	23	15	56	20,250	3	4¾
Kirkcudbright	154	135	243	114,597	2	3
Lanark	148	98	341	162,131	14	6¾
Linlithgow	62	63	112	75,018	10	6¼
Nairn	19	21	44	15,162	10	11¼
Orkney & Shetland	38	27	73	56,551	9	1¾
Peebles	37	38	75	51,937	13	10
Perth	145	177	416	339,892	6	1
Renfrew	128	76	127	69,172	1	0
Ross	72	68	119	75,043	10	3
Roxburgh	81	133	164	314,663	6	4
Selkirk	40	37	59	80,307	15	6
Stirling	59	97	221	108,509	3	3
Sutherland	35	27	50	26,093	9	9
Wigton	53	50	69	67,641	17	0
Totals	2624	2417	4941	3,804,371	8	0

New

Digitized by Google

New Works Published in Edinburgh.

OUTLINES of Natural Philosophy; being heads of lectures, delivered in the University of Edinburgh. By John Playfair, Professor of Natural Philosophy, &c. Vol. I. 8vo. 9s.

The Planter's Calendar; or the Nurserymen and Forester's Guide in the operations of the Nursery, the Forest and the Grove. By the late Walter Nicol, author of the Gardener's Calendar, &c. Edited and completed by Edward Sang, Nurseryman, large 8vo. 15s.

A Greek Grammar, and Greek and English Scripture Lexicon; containing all the words which occur in the Septuagint and Apocrypha, as well as in the New Testament. By Greville Ewing, minister of the gospel, Glasgow, royal 8vo. 15s.

Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste. By Archibald Alison, L. L. B. F. R. S. &c. *Third Edition* 2 vols. 8vo. L. 1. 1s.

Tracts in controversy with Dr Priestly, upon the Historical question of the belief of the first ages in our Lord's divinity. By Samuel, late Lord Bishop of St Asaph, *Third Edition*, 8vo. 14s.

A Sermon, preached in St Andrew's church, Edinburgh, on Friday, 21st February, 1812, for the benefit of the Lancastrian school, established in that city; with Notes subjoined. By Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, Bart D. D. F. R. S. E. 8vo.

Brief thoughts on the present state of the currency of this country. By a Merchant, 8vo.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 38. This Number contains, Miss Baillie's Plays; Lord Erskine's speeches; Letters of Tippoo Sultan; Mackenzie's Travels; Lord Byron's Childe Harold; Dispute with America; Wilson's Isle of Palms, &c.

Literary Intelligence.

MR JAMES FORBES, F.R.S. &c. &c. has in the press, nearly completed, a work upon the general, moral, and natural History, of a considerable part of India, where he resided many years, with opportunities of acquiring information, seldom obtained by Europeans. Numerous admirable engravings, from his original drawings, some of them, coloured by artists of the first eminence, will illustrate the subjects of antiquities, ruins, public buildings, topography, natural history, arts, costume of the natives, &c. &c.

Professor Stewart, of the East India Company's College, has in hand a History of the Kingdom of Bengal, from the earliest Periods of (authentic) Antiquity, to the Conquest of that Country by the English, in 1757. This work will form a companion to Dow's History of Hindostan, and Scott's History of the Dekhan; but instead of being the translation of one author, will be a compilation from several, whose works will be carefully collated with each other, and will comprise the events of many more years than have been elucidated by any one historian. The very extensive collection of Persian manuscripts, lately purchased by the East India Company, for their library in Leadenhall Street, in addition to those brought from Seringapatam, has given access to many volumes which were formerly scarcely known to Europeans.

Dr Davy has in the press a volume of the Elements of Chemistry.

Miss Maria Edgeworth has in the press, a fourth and fifth volume of Tales of Fashionable Life.

A translation is announced of the Voyage round the World, in the years 1803, 4, 5, and 6, by command of his Imperial Majesty Alexander I. in the ships Nadesha and Neva,

Digitized by Google

Neva, under the command of Captain Von Krusenstern; by R. B. Hoppner, Esq. in one volume, quarto, with charts, plates, &c.

The Author of the Curiosities of Literature announces Calamities of Authors; including some inquiries respecting their moral and literary characters.

Mr Galt, who lately published part of his Travels, has in the press a work on the Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey; which will be published in the course of next month. Besides the ecclesiastical and political transactions of Popes Julius II. Leo X. Adrian VI. and Clement VII., Mr Galt gives occasional sketches of the state of English literature, at that period; and of the opinions then held by the people on Astrology, &c. In the appendix will be introduced, several original documents and private letters, written by Henry VIII. Francis I. Charles V. Mary Queen of France; and other persons of eminence in that age.

A History of the European Commerce with India; with a review of the arguments for and against the management of it by a chartered company, an appendix of authentic accounts, and a map, is preparing by Mr. Macpherson, author of the Annals of Commerce.

Kabington's Castara, with a biographical and critical Essay, by C. A. Elton, Esq. the Translator of Hesiod, is reprinting at Bristol.

Decker's Gull's Hornbook, with explanatory notes, is also republishing at Bristol.

In a few weeks will be published, the Poetical Latin Version of the Psalms, by G. Buchanan, with copious notes in English, critical and explanatory, partly from those of Burman, Chytræus, Ruddiman, Hunter, and Love, and partly by the editor, A. Dickinson, of the University press, Edinburgh. To each Psalm will be prefixed the nature of the verse, with a scanning table. Some copies will be thrown off on royal paper.

A M.S. Latin Translation of the lost Optics of Ptolemy has been lately found in the Imperial Library at Paris. It was made by one Ammiratus Siculus.

It is said that, in the convent of Mount Athos, a Greek manuscript has been found, which contains the text of about eighty comedies, supposed to be works of Menander and of Philemon. Doubtless Asia Minor and Turkey abound in these curiosities, as well as the religious houses in Russia.

The first volume of a new History of the Roman Empire, by M. Nieburgh, counsellor of the King of Prussia, was lately published at Berlin.

The posthumous works of the celebrated Pallas, are expected from the press at Berlin.

Mr. John Brady, of Kennington, proposes to publish a Connected Series of Essays, affording a comprehensive and authentic detail of the phenomena of time, the manner in which it has been computed, divided, subdivided, and regulated, from the earliest periods of antiquity; with an etymological description of the times of each division, now and formerly in use; a full and historical account of the various instruments that have been invented for registering its flight, recording events, and every other important particular connected with that subject.

Mr Williams, of Stationers' Court, proposes, in future, to publish a Monthly List of New Publications, and New Editions of Works on Theology, Morals, and Education.

Memoirs

Digitized by Google

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

PROFESSOR LESLIE has succeeded in freezing quicksilver by his frigorific process. This remarkable experiment was performed in the shop of Mr Adie, Optician, here, with an air-pump of a new and improved construction, made by that skilful artist. A wide thermometer tube, with a large bulb, was filled with mercury and attached to a rod passing through a collar of leathers, from the top of a cylindrical receiver. This receiver, which was 7 inches wide, covered a deep flat bason of nearly the same width, and containing sulphuric acid, in the midst of which was placed an egg-cup half full of water. The inclosed air being reduced by the working of the pump to the 50th part, the bulb was repeatedly dipt in the water, and again exposed to evaporation, till it became incrusted with a coat of ice about the 20th of an inch thick. The cup, with its water still unfrozen was then removed, and the apparatus replaced, the coated bulb being pushed down to less than an inch from the surface of the sulphuric acid. On exhausting the receiver again, and continuing the operation, the icy crust at length started into divided fissures, owing probably to its being more contracted by the intense cold than the glass which it invested; and the mercury having gradually decended in the thermometer tube till it reached the point of congelation, suddenly sunk almost into the bulb, the gage standing at the 20th part of an inch; and the included air being thus rarified about 600 times After a few minutes, the apparatus being removed, and the bulb broken, the quicksilver appeared a solid mass, which bore the stroke of a hammer. The temperature of the apartment was then 54° of Fahrenheit.

A valuable and simple process has lately been discovered by Edward Howard, Esq. F. R. S. for the refining of sugar, which promises to be of great advantage. The following is the outline of the process:

"Take brown sugar, sift it through a coarse sieve, then put it lightly into any conical vessel having holes at the bottom (like a coffee machine). Then mix some brown sugar with white syrup, that is, syrup of refined sugar, to the consistency of batter or thick cream, and pour it gently on the top of the sugar in the vessel till the surface be covered. The syrup will soon begin to percolate, and leave the surface in a state which will allow more syrup to be poured upon it, which is to be done carefully. The treacle will be found to come out at the bottom, having left the whole mass perfectly white. The first droppings are to be kept apart, as the last will serve to begin another operation. The sugar is now in a pure state, except as to its containing insoluble matter, which may of course be separated by solution in water.—The clarification is to be performed by the best pipe-clay and fuller's-earth, and the addition of neutral alum, if lime be previously contained therein; the whole to be agitated together; and, if expedition be required, it should be heated to the boiling point: the fæculencies will then subside. The brown syrup may also be much improved by means of tannin and the above earths. To make the sugar into snow-white powder, it is also necessary to evaporate the clarified solution to dryness on a water-bath. To make loaves, the common methods may be resorted to, or the syrup drawn off by exhaustion, or small grains may be made according to M. Du Trone's

Digitized by Google

Trone's process, *with much winter*, and these grains may be cemented by hot concentrated syrup."

The piece of superfine navy-blue cloth, exhibited at the late Spring Cattle-Show, in London, of which so much notice was taken by eminent judges for its extraordinary merit, is probably the first which has been manufactured in Scotland, from pure Merino wool, grown in this country. It was the produce of a part of the best of Lord Somerville's celebrated flock, purchased by Dr Morison, and sent to Larchgrove, near Edinburgh. The manufacturer of the cloth, to whom much credit is due, as he had no variety of fine fleeces from which to select, and was not at all aware of Dr Morison's intention to exhibit the cloth, is Mr Richard Lees, of Galashiells.

Poetry.

The Wanton Wife.

Nith, trembling to the reapers' sang,
Warm glitter'd in the harvest sun,
And murmur'd up the lonesome glen,
Where wife of wanton wit did wonne.
Her tongue wagg'd wi' unholy wit,
Untint by kirk or gospel ban;
And ay she wish'd the kirk-yard mools
Green growing o'er her auld gudeman.

Her auld gudeman drapp'd in at e'en,
Wi' harvest-hook sair toil'd was he;
Sma' was his cog, and cauld his kale,
Yet anger never rais'd his e'e.
He bless'd the little, and was blythe,
While dame wi' clamorous tongue began,
"O sorrow clap ye're auld bell'd pow,
"And dance wi' ye to the mools, gudeman!"

He hung his bonnet on the pin,
And down he lay in dool and pain,
While she sat singing in the neuk,
And touting at the rosie wine.
The lark, 'mid morning's siller grey,
That wont to cheer him warkward gann,
Next morning miss't, amang the dew,
The blythe and dainty auld gudeman.

The third morn's dew on flower and tree
'Gan glorious in the sun to glow,
Whan sang the wanton wife, to mark
His feet gaen foremost o'er the knowe:

The first flight of the winter's rime
That on the kirk-yard sward had fawn,
The wanton wife skift off his grave,
A kinking wi' her new gudeman.

A dainty dame I wat she was,
High brent and burnish'd was her brow,
'Mang lint locks curling, and her lips
Twin daisies dawn'd through honey dew.
And light and lovesome in the dance,
When ha' was het, or kirn was wan;
Her hands twa drifts o' virgin snaw
In cauld December's bosom fa'n.

But, lang ere winter's winds blew by,
She skirled in her lonesome how;
Her new gudeman, wi' hazle rung,
Began to kame her wanton pow.
Her hearth was sloken'd out with care,
Toom grew her kist, and cauld her pan,
And dreigh and dowie wax'd the night,
Ere Beltane, wi' her new gudeman.

She dreary sits 'tween naked wa's,
Her cheek ne'er dimpling into mirth,
Half happed, haurling out o' doors,
And hunger haunted at her hearth;
And see the tears thick in her locks,
Warm happin' down her haffits wan;
But think her bitterness of soul,
In sorrow for her auld gudeman.

HIDALLAN.

London,
March 22, 1812.

Proceedings

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, March 5.

THE royal assent was given by commission to the sugar drawback bill, and the Exchequer bills funding bill; and the frame breaking punishment bill was read a third time and passed.

Monday, March 9.

In the appeal case, the Earl of Elgin, v. M'Lean, the judgment of the Court of Session was affirmed.

The Drury Lane Theatre bill was read a third time and passed.

Friday, March 13.

Lord Liverpool presented a message from the Prince Regent, requesting that the usual assistance might be granted to Portugal.

Monday, March 16.

Lord LIVERPOOL moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the message of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the subsidy to Portugal. In proposing an address to the Prince Regent, in answer, he paid a high compliment to the valour and discipline of the Portuguese troops, who had proved themselves capable of combating and conquering the legions of France.

L GROSVENOR said, he could not approv f the policy of the last year's campaig in Portugal and Spain. Unless we could strike some decisive blow at the pow of France, the continued waste of our od and treasure was highly impolitic hould not, however, oppose the addi

After some remarks from Lord Darnley, who thought it would not be safe to disappoint the expectations of Portugal, the address was agreed to.

Tuesday, March 17.

The committee of privileges sat this day, and proceeded with the further investigation of the claims of Sir James Innes Ker, to the honours and dignities of the Roxburgh peerage. The whole of the evidence referring to the pedigree of the claimant was gone through, and the committee adjourned till the first Tuesday after the Easter recess.

Thursday, March 19.

Lord BORINGDON addressed the House upon the subject of the recent attempt to form a more extended administration. He entered, at large, into the situation of public affairs at home and abroad, and contended, that catholic emancipation could no longer be delayed without endangering the safety of the country. He concluded with moving an address to the Prince Regent, representing the necessity of forming an administration, so composed, as to unite the confidence and good will of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, which could not be enjoyed by an administration, the characteristic principal of whose domestic policy, as well as the bond of whose connection in office, is not only not to recommend, but to resist a fair and dispassionate consideration of those civil abilities under which the Irish catholics still labour, —and expressing an anxious hope that his Royal Highness might yet be enabled to form an administration on a basis calcu-

lated

Digitized by Google

lated to conciliate all descriptions of the community, and to call forth the entire resources of the united kingdom in the present contest.

Lord GRIMSTONE said, it was not the practice of Parliament to discuss matters without the production of some distinct ground,—some public paper. In this instance the motion was unsubstantiated by any document of that nature. But a great objection to it in his mind was, that it involved some imputation and blame on the Prince Regent.

Lord LAUDERDALE here rose to order, contending, that the name of the Prince Regent had been introduced by Lord Grimstone in an unparliamentary manner.

Lords Liverpool, Boringdon, Holland, Grey, and the Lord Chancellor, having spoken upon the point of order,

Lord GRIMSTONE again rose, and appealed to the successes atchieved under the auspices of the present administration, in proof of their competence to conduct the public affairs. Under this impression he proposed an amendment upon the motion, to the effect "that the House acknowledged with gratitude the wisdom and prudence with which his Royal Highness had exercised the unrestricted powers which he now possessed, and assured his Royal Highness, that they felt the greatest satisfaction at the many and great successes which had recently attended his Majesty's arms; and that they relied entirely upon his constant endeavours to promote the honour and prosperity of the country, and to afford effectual assistance to his allies."

Lord GREY, in justification of the answer returned by himself, and his absent friend (Lord Grenville) to the overture lately made to them, entered into a detail of the political questions upon which they were at issue with the existing administration.

The amendment was opposed, and address supported, by Lords Lauderdale, Darnley, Holland, Mountjoy, and Erskine, and Earl Moira; and the original address opposed, and the amendment supported, by Lords Liverpool, Mulgrave, Harrowby, and the Lord Chancellor, who read the original question and amendment from the Woolsack; when there appeared for the original question (the address)—Contents, 65—Non-contents, 172—Majority against the address, 107.

Friday, March 20.

The Earl of Liverpool brought down a message from the Prince Regent, on the subject of provisions for the Princesses.

Monday, March 23.

Lord LIVERPOOL, upon the order being read for considering the message respecting the Princesses, said, that as the law at present stood, his Majesty was authorised to appropriate an annuity of L.30,000 to the Princesses, to commence on his demise. Thus, supposing there were four of them, they would have an annuity of between 7 and L.8000 each. If the number should be reduced to three, it had been provided that the L.30,000 should still be continued, so that then they would have L.10,000 each. If the number should be reduced to two, the annuity was to be reduced to L.20,000, leaving still L.10,000 each. If the number were to be reduced to one, then the annuity was to be L.12,000. It was now proposed to give L.9000 a year each, in the first instance; and if the number should be reduced to three, to give L.30,000, according to the original plan; if to two, L.20,000; and if to one, L.12,000. The only difference between this and the former plan, therefore, was, that L.9000 each was to be given in the first instance, instead of between 7 and L.8000 a year; and that the annuity was to commence immediately, instead of the period of his Majesty's demise. He concluded, with moving an address in answer to the message.—To a question from Lord Grosvenor, he replied, that the grant was to be paid out of the consolidated fund; and in answer to a question from Lord Essex, he said he had no commands with respect to any additional pension for the Princess of Wales.—The address was then agreed to.

Wednesday, March 25.

The royal assent was given by commission; after which the House adjourned till the 8th April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 2.

The sum of L.125,000 was voted towards the building of a military college at Sandhurst.

Tuesday, March 3.

Mr BROUGHAM addressed the House at great length upon the subject of the orders in

Digitized by Google

in council, to which he attributed the distresses and embarrassments felt in every part of the kingdom; and concluded with moving for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of the commerce and manufactures of the country, and more particularly as it related to the system of licences.

A long discussion ensued, in which the only novelty was, that Mr Canning supported the motion, being apprehensive that the extent to which the licence system had been carried had, contrary to the original intention of the orders in council, made their pressure fall more heavily upon the neutral than the enemy.—Towards the close of the debate, Lord G. L. Gower and Lord Milton complained that an opportunity had not been afforded them of delivering personally to the Prince Regent, several petitions from their respective constituents, against the orders in council.—On a division, the motion was negatived by 216 to 144.

Thursday, March 5.

The Speaker having informed the House that he had received a letter from Mr Walsh, stating his inability to attend the order of the House,

Mr Bankes rose and addressed the House upon the necessity of preserving their honour and dignity by the expulsion of such characters as Mr Walsh. He quoted a variety of precedents, to shew that this course had been taken in cases which fell very short of Mr Walsh's in point of delinquency. He concluded with moving "that Benjamin Walsh, Esq. a Member of that House, having been tried for felony at the Old Bailey in January last, was convicted thereof; but for the reason of the opinion of the judges, that the act did not amount to felony, a free pardon had been granted him: but as gross fraud and breach of trust had been proved against him on the said trial, he is unworthy and unfit to continue a Member of this House."

Sir A. Pigott opposed the motion, and contended, that none of the precedents cited are applicable to Mr Walsh.

Mr Whitbread, and several others opposed the motion, on the ground that Mr Walsh had been virtually acquitted in the eye of the law, and that the precedent of his expulsion might be dangerous.

Sir F. Burdett, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others, contended that the moral turpitude attached to Walsh's conduct demanded his expulsion. Sir F. Burdett, in his speech, stated, that Walsh had been expelled in 1809 from the Stock Exchange for his nefarious conduct; that he had given L.5000 for his seat in Parliament, and had actually put that sum among the assets of his estate given in to the commissioners under his bankruptcy! and that, in consequence, the parties implicated, had settled his debts, and hushed up the matter. An honourable Member had stated, that if Parliament voted to expel Mr Walsh, on the circumstances before them, they might go on to inquire into the moral conduct of three-fourths of the country. If that were true, they were living in a very extraordinary state of society indeed. It put him in mind of the dialogue in the play, between Lady Macduff and her son. The child inquires—"Must they all be hanged that swear and lie?" "Every one," says the mother. "Who must hang them?" asks the child. "Why, the honest men," says the lady. "Then the liars and swearers are fools," rejoins the boy, "for there are liars and swearers enough to beat the honest men, and hang them up!" *(a laugh.)*

The motion was carried on a division of 101 to 16.

Mr Bankes then moved the expulsion of Mr Walsh, which was carried *nem. con.* and a new writ was ordered for the borough of Wooton Basset in his room.

Friday, March 6.

In a Committee on the mutiny bill several new clauses were added; amongst others, one for depriving soldiers of pay, except for their maintenance, during their imprisonment under the sentence of a court-martial.

In a committee of ways and means, Mr Perceval moved a resolution for raising the sum of 6,739,635, by annuities, which was agreed to.

Monday, March 9.

On the motion of Mr Ward, the ordnance estimates, amounting to nearly four millions, were voted.

Tuesday, March 10.

Lord Folkestone, in moving for a return of all foreigners, by name, in the British army, stated that the foreign troops in our service had been increased from 16,000 to 30,000—Lord Palmerston defended the necessity of the measure—Sir F. Burdett complained that the fences of the constitution were broken down, and observed, that it was strange, while we were inviting foreigners into our service, any regulation should subsist against the enlistment of Irishmen

Digitized by Google

Irishmen.—Mr Palmer explained that not only Irishmen, but English manufacturers were rejected by the Colonel of the 10th hussars, because they were unacquainted with the treatment of horses, which was understood by recruits who had been trained to agriculture. Lord Folkestone, then, on the suggestion of Mr Perceval, withdrew his motion; and another for a return of the number of foreign officers and soldiers serving in the different regiments of this country, was subtituted.

Wednesday, March 11.

A motion by Mr Abercromby, for a return of the convicts transported, pardoned, or received into the army and navy, was opposed by Messrs Ryder and Perceval, who observed, that it would tend to expose those men, who, on recommendation for their good conduct were permitted to enter into regular regiments in this country, instead of condemned ones.

Friday, March 13.

Mr PERCEVAL presented a message from the Prince Regent, stating, that "the assistance which we had been able to give to the Portuguese Government, his allies, had furnished the means of improving the military establishment of that country, and of rendering conspicuous the valour and discipline of its armies, in the successful deliverance from, and defence of, Portugal against the enemy; and trusting that he will be enabled to give the same assistance in the present war as in the last: from which such important consequences to the cause of the allies have resulted." Referred to a Committee of Supply.

On the motion for the third reading of the mutiny bill, Sir F. BURDETT, in a speech distinguished for humanity and eloquence, animadverted on the military punishment of flogging, and urged, by many arguments, the policy of its abolition in the British Army. The Hon. Baronet said, that many persons died in consequence of its infliction, by sentence of a regimental Court Martial, whose sufferings never met the public eye. He instanced, on the authority of a missionary, the case of a soldier at the Cape of Good Hope, who being sentenced to receive one thousand lashes, had two hundred and fifty inflicted, when the surgeon interposed, and he was taken from the halberts, but died in a few days after. He did not by any means pretend to say that summary punishments ought not to be inflicted in the army, but what he objected to was the system of torture thus practised—a system unknown, he was sorry to say, in any army but that of the British: and it was the more deplorable in a country like Great Britain, where the principles of liberty, of humanity, and of civilization, were better understood and practised than in any country on the face of the earth. The Hon. Baronet said, he understood that the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Moira, Lord Hutchinson, and the Earl of Wellington, were desirous of abolishing the practice.

Mr M. SUTTON urged the impossibility of supporting the discipline of the army, should the fear of this punishment be entirely removed.

Generals Tarleton, Phipps, and Porter, Sir G. Warrender, Mr Abercromby, Mr C. Adams, Lord Palmerston, Lord C. Somerset, Lord Cochrane, and Mr W. Smith, spoke against the abolition; Sir S. Romilly and Mr Whitbread in its favour.

The bill was then read a third time; but the clause proposed by Sir F. Burdett was negatived by 79 votes to 6.

Monday, March 16.

Lord CASTLEREAGH rose to propose the sum of L.2,000,000 as a subsidy to Portugal. The circumstances of Portugal, he contended, were so improved, and its troops had exhibited so much discipline and valour, that he did not conceive any opposition to the measure. His Lordship descanted, in the usual terms, of sympathy to a gallant and unfortunate people; that they shewed no inclination to desert the cause; that no instance of treachery had occurred among them; &c.—The Noble Lord was opposed by Mr Freemantle, Sir T. Turton, and Lord Cochrane; and supported by the Hon. Mr Ward and Colonel Dillon, on the usual grounds, on one side, of impoverishing ourselves by a system which in the end would conduce to our ruin,—and on the other, on the plea of public faith, &c.; when the question was put, and carried without a division.

On the third reading of the local militia bill, Sir F. Burdett proposed an amendment, prohibiting the punishment by flogging, which was negatived without a division.

Tuesday, March 17.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a bill for the renewal of the law of the last session, upon a subject much spoken of. The bill he proposed to move for would be to continue the former bill with amendments, viz. to render Bank of England notes a competent payment into court, out of courts and in general,

Digitized by Google

general, and to extend its operation to Ireland; that the bill should be read a second time; and that the committal should be postponed till after the holidays, in order to the attendance of Irish members.

Lord FOLKESTONE and Mr TIERNEY opposed the motion. The House divided—For the motion 73—Against it 36.

Wednesday, March 18.

Mr WHITBREAD presented a petition with many thousands of signatures from certain manufacturers in Yorkshire, stating their distressed condition, praying that measures might be adopted for their relief, and also praying for a reform in Parliament.

Thursday, March 19.

Mr HOUSTON presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Glasgow, praying for a free trade with the East Indies.

General GASCOIGNE presented a petition from the West India planters, merchants, and others, in the port of Liverpool, complaining of the deplorable state of colonial trade, and praying that the duties on sugar, cotton, and coffee, might be lowered.

Friday, March 20.

Mr PERCEVAL delivered the following message from the Prince Regent:—

"GEORGE, P. R.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, thinks it necessary to acquaint the House of Commons, that, in pursuance of the powers vested in his Majesty by two acts passed in the 18th and 39th years of his present Majesty's reign, his Majesty was graciously pleased, by letters patent, bearing date Feb. 2. 1802, to grant to their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, an annuity of L. 3000, agreeably to the provisions, and subject to the limitations of the said acts; which grant was to take effect from the demise of his Majesty; and his Royal Highness being desirous, in the present situation of the Royal Family, to be enabled to provide for the establishment of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, by an immediate grant, recommends to the House of Commons to take the subject into its consideration, and to enable his Royal Highness to make such provision for their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, as in the liberality of Parliament may be thought suitable to the actual situation of the Princesses, and to the circumstances of the present time."

Monday, March 17.

General TARLETON presented a petition from the merchants, ship owners, and others, of the town of Liverpool, praying that the charter of the East India Company should not be renewed, and that their monopoly should be destroyed.

Mr CREEVEY took this opportunity of confirming his former statement, that there were 15,000 persons maintained by charity in Liverpool, exclusive of those supported by parochial relief. He had lately been in the town, and was perfectly convinced of the utter ruin of trade there. The commerce to America and the Mediterranean, and the manufacture of salt, had utterly failed.

THE PRINCESSES.

The order of the day being read,

Mr CREEVEY opposed the Speaker's leaving the Chair, observing, that he thought an inquiry into the revenue of the country should precede any pecuniary grant to the Princesses. He likewise remarked, that out of the L. 130,000 granted to the Prince Regent, in addition to the civil list, something might be done by his Royal Highness for the purposes in question.

Mr PERCEVAL explained, that out of the revenue enjoyed by the Prince, an income of L. 17,000 besides L. 5000 pin-money, was allowed to the Princess of Wales, and that his Royal Highness had taken upon himself the discharge of her debts, amounting to L. 49,000, in order that it should not fall upon the public. Another sum of L. 70,000 was handed over to the Commissioners of the Dutchy of Cornwall, for the purpose of discharging his own incumbrances; the Queen also received from the civil list the same sum as formerly, so that he did not see how the Princesses were to be provided for, out of the funds of the Prince Regent.

Mr WHITBREAD observed, that the Prince, when he undertook the payment of debts to the amount of L. 49,000, was himself indebted in an enormous sum. He, indeed, who could not pay his own debts, engaged to pay those of another—this looked like a juggle. He thought delay necessary.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after making a statement on the propriety of increasing the allowances to the Princesses, moved that L. 36,000 instead of L. 30,000 already provided, should be granted to the Princesses, and to be charged on the consolidated fund.

Mr

Digitized by Google

Mr TIERNEY, argued that the Princesses, who had been bred up in the most affectionate manner, would not be desirous of forming separate establishments, and inquired why the Princess of Wales, who represented the Queen, as much as the Prince Regent did the King of these realms, had not a more suitable establishment. He was averse to these piece-meal applications, and observed, that the grants of this session to the civil list, already amounted to L. 1,532,000.

Messrs W. Smith, Freemantle, Bonnet, and Ponsonby, were against the grant.

Messrs Whitbread, Barham, and Tierney, pressed to know the reason why, at a time when grants were proposed to the minor branches of the Royal Family, no suitable provision was made for one so near to the throne as the Princess of Wales.—Did the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Perceval) sanction the separation? (*cry of no! no! from the Ministerial benches.*) Did he, at the time he acted as her counsel, at the investigation of her conduct, see any thing which could lead him to infer guilt? Did he not know and proclaim her to have risen without the least imputation from that inquiry? Was he willing to state the nature of the evidence that was taken, and which he caused to be printed for circulating most extensively both here and on the Continent, for the purpose of annoying an illustrious personage. This book was afterwards suppressed, and the copies which had got abroad purchased, out of what fund was not known, at an immense expence; the holders of some copies having received from L. 500 to L. 2000 each.

Messrs C. Adams, Lockhart, Ellison, and Courtney, severally censured this interference in family matters, as highly indelicate and unparliamentary: it would tend to widen any existing breach, and was only introduced by a side-wind.

Mr PERCEVAL said, that neither from what had come to his knowledge, in his character as counsel to her Royal Highness, or in the situation he at present held, could he recollect any thing which it was possible to bring as a charge against the Princess of Wales. He did not feel himself bound to give any further explanation. If the House were desirous of increasing the annuity of her Royal Highness, he would communicate their opinion to the Prince Regent. The resolution was then agreed to without a division.

Wednesday, March 25.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the grant of L. 400,000 to his Sicilian Majesty, which, after some observations from Sir J. Newport, and others, was agreed to.

Mr WHARTON moved various grants for the miscellaneous services of the year, which were agreed to, and among which were the following:—

For the Caledonian Canal	L. 50,000	0	0
For Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland	20,000	0	0
For military roads in North Britain	5894	18	4

Thursday, March 26.

A bill for subjecting mail coaches to toll, was read a first time, and, after some routine business, the House adjourned to the 7th April.

Historical Affairs.

FRANCE.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE, MARCH 10.

HIS Excellency the Duke of Bassano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicated the following report:—

REPORT OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

SIRE—The maritime rights of neutrals, as solemnly fixed by the treaty of Utrecht, became the common law of nations. This law, completely renewed in all subsequent treaties, has consecrated the principles which I am going to state.

The flag covers the merchandize. Enemy's goods, under a neutral flag, are neutral; as neutral property, under an enemy's flag, is considered as belonging to an enemy.

Contraband

Digitized by Google

Contraband articles are the only property which a neutral flag does not cover; and arms and warlike stores alone are contraband.

All visiting of a neutral vessel by an armed ship can be made by a small number of men only, the armed ship keeping without cannon shot.

Every neutral ship may trade from an enemy's port to an enemy's port, and from an enemy's port to a neutral one.

The only ports excepted are those really blockaded; and ports really blockaded are those invested, besieged, likely to be taken, and into which a merchantman could not enter without danger.

Such are the obligations of belligerents towards neutral powers; such are the reciprocal rights of either party; such are the maxims consecrated by those treaties which form the public right of nations. Frequently has England dared to attempt substituting in their place arbitrary and tyrannical regulations. Her unjust pretensions were repelled by all governments sensible to the voice of honour, and the interests of their subjects. She constantly found herself forced to acknowledge in her treaties the principles she wished to destroy; and when the peace of Amiens was violated, the maritime legislation still remained upon its ancient basis.

By a series of events, the English marine became more numerous than all the force of the other maritime powers. England then thought the moment was arrived when, having nothing to fear, she might dare to do every thing; she immediately resolved to subject the navigation of all seas to the same laws as those of the Thames.

It was in 1806 she began the execution of that system, which tended to bend the common law of nations before the orders of Council, and the regulations of the London Admiralty.

The declaration of the 16th of May annihilated by one single word the rights of all maritime states—placed under an interdict vast coasts and whole empires.—From this moment England no longer acknowledged any neutrals upon the seas.

The decrees of 1807 imposed upon every vessel the obligation of touching at an English port, whatever her destination might be, to pay a tribute to England, and submit her cargo to the tarifs of the customs.

By the declaration of 1806, all navigation had been interdicted to neutrals; by the decree of 1807, the power of navigating was restored to them; but they could use it only for the common utility of English commerce, in the combination of its interests and its people.

The English Goverament thus tore off the mask with which it had covered its projects—proclaimed the universal dominion of the seas,—regarded all nations as tributaries,—and imposed upon the Continent the expences of the war which it maintained against it.

These unheard of measures excited a general indignation among the powers who preserved the sentiments of their independence and their rights; but in London they raised the national pride to the highest pitch; they held out to the English people a future prospect, rich in the most brilliant hopes. Their commerce, their industry, were henceforth to be without opposition; the produce of the two worlds was to flow into their ports—pay homage to the maritime and commercial sovereign of England, by paying tribute—and afterwards to other nations, loaded with the enormous expences from which English merchandizes alone would be free.

Your Majesty, at a single glance, perceived the evils with which the Continent was threatened. You instantly applied the remedy. You annihilated by your decrees this pompous, unjust attack upon the independence of every state and the rights of all nations.

The Berlin decree answered the declaration of 1806. The blockade of the British islands was opposed to the imaginary blockade established by England. The Milan decree answered the orders of 1807: it declared *denationalise* every neutral vessel that submitted to English legislation, either by touching at a British port, or paying a tribute to England, and which thus renounced the independence and rights of its flag. All merchandise proceeding either from British commerce or industry, was blockaded in the Britannic islands; the continental system banished them from the Continent.

Never did any act of reprisals attain its object in a more prompt, certain, and victorious manner. The Berlin and Milan decrees turned against England the arms she had directed against universal commerce. That source of commercial prosperity which she believed so abundant, became a source of calamities to British commerce: in place of those tributes which were to have enriched the treasury, her credit was deteriorated, hurting the fortune of the State and that of individuals.

As

Digitized by Google

As soon as your Majesty's decrees appeared, all the Continent foresaw that such would be their result if they received full execution; but, however accustomed Europe was to see success crown your enterprizes, she could scarcely conceive by what new prodigies your Majesty would realise the great designs which have been so rapidly accomplished. Your Majesty armed yourself with all your power; nothing could divert you from your intention; Holland, the Hanseatic towns, the coasts that unite the Zuyderzee to the Baltic Sea, were united to France, and subjected to the same administration and same regulations,—the immediate and inevitable consequence of the legislation of the English Government. No kind of considerations could balance in the mind of your Majesty the first interest of your empire.

You did not wait long to reap the advantage of this important resolution. In fifteen months, that is to say, since the Senatus Consultum of reunion, your Majesty's decrees have weighed with all their force upon England. She flattered herself with invading the commerce of the entire world; and her commerce, become speculation, does nothing but by means of 200,000 licences, delivered each year.—Forced to obey the law of necessity, she thus renounces her act of navigation, the principal foundation of her power. She pretended to the universal dominion of the seas; and navigation is interdicted,—her vessels shut out from all the continental ports. She wished to enrich her treasury by the tributes which Europe would pay; and Europe has not only freed itself from her unjust pretensions, but from the tributes it would have paid her industry.—Her manufacturing towns are become deserts; distress has succeeded a prosperity hitherto increasing; an alarming disappearance of money, and the absolute want of employment, daily disturb the public tranquillity. Such have been to England the consequences of her imprudent attempts.—She already perceives, and will daily more and more discover, that there is no salvation for her but in a return to justice, and to the principle of the rights of nations; and that she can only participate in the benefit of the neutrality of ports, inasmuch as she allows neutrals to benefit by the neutrality of their flag. But till the British orders of Council are rescinded, and the principles of the treaty of Utrecht towards neutrals are again in full vigour, the Berlin and Milan decrees will remain against those Powers who allow their flag to be denationalised. The ports of the Continent shall not be open either to denationalised flags or British merchandise.

It must not be dissembled, that to maintain in full vigour this grand system, it will be necessary that your Majesty employ all the powerful means which belong to your empire; and find in your subjects that assistance which you have never yet in vain demanded of them. It is necessary that all the disposable French forces should march to whatever places where the English or *denationalised* flag attempted to land. A special array charged exclusively of guarding our vast extent of coasts, our maritime arsenals, and the triple range of fortresses which cover our frontiers, will answer to your Majesty for the safety of the territory confided to their valour and fidelity. You will send to their fortunate destiny those brave men accustomed to fight and conquer under the eyes of your Majesty,—to defend the political rights, and exterior safety of the empire. The depots even of the corps will not be turned from the useful destination of supporting your active armies. The forces of your Majesty will thus always be maintained upon the most formidable footing, and the French territory protected by an establishment which interest dictates; the policy and dignity of the empire will be placed in such a situation, as to entitle it more than ever to deserve the title of inviolable and sacred.

For a considerable time the English Government has proclaimed everlasting war; a frightful project, which the wildest ambition would never really have intended, and which a presumptuous boasting alone allowed to escape—a frightful project which will nevertheless be realized, if France is only to expect engagements without guarantee,—of uncertain duration, and more disastrous than war itself.

Peace, Sire, which in the midst of your immense power has been so often offered to your enemies, will crown your glorious works, if England, banished from the Continent, with perseverance, and separated from all the states whose independence she has violated, consent to return to those principles upon which European society is founded—acknowledges the laws of nations, and respects the sacred rights consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht.

In the mean time, the French nation must remain armed; honour commands it; the interest, the rights, the independence of the people, engaged in the same cause, demands it; and an oracle still more certain, often delivered even from the mouth of

Digitized by Google

of your Majesty, constitutes it an imperious and sacred law.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF WAR TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

SIRE,—The greatest part of your Majesty's troops had been called without our territory, for the defence of the grand interests which are to ensure the preponderance of the empire, and maintain the Berlin and Milan decrees, so fatal to England. The Continental system has scarcely been 15 months in execution, and England is already at the last gasp. Had not events happened, which your Majesty could not have expected, perhaps, in this short period of time, the prosperity of England would have been entirely annihilated; and convulsions would have been experienced in her interior, which would have finally thrown into discredit the war faction, and called to the administration, moderate men and friends of justice.

No person understands better than your Majesty, to expect from time what time is to produce, and to maintain, with unchangeable constancy, a system and plan of conduct from which you have calculated the results which are infallible.

During the absence of the greater part of our troops of the line, the immense number of maritime establishments, strong places, and important points of the empire, are guarded by the fifth battalions and the depots, and by the marine troops; which is attended with the inconvenience of diverting, by incessant marches and countermarches, the fifth battalions and depots from their proper destination, which are to supply the active armies. These marches fatigue the soldier and embarrass the administration. Besides, when such numerous armies are seen without the frontiers, the citizens who do not understand the measures taken by the administration for the interior establishments, may feel some justifiable uneasiness; these inquietudes are of themselves contrary to the dignity of the empire; these must be prevented from increasing, by the establishment of a constitutional force, for the defence of the territory alone.

By our constitutional laws, the national guard is especially charged with guarding the frontiers, our maritime establishments, our arsenals, and strong places; but the national guard, which embraces the whole of the citizens, cannot be placed on permanent duty, but only for a local and particular service.

In dividing the national guard into three bands, and in composing the first of all the conscripts of the six last classes, viz. from the age of 20 to 26 years, who have not been called upon to join the active army; the second, of men from 26 to 40 years; and the third, of men from 40 to 60 years of age; to the first band the active service will be confided; then the second and third bands will only have the reserve service, which is quite local.

For 1812, the first band, comprehending the conscripts from 1806 to 1812, who have not been called to the army, and who have not since married, and are in a condition for service, will form a resource for 600,000 men.

I propose to your Majesty to raise from this number 100 cohorts, which will constitute the fifth part of those who remain of the classes of 1806, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. These men should be organized and clothed at the chief place of each military division.

Those cohorts, composed of 8 companies, 6 of which are to be fuzileers, one artillery, and one a depot, will contain nearly one thousand men each. Your Majesty would thus have 100 cohorts or battalions, who, constantly under arms, and united in brigades and divisions under order of chiefs of the line staff, would offer a chosen army, and might be compared to the ancient French grenadiers. These troops, constantly encamped, and by reason of their service abundantly supplied with every thing, would suffer few losses by war.

By this means our strong places on the Rhine, our establishments at the Helder, upon the Meuse, the Scheldt, at Boulogne, Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, Rochfort, Toulon, and Genoa, would be guarded by a combination of such force, that in five days 30,000 men could be collected at any particular point of the coast attacked; and in less than ten days, considering the speedy means which your Majesty has established in urgent circumstances, from 60 to 80,000 men of the first band, the marine troops, the departmental guards, and of the fifth battalions, all of which would march to the point menaced, and could form a junction, independent of the assistance afforded by the 2d and 3d bands of the neighbouring departments.

I do not propose the establishment of any cavalry; the gens d'armes alone, forming a force of 16,000 chosen men, will furnish sufficient cavalry for the attacks against which we have to guard.

Nevertheless,

Digitized by Google

Nevertheless, while this institution will completely protect the French empire against the idea of an attack, all the depots and fifth battalions, being no longer occupied in forming garrisons or defending the country, will feed the active army with more activity and efficacy. This will in reality be equivalent to an augmentation of the troops of the line. It is placing 100,000 more Frenchmen under the banners of your Majesty. But these men will be renewed every six years, by the conscription for the army. This augmentation will cause very little addition to the losses, because these troops will be seldom exposed but to the ordinary chances of mortality. It will likewise cause an increase in expence of 48 millions; but this expence cannot be placed in competition with the immense advantages which will result from it.

This institution is eminently conservative and national: it is useful and necessary. Frenchmen are willing to make every sacrifice to acquire the liberty of the seas; they know that they must be armed, or this grand measure will not be accomplished.

SITTING OF MARCH 13.

The Senate having met at noon, Count Lacepede, in the name of the Special Commission, appointed in the sitting of the 10th, presented the following report upon the projects of the Senatus Consultum:—

"SENATORS—Your Special Commission has examined, with all the attention the importance of the subject demanded, the Senatus Consultum project, relative to the organization of the national guard of the empire, as well as the levy of 100 cohorts from the 1st band of the national guards, and has with care compared the different dispositions with the reasons which have been stated to you.

"This project is divided under two titles. The first offers one of those important institutions which will signalize one of the most illustrious of reigns; the second puts in motion part of that force established by the first; one is the ground of action, the other the consequence and application of it.

"Let us, before all, examine the first:—It separates into three bands the national guard of the empire; it points out the Frenchmen who, according to the difference of their age, must belong to one or other of these three bands; it determines the nature of the services which their country and sovereign have a right to expect from them.

"And now, what is the national guard of the empire? The nation armed. And what nation but that which extends from the banks of the Baltic Sea to those beyond the Tiber; and whose ancient renown every day acquires fresh eclat by its successful and new associations, and by the immortal glory of him who governs it?

"This nation had not received different successive laws, but particular organizations only. It is going to receive a grand political law, a general organization.

"And what a wonderful change is this profound conception of the Emperor going to produce! Order was established at his command, among the immense number of Frenchmen, whose very zeal and bravery, not regulated by his foresight, would have led to confusion and disorder. That admirable and regular motion is the result of the high wisdom of him, who, combining with the fruits of his genius, the produce of experience, carries his views into future ages, to give durability to all the monuments he erects.

"But what is the grand and principal effect of this new institution? The safety of the interior, and public security. Hitherto the safety of the interior of empires was provided for by armies, who became offensive or defensive according to the circumstances of the war and the chances of success. But the security was neither entire nor durable. The fear of a reverse weakened it; bad success might annihilate it; and what a situation was that people in, whose comforts and labours were every moment interrupted by anxiety and fear?

"Let us refer to history, and we shall see how frequently weak governments could only satisfy their subjects by imprudently pointing out the number of their troops, their military dispositions, and their political arrangements; and been obliged to give way, by dangerous and absurd dispositions of their forces, to the ridiculous ideas which the want of security suggested, joined to false notions respecting the true elements of a good defence.

"The project of the Senatus Consultum, which is presented to you, Senators, prevents for ever all these misfortunes.

"When, should even all the active armies quit the frontiers, and proceed to an immense distance to hurl the imperial thunder, the immense inclosure of the empire would present numerous defenders, which could be replaced by still more numerous defenders; and the French empire, con-

Digitized by Google

considered, if I may be allowed so to express myself, as an immense citadel placed in the middle of the world, would shew its natural garrison, in a national guard, regularly organised, uniting to the constancy and instruction of old veterans, all the vigour of a youthful army.

"This is what the hero has thought fit to do, to render our frontiers inviolable—to tranquillise minds the most prompt to conceive alarms—to guard the public security against all the attempts of false zeal, from ignorance or perfidy. This is what the father of his people has done; for this great benefit but trifling sacrifices are required.

"The cohorts of the first band will be renewed with one-sixth each year; the young Frenchmen who constitute a part of it will know the exact period when they will return to their paternal roofs, and be restored to their affections, their labours, their habits; they will enjoy the price of their devotion.

"Arrived at the age in which ardour is united to strength, they will find in their military exercises salutary games and agreeable relaxations, rather than severe duties and painful occupation. They will not be strangers to any of the advantages which the old phalanxes of Napoleon enjoy. Let us now proceed, Senators, to examine the second title.

"You have heard the Minister for Foreign Affairs and for War, expose the frank, firm, and moderate policy of the Emperor. European commerce must be freed from the shameful yoke wished to be imposed upon it. Nature demands this; the most solemn treaties prescribe it; the imperial interests of the state demand it.

"Already does the enemy of continental independence suffer in his island a part of those evils with which he wished to inundate the world. He has swore everlasting war. Let a formidable power render abortive this attempt against humanity. Let all the active armies of the empire be ready to march to whatever place they may be called by the greatest of heroes. Let 100 cohorts of the first band answer to the country for its frontiers, strong places, ports, and arsenals. Let 100,000 brave men, chosen from among those of the first band, join in the standards of glory. Here we again find the same paternal solicitude of the Monarch, and the same foresight of the great Captain.

"What relates to the successively renewing of that part of the first band, which will be placed at the disposition of the Minister of War, is fixed with care; and every Frenchman of the first band who shall have married anterior to the publication of the Senatus Consultum, shall remain in the bosom of his young family, and constitute part of the second band. The assembling of a part of the first band will allow the conscripts destined to augment or complete the active armies, to be longer exercised at their depots; and every thing has been calculated in such a manner, that at the least signal a numerous army can be promptly collected, and with facility march towards all points menaced.

"In order to be better able to judge of all the advantages of the institution proposed to you, represent to yourselves, Senators, all the irregular appeals from the national guard which you have witnessed. Let those of our colleagues, whose military renown and the confidence of the Emperor have frequently placed at the head of these national guards, hastily collected, remember how much they have deplored the inevitable disorders of forced and truly painful marches—of dispositions which time did not permit to digest—of sacrifices almost inevitable,—of losses in men, ammunition, and money.

"If you call to your recollection the circumstance so honourable for several departments of the empire, when British pride split upon the banks of the Scheldt, can you suppose, that if at that epoch, at which you expressed in so solemn a manner the devotion of the French people towards the Emperor, the institution which France is going to receive from its tutelary genius, had been established, England would have dared to conceive the hope of the most trifling success.

"Your commission has, therefore, the honour of unanimously proposing the adoption of the Senatus Consultum, which was presented to you."

The Senatus Consultum was adopted with the utmost unanimity.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

SIEGE OF BADAJOZ.

After taking Ciudad Rodrigo, the allied army remained a considerable time in the neighbourhood of that place, with headquarters at Gallegos, and afterwards at Frenada, no disposition having been made by the French to disturb it. On the 6th of March it moved to the southward; on the

Digitized by Google

the 11th, arrived at Elvas; and, on the 16th, invested Badajoz. The progress of the siege of that fortress, up to the 27th March, will be seen from the following extracts of dispatches from the Earl of Wellington:—

"Elvas, March 13, 1812.

"I moved the head quarters from Frenada on the 6th, and arrived here on the 11th instant.

"There are none of the enemy's troops in the field in Estremadura, excepting that part of the 5th corps not in the garrison of Badajoz, the head quarters of which are at Villa Franca, and a detachment, consisting of about a division, under General Daricap, whose head quarters are at La Serena.

"The enemy have made no movement, and I have heard of no operation of importance since I addressed your Lordship last. According to the last accounts, Marshal Soult was in the lines before Cadiz."

"Camp before Badajoz, March 20, 1812.

"According to the intention which I announced to your Lordship, I broke up the cantonments of the army on the 15th and 16th instant, and invested Badajoz, on the left of the river Guadiana, on the 16th, with the 3d, 4th, and light divisions of infantry, and with a brigade of Lieutenant-General Hamilton's division on the right. These troops are under the command of Marshal Sir William Beresford and Lieutenant-General Picton. We broke ground on the following day, and have established a parallel within two hundred yards of the outwork called the Picurina, which embraces the whole of the south east angle of the fort. The work has continued ever since with great celerity, notwithstanding the very bad weather which we have had since the 17th.

"The enemy made a sortie yesterday from the gate called La Trinidad, on the right of our attack, with about two thousand men. They were almost immediately driven in without effecting an object, with considerable loss, by Major-General Bowes, who commanded the guard in the trenches. We lost upon this occasion a very promising officer, Captain Cuthbert, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Picton, killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher was slightly wounded, but I hope he will soon be able to resume his duties. I have not yet got the returns, but I believe that our loss since the commencement of these operations, amounts to 120 men killed and wounded.

"On the same day that Badajoz was invested, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham crossed the Guadiana, with the 1st, 6th, and 7th divisions of infantry, and General Slade's and General Le Marchant's brigades of cavalry, and directed his march upon Valverde and Santa Martha, and thence towards Llerena; while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, with the 2d and Lieutenant-General Hamilton's divisions, and Major-General Long's cavalry, marched from his cantonments near Albuquerque upon Merida, and thence upon Almendralejo. These movements induced General Drouet to retire from Villa Franca upon Hornachos, in order, I conclude, to be in communication with General Daricap's division, which was about La Serena.

"I heard from Sir Thomas Graham and Sir Rowland Hill to the 19th inst. The former was at Los Santos and Zafra, with General Slade's cavalry at Villa Franca; and the latter at Almendralejo. Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill took three officers and a few hussars prisoners in Merida.

"I have reports from the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo of the 17th inst. The enemy had sent a small detachment to Bejar, principally with a view to plunder; but there was no appearance of any immediate movement. The 6th division had moved from Talavera, through the Puerto del Pico, on the 8th and 9th instant; and the 4th division, on the same days, from Toledo through the Guadarrama; and the first division only remained on the Tagus, near Talavera."

"Camp before Badajoz, 27th March 1812.

"The operations of the siege of Badajoz have continued since I addressed you on the 20th, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, till the 25th instant. On that day we opened our fire from twenty-eight pieces of ordnance in six batteries, in the first parallel; two of which were intended to fire upon the outwork called La Picurina, and the other four to enfilade or destroy the defences of the fort on the side attacked. I directed Major-General Kempt, who commanded in the trenches on that afternoon, to attack La Picurina by storm, after it was dark that night; which service he effected in the most judicious and gallant manner.

"The attack was made by five hundred men of the 3d division, formed into three detachments; the right under the command of Major Shaw, of the 74th; the centre under the Hon. Captain Powys, of

Digitized by Google

the 83d; and the left under Major Rudd, of the 77th regiment. The communication between the outwork of the body of the place, was entered on its right and left by the right and left detachments, each consisting of two hundred men; half of each of which detachments protected the attack from sallies from the fort, while the others attacked the works in its gorge.

"It was first entered, however, by the centre detachment of one hundred men, under the command of the Honourable Captain Powys, of the 83d regiment, who escaladed the work at the salient angle, at a point of which the pallisades had been injured by our fire. The detachments which attacked the work by the gorge had the most serious difficulties to contend with, as it was closed by not less than three rows of strong pallisades, defended by musketry, and a place of arms for the garrison, musket proof, and loopholed throughout. When the attack upon the salient angle, however, succeeded, the whole got into the work.

"The enemy's garrison in the outwork consisted of two hundred and fifty men, with seven pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Gaspard Thiery, of the Etat Major of the army of the South; but very few, if any, escaped. The Colonel, three other officers, and eighty-six men, have been taken prisoners, and the remainder was either killed by the fire of our troops, or drowned in the inundation of the River Rivellas. The enemy made a sortie from the ravelin called St Roque, either with a view to recover La Picurina, or to protect the retreat of the garrison, but they were immediately driven in by the detachments stationed in the communication to protect the attack.

"Brigade-Major Wilde, was unfortunately killed by a cannon-shot after the work was in our possession; and Majors Shaw and Rudd, and the Honourable Captain Powys, were wounded, the latter on the parapet of the work, which he had been the first to mount by the ladders.

"We thus established ourselves in La Picurina, on the night of the 25th, and opened the second parallel within three red yards of the body of the place; in h two batteries were commenced last

impossible that I can do jus- zeal, activity, and indefatigable of the officers and soldiers with these operations have been carried on e most unfavourable weather. The swelled so considerably, that, notwithstanding all precautions, our bridge of pontoons was carried away on the 22d instant; and the flying bridges were so much injured, as almost to become useless; but still the operations have been carried on without interruption.

"Since I addressed your Lordship on the 20th, General Drouet has had his troops on the line between Medellina on the Guadiana, and Zalamea de la Serena, and Llerena, apparently with the view of keeping the communication open between the army of the south and the divisions of the army of Portugal, stationed on the Tagus.

"Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham made a movement to Llerena on the 25th at night, but the enemy, consisting of three battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, having heard of his march, retired into the mountains during the night.

"Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill has likewise sent a detachment to La Guarena, and proposed to march himself this morning upon Medellina, in order to co-operate with Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham."

From the date of the investment to the 26th March, the British loss has been 7 officers, 5 serjeants, 95 rank and file, killed; 28 officers, 15 serjeants, 2 drummers, 447 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file missing.

Badajoz is the capital of Estremadura; it stands on an eminence on the south side of the large river Guadiana, over which there is a bridge 700 paces long, and 14 broad, built by the Romans. On this bridge, the Portuguese were defeated by Don John, of Austria, in 1661. It is 175 miles S. by W. of Madrid, 170 N. of Cadiz, 120 N. by W. of Seville, and 140 E. of Lisbon. Badajoz contain six monasteries, the same number of nunneries, and a population of seven or eight thousand persons. The fortifications are partly ancient and partly modern; the fine Roman bridge over the Guadiana is defended by a *tete de pont*, on which a few guns were mounted. On the right bank of the river stands the fort of St Christoval, which commands the city. Badajoz was twice besieged by the Portuguese, but was not taken by them.

[An Extraordinary Gazette has been received to-day, (27th) containing accounts of the taking of Badajoz, by storm, on the evening of the 6th instant; these details we must defer till our next Number.]

After the reduction of Valencia, the French

Digitized by Google

French army under Marshal Suchet invested Peniscola, a strong fortress, 13 leagues from Tortosa, which appears, from the following letters, to have been treacherously surrendered by its Governor. Alicant is the next strong place in the line of Suchet's progress; and the French papers say, that he is preparing to besiege it in form.

Letter from the Marshal commanding the army of Arragon, to Don Pedro Garcia Navarro, Brigadier, Commanding the Fort of Peniscola.

"Valencia, Feb. 2.

"I reply to the proposition for a capitulation, which you have made to General Count Severoli, and I am resolved to accept the principal basis, because I see, with pleasure, that you and the Military Junta entertain the sentiments of all good Spaniards.

"I also promise to treat you in such a manner as to prove to you the esteem which I have for those military Spaniards who are really the enemies of the English Minister.

"I authorise the General of Division, Count Severoli, to receive you, and to allow you, as well as your officers, to go to Valencia, Tortosa, or any other place you may desire.

"I am perfectly well acquainted with your present situation, as a part of your letters addressed to General Mahi have fallen into my hands."

Reply of the Brigadier Don Pedro Garcio Navarro to the Marshal of the Empire, commanding in chief the army of Arragon. "Peniscola, Feb. 3.

"The letter dated the 2d, which you have addressed to me, has afforded me much pleasure, and I only wish for opportunities to prove the sincerity of the principles I have manifested. I have followed with zeal, I may say with fury, the party which I thought just, but now that I perceive the necessity for us all uniting ourselves to our King, to render our country less unhappy, I offer you to serve him with the same enthusiasm.

"Your Excellency may be sure of me; the surrender of a strong place which has provisions, and all that is necessary for a long defence, can only be the effect of a full conviction, and serves as a pledge for my promises. I salute you with the utmost respect."

The French troops before Cadiz make no progress in the siege; occasionally they throw in a few shells, but do no damage. Accounts from that place of the 25th March, state, that Marshal Soult had taken his departure for Seville, whether he had been followed by a French division.

The new Spanish constitution, it appears, was completed on the 19th March, and its establishment was celebrated by the acclamations of the people.

The guerilla warfare continues throughout Spain with unabated spirit; and proves sufficiently harassing to the French, in intercepting couriers and supplies. To this system, however, we can hardly look for any decisive results.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

The subject of the intelligence from the Continent, for some time past, has been the immediate prospect of a sanguinary contest between Russia and France. Bonaparte, we are informed, is pouring an immense force towards the Polish frontier. A large army, composed of French, Bavarian, Wirtemberg, and Saxon troops, is already on its march to the Vistula. The armies of Austria, Prussia, and the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, will, it is said, assist in the conflict against Russia; the former are to make the attack on the side of Gallicia.

Russia, on the other hand, has assembled an army on the frontiers of Poland, amounting, according to some accounts, to 280,000 men; of which the Emperor takes the command in person, having under him Generals Barclay de Tolley, and Benningsen.—Alexander, while such formidable hostility is arraying against him, is still engaged in a useless contest with the Turks, who, it is said, have refused to treat for peace.

Sweden, as far as can be judged from appearances, seems to favour Russia; and, it is said, will, in the ensuing contest take an active part against France.

AMERICA.

There is yet no intelligence from this quarter to induce a hope that the matters of difference between Britain and the United States are in any forward state of amicable adjustment; and we are sorry to find, that the measure from which, in the meantime, considerable relief to the trade of the two countries was expected, has not passed into a law. The bill which had been brought into Congress for admitting into America, all goods contracted for in Britain, prior to February 1811, after various discussions, was finally rejected. A bill for appropriating 480,000 dollars for the repair of ships of war, and 200,000 annually for three years, for the purchase of ship-timber has been passed; but the bill for raising 50,000 volunteers did not pass, until the number was reduced to 25,000. A proposal to raise 20,000 men for attacking Canada, was negatived by a majority of 58 to 49.

Digitized by Google NAVAL

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH FRIGATE AND A STORE SHIP.

(From the London Gazette.)

His Majesty's ship Alceste, off Lissa, Dec. 1, 1811.

Sir—His Majesty's ships under my orders having been drawn from their anchorage before Lugina, by strong gales, had taken shelter in Lissa, when the telegraph on Whitby Hill signalised three suspicious sail south; Alceste, Active, and Unite were warped out of Port St George the moment a strong E. N. E. wind would permit; and on the evening of the 28th ultimo, off the south end of Lissa, I met with Lieutenant M'Dougall, of his Majesty's ship Unite, who, with a judgment and zeal which does him infinite credit, had put back, when on his voyage to Malta in a neutral, to acquaint he had seen three French frigates, 40 miles to the southward; every sail was carried on in chace, and at nine on the morning of the 29th the enemy were seen off the island of Augusta; he formed in line upon the larboard tack, and stood towards us for a short time; but finding his Majesty's ships bearing upon him under all sail in close line abreast, he bore up to the N. W. and set steering sails. At 11 the rear ship separated and stood to the N. E.; I immediately detached the Unite after her, (and Captain Chamberlayne's report to me of the result I have the honour to inclose). At twenty minutes after one P. M. the Alceste commenced action with the other two, by engaging the rear in passing to get at the Commodore, but an unlucky shot soon afterwards bringing down our main-top-mast, we unavoidably dropped a little astern; cheers of *vive l'Empereur*, resounded from both ships, they thought the day their own, not aware of what a second I had in my gallant friend Captain Gordon, who pushed the Active up under every sail, and brought the sternmost to action, within pistol-shot; the h most then shortened sail, tacked and s l for the Alceste, (which though disa- b in her masts, I trust he experienced v by no means at her guns), and after a v a conflict of two hours and twenty mi- s , it ended by the French Commodore z g sail to the westward; which from r -meled state I was unable to prevent, and the other surrendering, after being totally dismasted and five feet water in her hold; she proved to be the Pomone, of forty-four guns and three hundred and twenty two men, commanded by Captain Rosamel, who fought his ship with a skill and bravery, that has obtained for him the respect and esteem of his opponents; the other was the Pauline, of similar force, commanded by Monsieur Montford, Captain du Vaisseau, with a broad pendant; they were from Corfu, going to join the squadron at Trieste. The Alceste had twenty killed and wounded, Active thirty-two, and Pomone fifty; and it is with poignant regret I inform you, that Captain Gordon has lost a leg; but thank God he is doing well; his merits as an officer I need not dwell upon, they are known to his country; and he lives in the hearts of all who have the happiness to know him. His first Lieutenant, Dashwood, lost his arm soon after he was wounded, and the ship was fought by Lieutenant Haye, in a manner that reflects the highest honour upon him; his services before had frequently merited and obtained the high approbation and strong recommendation of his Captain, who also speaks in the warmest praise of Acting Lieutenant Moriarty, Mr Lothian, master, Lieutenant Meers, royal marines, and every officer, seaman, and marine, under his command.

And though our success was not so complete as I trust it would have been, could the Alceste have taken up her intended position alongside the Pauline, instead of that ship, from the fall of her topmast, being unable to manœuvre and chuse her distance, I feel it my duty to state, that every officer and man here behaved most gallantly. MURRAY MAXWELL.

To Captain Rowley, his Majesty's ship Eagle, &c.

His Majesty's ship Unite, Lissa, N. E. five leagues, Nov. 29.

Sir—I am to acquaint you that, in obedience to your signal to chase this morning, I was enabled, by the superior sailing of his Majesty's ship under my command, to so far close immediately in the wake of the enemy's frigate at noon, as to exchange bow and stern chasers, but the very variable state of the weather from that time, the wind veering from the south to the east, and our opponent keeping us directly astern

Digitized by Google

astern, prevented my getting closer until near four o'clock, when part of our broadside being fired at him, he returned his, and struck his colours. You will judge my astonishment at her proving to be La Persanne, of 360 tons, 29 9-pounders, and a compliment of 125 men and 65 troops, having on board 120 iron, and a few brass ordnance; she was commanded by Mons. Joseph Endie Satie, Captain de Frigate, whose masterly manœuvres and persevering resistance for near four hours, reflect great credit on him. Our masts, yards, sails, and rigging, bear ample testimony to his galling fire.

We have only one man wounded; the enemy two killed and four wounded. The coolness and steady attention to my orders on the part of my First Lieutenant, Mr J. W. Crabb, Lieutenant M'Dougall, Lieutenant W. Hotham, Mr Gibson, lately promoted for his gallantry on board the Active, and the whole of the other officers and ship's company, could only be equalled by their extreme disappointment at discovering, at the enemy's surrender, we had been opposed to a vessel of inferior force.

E. H. CHAMBERLAYNE.

M. Maxwell, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Alceste.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

We regret to observe that in Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Carlisle, and many others of the principal manufacturing towns in England, serious disturbances have taken place among the populace, occasioned by the double cause of a want of work and a dearness of provisions. The rioters have in some of these places committed great excesses. In the neighbourhood of Macclesfield some large factories have been burned, and in Sheffield the mob seized on the magazine of the place, and took out and destroyed all the arms and ammunition which it contained. Order has only been restored by the presence and activity of large bodies of troops; but from the account we daily receive, it appears the disposition to riot has not entirely subsided.

For the principal cause of these commotions, namely the dearth of provisions, we are afraid there is no remedy, since it is now generally admitted, that all attempts to interfere with the free course of the market, would only aggravate the mischief. We know, indeed, that all those who deal in grain, or are any way concerned in bringing it from the farmer to the consumer, have generally, in a time of dearth, been marked out as the objects of popular hatred; and this feeling has its origin in the notion, that those persons, by buying up the grain, occasion dearth.—Among this class of reasoners, of course, every expedient to force down the price of corn by the terrors of law—to prevent its free transportation from one place to another—and generally every plan which lays restraints on the trade by preventing corn from being freely bought and sold is extremely popular, though nothing is more certain, than that to throw obstacles in the way of the sale, is the sure way to stint the supply of the market, and to keep the price higher than it would otherwise be; and, on the other hand, to give to the farmer or corn merchant the most entire liberty to come to the market, and to go from it exactly as they find it convenient, is the best method of ensuring a regular supply. It may also be remarked, that not one of those regulations for keeping down the price of grain ever produced the slightest effect; on the contrary, during that barbarous era when the statutes against forestalling and regrating were so much in vogue, and when they were carried into effect with great rigour, the country was often afflicted with the most dreadful famines, and one county was frequently distressed for want, while the neighbouring counties were in comparative abundance. But such was the difficulty thrown in the way of trading in grain, or of transporting it from one place to another, that relief, though so near at hand, was often procured with the utmost difficulty. The truth is, that the price is fixed by the state of the supply, and depends not at all on the interest of the grain dealers; for, if it were their interest that it should be high, and if they had the power of regulating it, why should it ever fall? and yet we see it rising and falling, from causes beyond the power of human regulations to controul: from which we may be clearly convinced of the folly and presumption of meddling with what seems to be the work of a higher hand.

SCOTTISH

Scottish Chronicle.

THE General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, meets at Edinburgh on the 21st of May next.

The Lord Provost, and James Denholm, Esq. have been chosen by the city of Edinburgh, their representatives to that Assembly. And on the 25th March, the Presbytery elected the following gentlemen to represent them, viz. Drs Simpson, Anderson, Buchanan, and Duncan; Mr D. Dickson, jun. and Sir H. W. Moncrieff, minister. The Lord President, A. Wauchope, of Niddry, Esq. and Bailie Waugh, elders.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh on the 25th of March, intimation was made to them, as superintendants of all schools within their bounds, that the ministers and elders of Edinburgh have resolved to establish, in each part of the city, an institution, which may afford to the children of the poor, an opportunity of attending divine service, and receiving religious education on the Lord's-day.

The following are the proposals which have been printed and circulated for carrying the above institution into effect:—

1. That in each of the parishes of the city, the poor children of both sexes, whose parents shall consent to the measure, shall be assembled at nine o'clock in the morning of every Lord's day, in some convenient apartment, and under the care of a master, for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, and committing to memory the Shorter Catechism of the Church, with such other means of religious instruction as may from time to time be recommended.

2. That at the hour of divine service both in the morning and the afternoon, the children shall be conducted by their master to the parish church, if accommodation can there be found for them; and that, if the necessary accommodation cannot be afforded in any particular church, an endeavour shall be made to find accommodation for the children of two parishes in one of the adjoining churches.

3. That in the evening of every Lord's day, the exercises of the morning shall be renewed for such a number of hours as may hereafter be agreed upon.

4. That application shall be made to the Town Council for their countenance in this matter, and for the use of such seats as are not let in each of the churches of the city, for the accomodation of the children of the respective parishes, and those of any adjoining parish who cannot be otherwise accommodated.

5. That, for defraying the expence of those parochial institutions, an annual contribution shall be solicited from the wealthy inhabitants of this city, and shall be collected in the same manner as it is now for the Infirmary, Dispensary, &c.

6. That the election of the master to whose charge the children of each parish shall be committed, and the immediate care and direction of the parochial institution, shall be vested in the kirk-session of the parish, with power to avail themselves of the assistance of any respectable individuals of their own parish or congregation.

7. That there shall also be a small Committee, consisting of an equal number of ministers

Digitized by Google

ministers and elders, (to be elected in the manner that may hereafter be agreed upon), who shall have the management of the general fund for supplying each of the parochial institutions, according to its necessities; and that this Committee shall have a superintendence of the whole establishment now proposed within the city, for the purpose of maintaining as much uniformity of system in reference to the whole, as may prevent any complaints that would otherwise arise from more or less liberality and indulgence being extended to the children of one parish than to those of another.

On the 26th of March, came on the election of a Member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh, in room of Sir Patrick Murray, resigned, when the Right Hon. William Dundas, was unanimously chosen. The new member afterwards gave an elegant entertainment in George Street Assembly Rooms, to the Magistrates, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen.

Montrose, March 27.—Monday week, a poor woman, considerably advanced in years, travelling from Fettercairn to Birse, unfortunately lost her way on the Cairn o'Mount, and stuck amongst the snow.—Notwithstanding the dreadful prospect before her, she remained, it would appear, for some time, perfectly collected. After giving her horse his liberty, she tied a bundle of yarn to the head of her staff, and erected it as a mark, hoping that it might attract the notice of some person passing that way. The following day, late in the afternoon, after having been more than 24 hours in the very perilous situation just mentioned, exposed to hunger and the freezing storm, one of General Burnet's servants, in his journey across the Cairn, observing the signal, and being induced to go off the road to examine it, found the poor creature, almost exhausted. He humanely conveyed her to the nearest cottage, when, by kind treatment, she was completely restored. The horse, all alone, trudged safely to Brechin.

APPOINTMENTS.

[*From the London Gazette.*]

Whitehall, March 17.—The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Ormond to be one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

20.—This day the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Yarmouth, and the Right Honourable John M'Mahon, were sworn Members of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

24.—Viscount Jocelyn was this day appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

— This day Viscount Jocelyn, and the Right Hon. Robert Liston, were sworn Members of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

— The Right Hon. Viscount Melville, Vice-Admiral William Domett, Rear-Admiral Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Lord Walpole, Right Hon. William Dundas, and Rear-Admiral George Johnstone Hope, appointed Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Carleton House, March 26.—At a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, and his Grace James Duke of Montrose (late Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, the ensigns of which he had, previously to the Chapter, surrendered to the Prince Regent) were duly elected Knights of that Order.

Whitehall, April 4.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Castlereagh, Rt. Hon. Richard Ryder, Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Lord Lovaine, Lord Teignmouth, Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, Viscount Lowther, and Right Hon. John Sullivan, to be Commissioners for the affairs of India.

— Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

— Henry Duke of Newcastle, to be Steward of the Forest of Sherwood, and Park of Folewood, Nottinghamshire.

Carleton House, April 4.—The Honourable Major-General Lumley, to be one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

War-Office, March 24.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Farquharson, of the 42d foot, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Carlisle, vice Grant deceased.

31.—Major-General Alexander Campbell to be Lieutenant-General in the Isle of France and Bourbon only.

On the 31st of March, the following noblemen and gentlemen were unanimously chosen Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of Scotland:—

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville.

Deputy-

Digitized by Google

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

Patrick Miller, Esq. of Dalswinton.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

James Walker, Esq. one of the Principal Clerks of Session
John Marjoribanks, Esq. banker
David Reid, Esq. one of the Commissioners for Fisheries, Manufactures, &c. in Scotland
Adam Rolland, Esq. advocate
George Kinnear, Esq. banker
Robert Wilson, Esq. accountant
Donald Smith, Esq. banker
Robert Dundas, Esq. writer to the signet
John Irving, Esq. writer to the signet
Andrew Bonar, Esq. banker
John Dundas, Esq. writer to the signet
Henry Davidson, Esq. writer to the signet

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose
The Most Noble the Marquis of Douglas
The Right Hon. the Earl of Kellie
The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow
Robert Clerk, Esq. of Mavisbank
Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Adderston
Sir Patrick Inglis of Cramond, Bart.
General Sir David Dundas, K. B.
Alex. Keith of Ravelston, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart.
Alex. C. Maitland Gibson, of Cliftonhall, Esq.
Hon. David Williamson, Lord Balgray.

Sir James Hall, Bart. has been elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in room of his Grace the late Duke of Buccleuch.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Reverend James Curdie, vicar of Hanolhim, in the diocese of London.

Mr Reid of Adamton has presented the Rev. John Oughterson, assistant at Kilbride to the parish of Monkton, presbytery of Ayr, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr Mitchell.

Mr Brodie of Lethen has presented the Rev. Hugh M'Bean, to the parish of Ardclach, presbytery of Nairn, vacant by the death of the Rev. Donald Mitchell.

On the 1st of April the following Gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers of the Society of High Constables, Edinburgh, viz.

Messrs William Dunlop, Moderator.
John Clapperton, Treasurer.
William Marshall, Chaplain.
Alex. Ross, Secretary.

BIRTHS.

March 3. At Islandclach, Mrs Captain Daniel Reid, a son.

4. At Auchlunies, Mrs Gordon, a son and heir.

7. At Carron-hall, the Lady of Thomas Bruce, Esq. of Arnot, a son.

8. Mrs Watson, North Castle Street, a son.

11. Mrs Macknight, London Street, a son.

— Mrs Williamson, South Castle Street, a daughter.

15. The Lady of Hugh Reveley, Esq. at Bryny Gwin, Merionethshire, a son and heir.

— The Lady of Gilbert L. Mason, Esq. of Lindertis, a daughter.

17. At Inverary, Mrs Paterson, a son.

18. The Lady of Lieut.-Col. Black, a son.

21. Mrs Wood, South Charlotte Street a son.

— The Viscountess Duncan, a son and heir.

— At Edinburgh, the Lady of Captain Andrew Brown, royal navy, a son.

23. At Ayr, Mrs Colonel Farquhar, a daughter.

24. At Kensington, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Drinkwater, a son.

— The Lady of R. Fraser, Esq. a daughter.

30. Mrs Lyon, Forth Street, a son.

April 4. Mrs William Bell, a daughter.

Lately. at London, the Lady of the Hon. D. M. Erskine, of a daughter.

— At Richmond, the Hon. Mrs Murray, a son.

MARRIAGES.

January 9. At Fredrickton, New Brunswick, H. Carmichael, Esq. paymaster of the 104th regiment, to Isabella, daughter of Major Hailes, Brigade-Major to the forces in New Brunswick.

March 2. At Penzance, William Purvis, Esq. younger of Purvis, to Mrs Hall, relict of —— Hall, Esq. of Flosk, in the county of Durham.

— At Cove, Lieutenant Maxwell of the Dumfries-shire regiment of militia, to Jacobina Maria Irving, daughter of Jaffray Irving, of Cove, Esq.

— Captain Graham Moore, of his Majesty's navy, brother of the late Sir John Moore, to Dora, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, Esq. and niece of Lord Auckland.

7. John

Digitized by Google

7. John Veitch, the younger of Hawthornback, Haddingtonshire, M. D. to Henrietta Maria Grant, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart. of Baker Street, London.

— At London, the Honourable Mr Eliot, brother to Lord Eliot, to Miss Robinson, daughter of General Robinson.

9. At Hamilton, James Miller Dyer, Esq. writer in Hamilton, to Mrs Gray, Hamilton.

— At Paisley, Charles Fraser, Esq. of Fairview, county of Down, Ireland, to Ann, second daughter to the late James Orr, Esq. of Thornly Park.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr Peter M'Niven, writer, to Christian, eldest daughter of Mr Fletcher Yetts, Castlehill.

— At Dundee, Captain James Wright, of the 31st regiment of foot, to Hannah, second daughter of Mr John Ogilvie, writer, Dundee.

13. At Leith Links, John Drysdale, Esq. to Miss Sceales, only daughter of Adolphus Sceales, Esq. merchant there.

14. Major Napier, of the 43d light infantry, to Caroline, the youngest daughter of the late Honourable General Fox.

16. At Edinburgh, Major-General the Honourable Alexander Duff, second son of late Alexander, Earl of Fife, to Miss Anne Stein, youngest daughter of the late James Stein, Esq. of Kilbagie.

— At Edinburgh, John Fullarton, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late James Dunn, Esq.

— At Kirkcudbright, Ralph Hardie, Esq. writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Agnes Blackie, daughter of the late Mr Robert Blackie, merchant in Kirkcudbright.

17. At Paisley, Mr John Murray, Quarter Master, Ayrshire militia, to Miss Euphemia Pyper.

18. At Edinburgh, Alexander Somerville, Esq. wine merchant, Edinburgh, to Elizabeth Munro, eldest daughter of the late Major John Munro, in the Honourable East India Company's service.

19. At Anstruther, Mr Robert Forbes, writer, Kinross, to Ann, youngest daughter of Alexander Tennant, sen. merchant there.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr George Macleish, brass-founder, Canal Street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Mr George Adams, Edinburgh.

23. Mr Archibald M'Nab, merchant, Glasgow, to Jean, daughter of Mr John Lilburn, upholsterer there.

26. At Edinburgh, James Cunningham, Esq. Thirlestone, to Miss Robina Cunningham, daughter of the deceased Mr Alexander Cunningham, Selkirk.

27. Mr George Learmonth, builder, Edinburgh, to Isabella, daughter of Mr George Anderson, baker, Greenside Place.

30. At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Colquhoun, to Miss Mary Colquhoun.

31. At Knowhead, Perth, Mr James M'Laren, merchant in Glasgow, to Isabella, fourth daughter of Henry Bannerman, Knowhead.

April 3. At Edinburgh, by the Right Reverend Bishop Sandford, Mr John Henry Horn, artist, of London, to Miss Mary Alexander, daughter of Captain Alexander, Thistle Street.

Lately, At Maryfield, Lieut. Thomas Stewart, of the Royal Navy, to Beatrix, eldest daugther of the Rev. Donald Mackenzie, minister of Fodderty.

At St Petersburgh, Sir Robert Ker Porter, to Princess Marie Scherbatoff.

DEATHS.

Aug. 21. 1811. On board his Majesty's frigate Galatea, in the 17th year of his age, Thomas Hay, midshipman, youngest son of William Hay, of Russel-square, Aberdeen.

September 1. At Calcutta, Lieutenant William Crooks, of the Honourable East India Company's 23d regiment of native infantry, son of the late William Crooks, Esq. writer, Ayr.

7. At Trippassore, John Balmain, Esq. of the Honourable Company's service, second son to the deceased James Balmain, Esq. Commissioner of Excise.

23. In Jamaica, Mr David Oliphant, son of the deceased Mr David Oliphant, merchant in Edinburgh.

December 6. At Cape Town, Olof Godlieb De Wet, Esq. President of the Justiciary Court of the Cape of Good Hope.

13. At Fishkill, in America, John Henderson, aged 102 years. He was at the battles of Culloden and Minden, and at the taking of Quebec, after which he settled in America.

16. On the passage home from Jamaica, Lieutenant James Robinson, royal navy, second son of George Robinson of Clermiston, Esq. writer to the signet.

19. At Irvine, aged 70 years, Anna Hamilton,

Digitized by Google

Hamilton, daughter of the late Charles Hamilton, Esq. of Craigelaw, and wife of John Peebles, Esq.

19. At Camistimveg, Mrs Isabella Campsell, spouse to Captain Norman M'Leod, of that place.

Feb. 24. 1812. At Hopeshill, John Walker, Esq. of Blairton, aged 72.

25. At Glasgow, Mrs Sarah Caddy, wife of Mr William Ainslie, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Caddy, of the royal engineers.

— At Kelso, much regretted, Mrs Lockie, wife of Mr Andrew Lockie, nurseryman.

— Mr Thomas Anderson, shoemaker, aged 63.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Winifred Hairstens, daughter of the deceased William Hairstens, Esq. of Craigs.

— At Paisley, Mrs Isabella Buchanan, daughter of the late Mr Archibald Buchanan, merchant, Glasgow, wife to Mr Browning, Paisley.

27. At Dumfries, Mrs Elizabeth Hyslop, relict of Mr James Appleby, merchant, there.

— At Perth, John Stewart, Esq. of Crossmount, aged 80.

— At Edinburgh, aged 81 years, Mrs Molleson, relict of Mr John Molleson, writer in Edinburgh.

— At Newark on Trent, Mr Walter Carswell, of Paisley.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr John Archibald, merchant.

29. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of the late Rev. John Anderson, minister of Stronsay.

— At Edinburgh, Jane, only daughter of the deceased William Rawlinson, Esq. of Graithwaite, Lancashire.

March 1. At London, in his 81st year, Maxwell Garthshore, M. D. F. R. S. and A. S. M. R. I. the oldest member of the London College of Physicians, and a subscriber to all the literary and charitable institutions in London and Edinburgh. As a physician his loss will long be remembered by the numerous poor who daily availed themselves of his gratuitous and experienced advice; as a benefactor to society, and the philanthropic friend to the young or inexperienced, his death is even still more to be deplored.

— At London, the Countess of Aberdeen.

— Miss Elizabeth Touch, eldest daughter of the Reverend John Touch, late minister of Mortlach.

2. At Dundee, aged 81, Mrs Geekie, relict of the late Provost Geekie, of that town.

— At the Manse of Glencorse, Mrs Jean Gordon, relict of John Innes, Esq. of Leuchars.

— At Fortrose, Mrs Matheson, sen. of Bennetsfield, aged 78.

3. At Leith, in the 84th year of his age, Mr James Young, late brewer, there.

— At Elgin, aged 10 years and 6 months, Ann Margaret Grant, fourth daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Grant.

— At Cameron House, Dunbartonshire, Augusta, youngest daughter of Captain John Rouet Smollet, of Bonhill.

4 Elizabeth Frances, youngest daughter of William Boswell, Esq. advocate

— At Edinburgh, John Graham, teind macer, and one of the macers of the Court of Session.

5. Mrs Anne Home, daughter of the late Hononrable George Home, and wife of Mr Thomas Turnbull, Leith Walk.

— At Edinburgh, George Peter, the infant son of John Campbell, Esq. tertius, W. S.

6. At Alexandria, Mr Neil Mactavish, late village schoolmaster there.

— At Hartland Abbey, Devon, aged 73, P. Orchard, Esq. in four successive Parliaments representative of the borough of Callington, and for many years Colonel of the North Devon regiment of militia.

— At Parkfoot, near Dumfries, Mr James Smith, farmer, aged 40 years.

— At Chichester, in the 86th year of his age, Captain Robertson, late of the marines, uncle to the Countess of Dundonald. He was the oldest officer in his Majesty's service, his first commission having been dated in the year 1740. He was universally respected.

7. In London, Duncan Forbes Mitchell, Esq of Thainstone.

— At Gardyne, near Arbroath, Mrs Elizabeth Lyell, relict of Alex. Lyell, Esq. of Gardyne.

— At Edinburgh, Maria Hungerford Offley, yonngest daughter of Major-Gen. the Honourtble John Crewe.

8. At London, after an illness of only three days, Sir William Langham, Bart.

— At Edinburgh, Robert Young, Esq. son of the late Rev. Mr Robert Young, minister of the Gospel at Benholm.

— At London, the Hon. George Melville Leslie.

— At Haddington, Mary, youngest daughter

Digitized by Google

daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Bathe, 15th regiment of foot.

9. Mrs Helen Pitcairn, widow of the Reverend Mr Alex. Brodie, minister of Carnbee.

— Alexander Gibson Hunter, Esq. of Blackness.

— Robert Gowan, the infant son of George M'Niesh, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

10. At Whitemoss, near Kilbride, Wm. Carnegie, Esq. much regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

— At Newmill, Mr James Innes, formerly of Maislie, in the 83d year of his age.

— At Little Kerse, Christian, third daughter of Mr George Galbraith, of Blackhouse.

11. At Hammersmith, John Philip de Loutherbourg, Esq. one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy.

— At Errogy, aged 78, Mrs Ann Fraser, relict of the deceased Captain John Fraser of Errogy, and sister of the late James Fraser, Esq. of Gortbleck.

— Mrs Agnes Crocket, wife of Mr William Muirhead, of Deanston, much regretted.

12. Miss Mary Carfrae, daughter of the Reverend Dr Carfrae, minister of Dunbar.

— At Glasgow, Mr John Ballingall, merchant there.

13. At Dumfries, Mr Joseph Thomson, aged 68, late of Kirkmahoe, much and justly regretted.

— At Lethangie, Robert Greig, Esq. jun. of Lethangie.

— At Kirriemuir, Mrs Isabella Alexander, wife of Mr Thomas Alexander, surgeon, royal navy.

— Robert, eldest son of Hugh Fraser, Esq. of Stonyfield.

— At Hamilton, Mr David Rigg, aged 96; he had been a member of Hamilton Kilwinning Lodge, No. 10, for 62 years. As a mark of respect to his memory, his funeral was attended by the brethren of that Lodge, and the Hamilton Lodge No. 307. The procession was numerous and respectable. The number of spectators was uncommonly great, not less than 3000, and all conducted in a superior masonic style.

— At London, the Earl of Uxbridge. His Lordship was in his 68th year. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Paget, now Earl of Uxbridge. His Lordship was Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Anglesey and Stafford, keeper of the castle of Carnaervon, ranger of Snowden Forest, and Vice-Admiral of North Wales, Pembrokeshire, and Carmarthenshire He had long been in a declining state of health. The death of this nobleman was hastened by an unlucky event which happened a few days ago. Two of his servants were helping him to walk from one room to another, and one of them quitted his Lordship's arm in order to shut the door; the other servant had not strength enough to sustain his master singly, and they both fell; in consequence one of the Noble Lord's ribs was broken, and he lingered till the 13th, when he was released from all mortal sufferings. His Lordship was born June 18, 1744, and married, April 11, 1767, Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Campugne, Dean of Clonmacrois, in Ireland.

— At Polerton, Sir Charles Burton, Baronet.

— John, the infant son of Mr H. Tennent, brewer, Glasgow.

14 At London, Mr Robert Young, surgeon, late of the island of Martinique, and son of Mr John Young, Alloa.

— In London, Robert Cromek, Esq the celebrated engraver, and editor of the "Reliquies of Burns," and the "Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song."

15. At Edinburgh, Alexander Ogilvy Fotheringham, Esq. of Powrie.

16. At Dublin, Mr David Swan, late merchant in Leith.

— At Greenock, Helen Mitchell Telfer, the infant daughter of James Telfer, writer in Greenock.

— At Doune, Mrs Helen Macfarlane, wife of Mr James Stewart, merchant.

17. At Blackheath, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Davies, of the royal artillery.

— At Edinburgh, Mr John Lauder, surveyor of taxes.

— At Buckingham house, London, the Most Noble the Marchioness of Buckingham. Her Ladyship was the daughter and heiress of the late Robert, Earl Nugent; was married to the Marquis in 1774, and created Baroness Nugent, in 1800, with remainder to her second son Lord George Grenville Nugent Temple, now Baron Nugent, of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland. To do justice to her great and splendid virtues and merits, would far exceed our limits. Her numerous acts of charity and benevolence alone will be sufficient to endear her memory to all who survive her.

18. At

Digitized by Google

18. At Glasgow, Miss Margaret Mure, daughter of the deceased Gavin Mure, Esq. of Halkraig.

19. At Flowerburn, Roderick Mackenzie, Esq. of Flowerburn.

— At Leven, Mrs William Swan.

— The Hon. Lieut.-General Vere Poulett.

— At West Nicolson Street, Miss Marion Hendrie.

— At Gatehouse, Mrs M'Millan, wife of Mr S. M'Millan, merchant.

— At Haddington, in the 101st year of his age, Mr Peter M'Intyre, late farmer at Monkrigmains. Mr M'Intyre joined the Pretender's army in 1745, and was severely wounded with a bayonet at the battle of Culloden on the 16th April, 1746.

— At Mauchlin, in the 98th year of her age, Mrs Elizabeth Balfour, widow of Dr Patrick Wodrow, minister at Tarbolton.

— At Wimbledon, near London, the celebrated John Horne Tooke, Esq, aged 78.

20. At Ayr, Mrs Kathrine Bannatyne, spouse of Mr David Ewen.

— At Almarie Close, Arbroath, James Leitch, Esq.

— At Coshney, Miss Hamilton, of Barns.

— Alex. Sinclair, Esq. son of the late Sir John Sinclair of Murkle, Bart.

— At Bridgend of Dunbeath, Captain John Sutherland, aged 69 years, who, in the year 1759, entered his Majesty's service, under the immortal Gen. Wolf; served with him at Louisburgh, and the siege of Quebec, and at Montreal under General Murray, after which he served five years as Lieutenant in the Duke of Gordon's fencibles, and nine as Captain in the horse volunteers.

21. At Edinburgh, Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr John Swanston, merchant.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. Christopher Tait, minister of Kincardine, in the 69th year of his age, and the 40th year of his ministry.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Barclay, wife of Captain Stewart Barclay, of the royal Perthshire regiment of militia.

22. At Skipness, Caroline, the daughter of Robert Campbell of Skipness, Esq.

— At Aberdeen, in the 34th year of her age, Mrs Thomson, widow of the Rev. Patrick Thomson, late minister of the gospel at Tough.

— At Inverness, Mrs Margaret Aird, relict of Major James Mackenzie, of the East Ross local militia.

23. Mr Walter Reid, tenant at Broxburn, aged 84.

23. At the Greenhead, in the 18th year of his age, Mr David Ure, son of John Ure, Esq. a very promising young man.

— At Port-Glasgow, Archibald Bogle, Esq. in the 82d year of his age.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr William Raeburn, perfumer there.

— At Ayr, Captain Greenlees, who had his leg broken, and was otherwise much bruised by a mass of ice in that harbour, some time since.

— At Glasgow, Mr John Fleming, farrier, aged 54.

25. At Glasgow, Mrs Steven, senior, in the 99th year of her age.

— Samuel, only son of the late Samuel Ward, Esq. of the city of Dublin.

26. At Prince's Street, Miss Jean Law, daughter of the deceased James Law, Esq. of Brunton.

— At Moffat, Mrs Carruthers.

— At Banff, Mr Alex. Dockar, writer there, very justly regretted.

— At Alnwick Castle, in her 28th year, the Right Honourable Lady Julia Percy, second daughter of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, deeply regretted.

27. At Berwick, after a lingering illness, in the 46th year of his age, William Campbell, M.D.

28. At Haddington, Mr James Grieve, much and justly regretted. Possessed of a mild and peaceable disposition, he was uniformly agreeable and inoffensive in his deportment. He was sincere and constant in his attachment to friends, a cautious and prudent adviser, and always communicative of whatever he thought useful and good. Diligence and industry, justice and fidelity, were prominent features in his commercial transactions. Liberality of sentiment, meekness, gentleness, and candour, charity and goodness void of ostentation, were qualities which adorned his Christian profession.—He never swerved from the sound principles which he early embraced, and which supported him during his short but painful illness, and under the influence of which he died with the calm composure and serenity of a Christian. He was an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, an agreeable companion, and a kind friend.

— At Row Manse, the Reverend John Allan, in the 75th year of his age, and 51st of his ministry. It is remarkable, that this is the first time the parish of Row has been vacant since the year 1719, Mr Allan and his father having served the cure during 93 successive years.

— At Edinburgh, Mr William Dickie, Secretary to the Caledonian Insurance Company.

29. At

Digitized by Google

29. At Aberdeen, John Annand, Esq. in the 75th year of his age.

— In the Forest of Birse, James Brown, aged 103; in the same place, Christian Catanach, aged 102, and a short time after her death, her brother Donald, aged 91.

— At Kirktown of Largo, Mr Thomas Pirrie, surgeon in the 35th year of his age; a young man of eminent professional abilities, accompanied with most gentle and amiable manners. His memory will long be cherished by all who shared in his friendship, or were soothed by his sympathy, and relieved by his skill.

— At Dumfries, Mr John Herries, late merchant, Manchester, aged 32.

30. At the Manse of Newbattle, the Reverend James Brown, minister of that parish.

31. At Cupar Fife, Mr Lewis Gray, supervisor of excise.

April 1. In the 75th year of her age, Mrs John Campbell, Dunlusquoin.

— At Ayr, John Hamilton Kennedy, infant son of Quintin Kennedy, Esq. of Drummellan.

— At Edinburgh, Caroline, only daughter of General Francis Dundas.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr Patrick Cunningham, jeweller, much and justly regretted

— At London, Sir John Callender, Bart. of Westerton, Stirlingshire; of Chrichton and Preston-hall, in Mid Lothian; and Elphinston, East Lothian.

3. At Aberdeen, Miss Elizabeth Alcock, eldest daughter of the late Mr Alcock, some time one of the clergymen of St Paul's Chapel there.

Lately, Lieutenant-General Chapman, of the royal artillery, at Kingston, Somersetshire. He served many years in America and the West Indies, with honour to himself and advantage to his country.

— Major-General Vesey, aged 40. He had been on a tour round the Ionion Isles and through the Archipelago, when on his return, he was seized with a malignant fever. He was a very brave and worthy officer.

— At Batavia, Major Frederick Liardet, of the royal marines, who was actively and honourably employed in the reduction of that place.

— At Celerico, Lieutenant Downes, of the 48th regiment, much regretted.

— W. Chatfield, of Cowfold, at the uncommon age of 105 years, after only a short previous illness. The chief amusement of this old man, for the last seven or eight years, was angling, which he practised with the keenness of a youthful sportsman, and with considerable skill, nearly to the day of his death.

— At Lisbon, Mr David Gardiner, formerly of Glasgow.

— At Bengal, Major George Eagle, of the 2d battalion native infantry.

— James Schiffer, a husbandman, who died on the 29th ult. at Glassen, near Cologne, attained the advanced age of 109 years. He led a life of temperance and activity. When bordering on his centenary year, he was vigorous enough to sustain the labour of threshing corn. At that age he lost his sight, the only infirmity which he ever experienced. He retained his mental faculties to the last.

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Mar. 30.	——	——	——
April 6.	225	——	59⅝
13.	223	——	60
20.	223½	——	60

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1812.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease and Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease and Barley Meal. Price.
Mar. 31.	400	25 00	78	20 00
April 7.	490	26 00	65	20 00
14.	390	26 00	66	21 00
21.	330	26 00	66	21 00

Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, London.

1812.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Mar. 30.	90	135	62	70	36	45	60	65
April 6.	92	140	62	70	40	47	60	65
13.	95	142	64	72	40	49	60	66
20.	94	140	63	70	39	48	58	64

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Mar. 27.	51	63	36	46	26	36	25	30
April 3.	52	62	36	47	26	36	25	35
10.	51	64	38	50	29	40	26	38
17.	52	65	44	52	32	43	32	44

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MAY 1812.

With a View of Broomhall House.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for May....	328
High Water at Leith for June	ib.
Description of Broomhall House...	328
Epitaphs in the Scotch Kirk Burial Ground, Liverpool, with Bill of Mortality	325
Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.....	326
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History	327
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts	ib.
Biographical Account of the late General Mackinnon, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo.....	329
Description of Palermo; with Anecdotes of the Sicilian Court.....	334
On the comparatively small Faults and Virtues.....	337
Narrative of a Mineralogical Excursion to the Top of Ben-Nevis, by Dr Macknight	341
Observations on the Fifth Exhibition of Paintings in Edinburgh.....	346
Specimens of the Maxims of Confucius, the Chinese Philosopher...	356
...tes of an Itinerant Preacher ...e Fifteenth Century.....	358
...e Abuse of Charities.....	360
...e Means of Preserving the ...e of the City.....	ib.
...litical Society in America	363
SCOTTISH REVIEW.	
...t of the Systems of Husbandry adopted in the more improved Districts of Scotland. By the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair	367
New Works published in Edinburgh	372
Literary Intelligence	ib.
POETRY.	
Monody on the untimely Death of a virtuous young Lady.....	374
Address to an Owl	375
Reflexions occasioned by a Survey of Ancient Greece. From Lord Byron's "Childe Harold".....	376
PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.	
House of Lords	377
——— Commons	ib.
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.	
Spain & Portugal—Storming of Badajoz.....	379
America	384
Sweden	386
Domestic Intelligence — Assassination of Mr Perceval.....	387
SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.	
Circuit Intelligence	391
Execution of Hugh Macdonald, Neil Sutherland, and Hugh Macintosh.....	394
Appointments.....	396
Births.....	397
Marriages	398
Deaths	399
Stocks and Markets	400

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.

From April 26th, to May 25th, 1812, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain.	Weather.
April					
26	29.7	39	39	0.2	Rain
27	30.	40	50	——	Cloudy
28	30.24	41	47	——	——
29	30.24	42	47	——	——
30	30.2	40	45	——	——
May 1	30.28	39	50	——	——
2	30.2	40	47	0.33	Rain
3	29.95	42	48	0.08	——
4	29.85	39	55	0.04	Showers
5	30.1	35	52	0.17	Snow
6	30.25	36	47	——	Clear
7	30.25	36	45	0.02	Snow
8	30.	42	63	——	Clear
9	29.78	52	66	——	——
10	29.7	50	62	0.13	Rain
11	29.45	48	55	0.15	——
12	29.65	47	59	0.06	——
13	29.64	49	62	——	Showers
14	29.72	46	62	——	Clear
15	30.	36	60	——	——
16	30.35	44	52	——	——
17	30.41	47	54	——	——
18	30.31	46	49	——	Cloudy
19	30.2	42	45	——	Clear
20	29.95	40	47	0.24	Rain
21	30.	41	48	0.04	Showers
22	30.3	42	59	——	Clear
23	30.3	48	55	0.01	Showers
24	30.25	49	58	0.2	Rain
25	30.16	55	56	——	Clear

Quantity of rain..... 1.67

High Water at Leith, For June 1812.

Day.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
M.	1	7	16	7	43
Tu.	2	8	9	8	35
W.	3	9	0	9	26
Th.	4	9	52	10	19
F.	5	10	45	11	12
Sa.	6	11	38	12	6
Su.	7	12	33	—	—
M.	8	1	1	1	30
Tu.	9	1	58	2	27
W.	10	2	55	3	23
Th.	11	3	51	4	19
F.	12	4	46	5	12
Sa.	13	5	37	6	1
Su.	14	6	25	6	48
M.	15	7	11	7	33
Tu.	16	7	55	8	16
W.	17	8	37	8	58
Th.	18	9	19	9	40
Fr.	19	10	2	10	23
Sa.	20	10	45	11	7
Su.	21	11	30	11	53
M.	22	12	17	12	41
Tu.	23	—	—	1	7
W.	24	1	32	1	58
Th.	25	2	25	2	52
Fr.	26	3	19	3	46
Sa.	27	4	13	4	40
Su.	28	5	7	5	34
M.	29	6	0	6	26
Tu.	30	6	52	7	18

MOON'S PHASES

FOR JUNE, 1812.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	M.	H.	
Last Quart.	2	57	2	aftern.
New Moon	9	31	7	morn.
First Quart.	16	54	8	aftern.
Full Moon	24	20	7	aftern.

June 4. King George III. born 1738.
5. Duke of Cumberland born.
21. Sun enters Cancer 15 m. past 8 afternoon.
— Longest Day.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

J. Barrett Del.

R. Scott Sculpt.

BROOMHALL *the Seat of the* **EARL** *of* **ELGIN.**

Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR MAY 1812.

Description of Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin.

This elegant mansion, the residence of one of the most distinguished families in the county of Fife, is situated near the sea coast, a few miles to the west of Inverkeithing. It is of recent erection, and the situation happily chosen. It belongs to the parish of Dunfermline, of which Lord Elgin is one of the principal heritors.

The property to which this house is attached is remarkable, as containing the most copious supply of the valuable commodities of coal and lime that is known to exist in this country. The bed of lime is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the house, and runs parallel the sea, about a mile in length, from 20 to 50 feet in breadth. ad been worked from a very re- e period; and the village of kills, situated immediately to e east of Broomhall, had received its name from the exportation of this article. The works were never carried, however, to any thing approaching to their present extent, till the time of the late Earl of Elgin. That nobleman, eminently distinguished both for worth and talents, saw the importance of which they were susceptible, and resolved to spare no pains or expence in cultivating this source of wealth to his family. He spent L.14000 in erecting the necessary machinery; he formed nine large draw-kilns, a harbour, waggon-ways for conveying the stone from the quarry to the kilnheads; and he built, immediately to the west of Broomhall, a village, which received from himself the name of Charlestown. This expenditure, judiciously laid out, was amply repaid. The great demand for lime, for the purposes of building and agriculture, secured an ample

Digitized by Google

ple market for all that could be produced. The quantity now drawn from the mines amounts annually to from 80 to 90,000 tons, the value of which is above L.10,000 sterling.

The seams of coal are situated some miles inland, in the vicinity of the town of Dunfermline, and are attached to the lands of Midbalbridge, Clunie, Luscar, and Rosebank. They were not originally the property of the Elgin family; but the present Earl, actively following up the system of improvement which had been begun by his father, purchased them, in order to secure materials for working his lime quarries. He then formed, between his coal and lime-works, a rail-way, of four miles in extent, the first example given, in this country, on any great scale at least, of that very important improvement. This field coal contains upwards of 9000 square acres, and includes seams of all the species that are found in the country.

The veneration in which the memory of the late Earl of Elgin is held in the neighbourhood, is well expressed by the following inscription upon a monument erected for him in the church-yard of Dunfermline:

Sacred to the memory of
CHARLES, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
Who died the 14th of May 1771,
aged 39 years.

By the goodness of his heart, and virtues of his life, he adorned the high rank which he possessed.

In his manners amiable and gentle,
In his affections warm and glowing,
In his temper modest, candid, & cheerful,
In his conduct manly & truly honourable,
In his character of husband, father, friend, and master,
As far as human imperfection admits,
Unblemished.

Pious without superstition,
Charitable without ostentation.

While he lived,
The blessing of them that were ready to perish came upon him.
Now,
Their tears embalm his memory.

Reader,
Beholding here laid in dust
The remains
Which once so much virtue animated,
Think of the vanity of life,
Look forward to its end,
And prepare, as he did, for eternity.

EPITAPHS,

In the Scotch Kirk Burial Ground, Liverpool.

1.

In Memory of
ROBINA M'LINTOCK, wife of John Richardson, Merchant, late of Glasgow. Obiit 8th Nov. 1804.

Death, like an overflowing stream,
Sweeps us away; our life's a dream;
An empty tale; a morning flower,
Cut down, and withered in an hour.

2.

In Memory of
WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Merchant, from Crossmichael, Galloway, North Britain, who was unfortunately drowned, in the Mersey, On the 3d day of August, 1800, Ætat. 24.

If youth or beauty could disarm the grave,
Ne'er then, ill-fated youth, thou should'st have died,
Ne'er hadst thou sunk in Mersey's cruel wave,
Nor floated lifeless on its azure tide;
From an old sire, from two fond sisters torn,
While life was green, and pleasure yet was new;
Thee memory weeps, thy call thy comrades mourn,
Yes! mourn a heart to love and ... ship true;
O thou who tread'st the sod where ... he lies,
No fruitless tears o'er these cold ... shed,
Go, imitate that worth, that never ... ,
But blossoms fresh, when nature's ... is dead.

Digitized by Google

3.

In Memory of

ELIZABETH CAIRNS, spouse of John Cairns, Liverpool, and daughter of John Johnstone, of Ayr, who died 29th April, 1807, aged 22 years.

If ever virtue, beauty, love and truth
Together cent'red in one female form,
Sure 'twas in thine, oh! amiable youth
Call'd suddenly to rest from every storm.

4.

Beneath are deposited the remains of WILLIAM RIDDICK, Seaman, a native of Colvend, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of Liverpool.

He was Master's Mate of the Zealous, in the Battle of the Nile; and received a Silver Medal, as a token that he had done his duty to the satisfaction of the Great Nelson.

He died 12th Feb. 1808, in the 45th year of his age.

5.

Avise la Fin.

Sacred to the Memory of CAPTAIN JOHN KENNEDY, a native of Arran, late of Liverpool.

In the stormy night of the seventh of October, 1808, it pleased God to call his Spirit to the heavenly world, and to bury his mortal remains in the sea, near Hoylake, in the 56th year of his age.

As a testimony of filial regard, this monument is erected by his only surviving son, Captain Allan Kennedy.

Bill of Mortality, for the last seven years.

Years.	Under 2 years of age.	Between 2 and 10.	10 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 90.	110.	Total.	Births.
1805.	10	2	1	2	1	3	2	0	0	21	38
1806.	5	3	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	14	45
1807.	2	1	0	4	2	2	1	1	0	20	74
1808.	8	2	0	0	3	0	1	3	1	18	53
1809.	6	4	0	4	4	2	1	2	0	23	52
1810.	6	4	2	3	9	3	1	0	0	28	52
1811.	19	0	0	2	3	2	6	0	0	26	44
Total.	56	16	3	16	23	13	6	9	1	150	358

Many of the Children who are baptized in this Chapel, are buried in other burial-grounds in Liverpool.

Proceedings

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

AT the meeting on the 28th March, Professor Jameson read an account of a floetz gypsum formation, which occurs on the banks of the Whiteadder near Kelso. —Likewise of a beautiful floetz quartz found in beds in the coal districts of Fifeshire; and of the occurrence of basalt, amygdaloid and trap-tuff, in a coal formation newer than the old red sandstone and its accompanying porphyry, but probably older than the general mass of the rocks of the newest floetz-trap formation. At the same meeting, Mr Leach read a description of the pig of Orkney and Shetland, which he inclined to consider as a distinct species. And the Secretary laid before the meeting a very full and interesting thermometrical register and meteorological journal to Davis' Straits and back again, kept by Mr John Aitken, surgeon.

At the meeting on 11th April, Dr Macknight read a mineralogical description of Tinto, a noted mountain in Lanarkshire. It appears to be of floetz formation; probably resting on the grey wacke which pervades the whole mountainous districts in the south of Scotland. Around the base is found a conglomerate, containing rounded masses of grey-wacke, iron-clay, flinty slate, splintery hornstone, quartz, felspar, mica, &c. Where the rock becomes finer grained, it approaches in some places to grey-wacke, and in others to those portions of the old red sandstone which are conjectured to alternate with the newer members of the transition series.—Over the conglomerate, masses of claystone, greenstone passing into clinkstone, and porphyry-slate, successively appear; till we reach the summit, which, along with the whole of the upper part, is found to consist of compact felspar, and felspar porphyry.—The disposition of the rocks in this mountain is conformable to the idea of secondary deposition, by assuming a finer and more crystalline texture as they ascend; and the occurrence of claystone and felspar in a position corresponding to what is observed on the Eildon Hills, the Pentlands, the Ochils, Papa Stour, Dundee, and in other places, seems to favour the hypothesis of a particular overlying formation, in which those substances are prevailing ingredients, extending over a considerable portion of the lower country of Scotland.

In the bed of the Clyde to the eastward of Tinto, amygdaloid appears, having nodules of calcedony coated with green earth; also calcspar, and portions of steatite—Towards the north, the conglomerate forming the base of Tinto, passes into the sandstone, of which the whole interior districts of Lanarkshire are composed. It is to the waste of this rock, that we owe the splendid scenery of Cora-lin, and the other celebrated falls of the Clyde, which exhibits in its courses, so many charms of nature, and may indeed be said to carry along with it, beauty and fertility from its very source.

At the same meeting, the Secretary communicated a very curious meteorological journal, for a year, kept by Governor Graham, during his residence in Hudson's Bay.

Monthly

Digitized by Google

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

MAY 4*th*.— A FEW swallows (Hirundo nutica) were observed here this day, for the first time this season. On the 9th May they became numerous, this being the first mild summer day, and the wind changing from easterly to west. It may here be mentioned that the same species of swallow arrived in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, in 1810, on the 23d April, and in 1811 on the 7th and 10th April.

—— 16. The rapid progress of vegetation during the past week has been striking in proportion to the lateness of the season. The first grass cut for sale in the Edinburgh market was mown in the meadow of Salisbury Craig on the 13th ult. This meadow is generally cut for the first time about the middle of April, and consists chiefly of Poa trivialis.

—— 18. A return of the chilling easterly *haar*, as it is here styled, has again impeded vegetation.

—— 20. The foliation of trees is on an average fully a month later than usual. The leaves on the lower spray of elm trees are just beginning to expand. The buds of the beech are in general only swelling, many trees and hedges still retaining the shrivelled leaves of last year. The ash is not generally in flower, and the leaf-buds of that very late forest tree are only beginning to swell. A few sycamores are nearly in leaf, but many are still naked.

— 27. Mild weather has again
n; and affords the prospect, at
, of a plentiful, though proba-
f a late harvest, both to the
andman and the horticultur-

N.

nonmills,
May 1812.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

MR BRODIE has made additional experiments of the effects of various poisons on different animals. It appears that the slight inflammation which occurs in the stomach, after taking poison into it, is not sufficient to occasion death; but that it is the palsying power of the drugs on the nervous system and on the blood which destroys life.

Among the causes which have an influence upon the quality of wines, M. Chaptal enumerates:—1. The different species of the cultivated vines,—2. The variety of climates where they grow.—3. The different nature of the soils.—4. Their more or less favourable exposure to the sun.—5. The seasons being more or less propitious.—6. The culture being more or less attended to.

The bell, or winter pear, according to an American Journal, may be brought to great perfection, and grow to sixteen inches in circumference, by wrapping up the fruit and branch in cloth, so as to protect them from the early frosts of October and November.

Messrs Sobolewsky and Horner, of St Petersburgh, have announced the discovery of the process of the French engineer Bon, and of Messrs Murdoch and Windeor, for extracting gas from wood or coal, and applying it to the purpose of illumination. Their greatest difficulty consisted in absorbing the smoke which exhaled from the gas, and in giving brightness and purity to the flame; for, in all experiments made in foreign countries, or in Russia, the flame was always weak and bluish, not very luminous, and attended by a mephitic smell. After many ineffectual experiments, they at length succeeded in obtaining a clear

Digitized by Google

clear light from the gas, without any smell, and unaccompanied by any sooty evaporation. They have undertaken to light public national establishments, manufactures, &c.

A late Number of the *Journal des Mines* contains an account of a submarine forest recently discovered near Morlaix, by M. de la Fruglaye. One day, after a tempest, he saw the appearance changed, the fine and level sand having disappeared; and in its place, was a black mould, ploughed in long furrows. The mould was composed of a heap of decayed vegetable substances, among which he distinguished many aquatic plants, and some branches of forest trees; beneath this bed, there were reeds, bullrushes, asparagus, fern, and other meadow plants, of which many were extremely well preserved. M. de la Fruglaye dug down to the submarine forest, and drew out, among other things, a beautiful trunk of a yew, which was of a fine red colour, and very soft, but, when exposed to the air, lost its colour, and acquired consistency. Having prosecuted these researches for a space of seven leagues along the strand, he every where found the remains of the ancient buried forest.

Bonaparte has enjoined his minister to order the Prefects of Departments to enforce the cultivation of beet root. Each department is to cultivate a number of acres of this plant under a penalty; the distribution to each farmer is vested in the prefect, whose neglect is to be punished with a fine and deprivation of office; the total number of the hectares to be planted is 100,000.

The experiments of Professor Leslie, to produce ice by evaporation in the air pump, have been varied and extended in France by Messrs Clement and Desormes: they have proposed to apply the evaporation, in vacuo, on a large scale, to the drying of gun-powder; which, being done without fire, will be attended with no danger. The French chemists are engaged in endeavouring to apply the evaporation in vacuo (before stated) to the drying and preserving fruit and vegetables. It may be easily conceived of what advantage this process may be, particularly in the army and navy, by preserving, unchanged, alimentary substances, and also by diminishing their weight and bulk, when they are to be sent to distant parts of the world.

Mr Bullock has re-opened his Museum in Piccadilly, for the advancement of the science of Natural History, under the title of the London Museum, in a style of magnificence which has added an ornament to the metropolis. In most departments, the subjects have been doubled in number; the specimens are choice, in the highest possible preservation, and are arranged according to the Linnean system. They consist of about 15,000 species of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, corals, &c. &c, collected during twenty years unwearied application, and at an expence exceeding L.30,000.

By the assiduity of the Danish government, the Vaccine Inoculation has been so thoroughly introduced among the population, that during the course of the year 18 there has not been a single case small pox in Copenhagen.

Digitized by Google

Biographical Account of the late General Mackinnon, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY MACKINNON, the youngest son of William Mackinnon, * of Mackinnon, was born in the month of August, in the year 1773, at his father's residence, then called Longwood, now Rose-hill, the seat of the Earl of Northesk, in the vicinity of Winchester. His mother was the daughter of James Vernon, the younger son of Henry Vernon, of Hilton, in Staffordshire.

His academical education commenced when he was about twelve years old, at the Military College of Tournay, in Languedoc; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that, during his vacations, he had an opportunity of forming an early acquaintance with the present ruler of France, who was a frequent visitor at the house of his family, residing at that time, for the health of his eldest brother, in the adjoining province of Dauphiny. At this early age he became tinctured with those fascinating manners and accomplishments, by which the higher orders in France were peculiarly characterized, and imbibed their chivalrous love of military glory, a circumstance which, as might be expected, afforded a bias to his taste, and a permanent incentive to his professional ambition. Even in those tender years he was distinguished by an ardent and persevering spirit, great perspicuity of judgment, coolness of deliberation, promptitude of decision, and steadiness in his opinions; not the result of rash and confident temper, but of acute perceptions, and a mind uncommonly sagacious and reflecting. His progress in those studies to which his attention was directed, and particularly in the mathematical sciences, was, at this period, the admiration of his masters, and, to the eyes of his most discerning friends, presented a fair prospect of the greatest eminence in his profession.

Thus qualified, he entered the army in the fifteenth year of his age, and served during three years as a subaltern in the 43d regiment, then stationed in Ireland. At the commencement of the late war he returned to England, and was employed in raising an independant company at home, with which he returned to Ireland, but shortly afterwards exchanged from the line into the Coldstream Guards.

The earliest developement of his military talents, and the demonstration that his theoretic attainments were combined with that practical ability, which alone constitutes a valuable officer, did not take place till the period of the unfortunate disturbances in Ireland, where he was attached to the Staff, as Major of Brigade to Sir George Nugent, then commanding the northern district of that kingdom. During the arduous moment of the rebellion, his conduct was particularly noticed in the public dispatches. He was present at the battles of Antrim and Ballynahinch, and services of some note, considering the scale on which they were performed, displayed in his military character that fine assemblage of qualities, which constitute true heroism, undaunted courage united with judgment, and chastened by the tenderest feelings of our nature. An Irish lady of distinction, in London, when speaking of him at this period of his life, observed,—"Major Mackinnon

* he grandfather of William Mackinn was a younger son of the hereditary hief of the Mackinnons, a numerous clan n the western islands of Scotland. The nity had devolved on him, previous to death, by the extinction of the elder nch.

Digitized by Google

kinnon is, indeed, admired in Ireland for his person and courage, but he is *adored* for his humanity." His person was then so remarkable as to be a theme of admiration, even in a country, which, on the score of manly comeliness, is universally allowed to stand unrivalled amongst the nations of Europe. But those who best knew him were sensible, that, although not unconscious of the influence of a fine person, accompanied by graceful manners, he attached but little consequence to these possessions, whilst he consigned all his leisure hours to literary pursuits, and devoted himself, whenever he could be useful, with the most ardent zeal and activity, to the service of his country.

He quitted his staff appointment in Ireland to proceed with his regiment in the memorable expedition, under the Duke of York, to the Helder; and was present in the actions which took place on the 19th of September, and on the 2d, 3d, and 6th October, 1799. In that short campaign, on the retreat of the British army, a favourable opportunity was afforded him of displaying some traits of courage and skilful conduct, with a detachment of the Coldstream Guards, in checking the advance of a much superior body of the enemy. Anxious to seize every occasion of signalizing himself in the career of honour, with the rank of a field officer, he shortly afterwards volunteered his services to Egypt, and took the command for some time in the lines before Alexandria, of the 1st battalion of his regiment: but unfortunately was soon compelled, under the malignant influence of that climate, from a violent disorder, with which he was suddenly seized whilst upon duty in the field, to return to Malta. Being somewhat restored to health, he proceeded to Sicily, and, on his way home through Italy, embraced an opportunity of visiting many interesting scenes of action, and of surveying all those monuments of ancient grandeur and genius which that country offers to the gratification of a literary taste and love of the fine arts. During the short peace which ensued, he was anxious to increase still further his extensive acquaintance with the Continent of Europe, and spent the greater part of his time in Germany. He attended the reviews at Capel, Dresden, and Potsdam, in the autumn of 1802, and his reception at Berlin was particularly distinguished by the flattering notice which he received from the Royal Family, whilst he was generally considered as one of the most accomplished English gentlemen who had visited that court. His mind, however, was uniformly intent upon such objects only as were most conducive to his professional advancement, and a proportion of his time was uniformly devoted to military studies.

On the recommencement of hostilities, he successively accompanied the Coldstream Guards to Bremen, in the year 1805, and on the expedition to Copenhagen, in 1807. In 1809, he proceeded to Portugal, was with Lord Wellington at the brilliant passage of the Douro, and in the subsequent pursuit of Soult's army; and was in the midst of the sanguinary contest of Talavera, in which he had two horses killed under him, and received several balls through his cloak. Upon the evacuation of that town by the British army, Lord Wellington committed to his charge the care of the sick and wounded, amounting, at the action, to about 5000 m[en]. His situation, however, a day or two afterwards, became peculiarly embarrassing, and required the utmost exercise of judgment to extricate this disabled part of our army from the unprotected state in which it was

Digitized by Google

was suddenly left, by the unexpected retreat of Cuesta. On this trying occasion, in which little honour could be acquired, though much difficulty was to be surmounted, Colonel Mackinnon executed his arduous task in the most effectual manner which the circumstances would admit. It became absolutely necessary to abandon to the mercy of the enemy such of the sick and wounded as were incapable of proceeding on foot; for, on application to the Spanish General, he was unable to furnish more than nine cars for their removal, and it was required to march near a hundred miles to Elvas,—over a mountainous and inhospitable district of Spain, exposed to a scorching sun by day, and heavy dews by night. The only office, therefore, which it was possible for the Colonel to render this devoted part of his charge, was by an application to the commiseration and generosity of the enemy. His correspondence with the commanding officer, to whose power near 2000 British soldiers were to be committed upon that occasion, evinced an intimate acquaintance with the French character; and the singular humanity with which, as it is well known, they were afterwards treated, may, in a great measure, be attributed to the adroitness with which they were consigned and recommended by him to the attention of the enemy. His fortunate and unexpected preservation of those who were capable of being removed,—his feeling and judicious conduct through the whole of a distressing march, and in the subsequent superintendence of his charge at Elvas, of which place he was appointed Commandant, will be long felt and remembered by those who derived an immediate benefit from his care and exertions; and the Portuguese governor of the town was so much won and delighted with the whole of his behaviour, as to petition Lord Wellington to continue him in the command of the British garrison, when his Lordship deemed it expedient to remove him to a more useful and brilliant scene of action.

Shortly afterwards he quitted Elvas, in the year 1809, and was appointed to the command of a brigade attached to the light division, under General Craufurd, with whom he continued upon terms of the most perfect harmony and mutual esteem, till he was removed, and placed, with his brigade, under General Picton, in the third division of Lord Wellington's army. His friends, and those who were conscious of his qualifications to act in a higher sphere, for which he was so well prepared, now became naturally solicitous that some favourable opportunity might present itself for a more conspicuous developement of his talents than had hitherto been afforded him, when the action with Massena occurred on the heights of Busaco. In this distinguished victory, as will best appear from the dispatches of Lord Wellington, he performed a very prominent part on one of the great points of attack. British soldiers are such admirable instruments in the hands of every officer who commands them, that, to repel an enemy upon any thing like equal terms, will scarcely be considered as an act of conspicuous ability in the person who directs them; but, upon this occasion, his measures were taken with so much skill, promptitude, and presence of mind, as to have entitled him to the admiration of those who witnessed, and were most competent to appreciate his merits in command. Lord Wellington, immediately after the battle, waited on him, to return him thanks in person; and General Mackinnon's conduct, on that most brilliant

Digitized by Google

liant day, assuredly will consign his military character to a lasting fame.

The next occasion, on which his abilities were called into action, was on the retreat of Massena from Santarem. During the whole of Lord Wellington's ardent and indefatigable pursuit, the light brigade of the 3d division, which he led, was extremely active, and continually employed in turning the left flank of the enemy. It was successfully employed at Redinha, and in attacking and driving the enemy from his position above Foz de Ronzes. At Guarda also the rapidity and unexpected movement of his brigade, at which time General Picton was present, took Massena by surprise, whilst employed in observing the approach of the centre column, composed of General Campbell's divison, and urged the enemy to a precipitate retreat.

At the battle of Fuentes de Honore, which shortly afterwards followed, and in which Lord Wellington so skilfully defeated a powerful effort of the French general to force his lines, and throw in succours to Almeida, he was particularly distinguished. The town of Fuentes de Honore had been successively taken and retaken, had latterly fallen into the possession of the French, and was defended by a body of two thousand troops, when he was directed to attack it. Through a narrow avenue of the town he led the 88th, one of the regiments of his brigade, in the most heroic manner; assaulted the enemy behind an entrenchment, and drove them, with great slaughter, from the town, of which the British army afterwards retained possession till the French retired.

He next proceeded, with the army under Lord Wellington, to the siege of Badajos; but his constitution was unequal to such incessant exertions of body and mind; and exposure to the severe climate of the south of Spain, during the heats of summer, in the trenches before Badajos, induced some recurrence of a disorder, which he had, ten years before, experienced in Egypt. When the army had removed again to the north, he therefore seized the first moment of temporary inaction to return to England; and, after a few weeks absence, and experiencing considerable relief from a change of climate, and the use of the Cheltenham waters, returned to his station in Portugal.

The late memorable siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo are recent in the mind of the public. The ability with which the operations were planned and prosecuted, the rapidity and bravery with which it was carried, are still themes of just and universal eulogiums. It remains only to state the circumstances of General Mackinnon's fall.

A short time previous to the attack, which commenced at a few minutes before seven in the evening, he was employed in writing, with the greatest ease and composure, on some familiar subjects, to his friends; and his spirits were remarked by those near him to be uncommonly good; a circumstance of the greatest importance at the impending crisis, when all the faculties of his soul, it might naturally be expected, were to be called into action, and which alone could secure a perfect scope to the exertions of the mind.

His directions were to attack the principal breach in the centre of [illegible] walls of Ciudad Rodrigo, and [illegible] eisely at seven o'clock, by th[illegible] of the moon, the column (con[illegible] ing of the 45th, 74th, and 88th [illegible] giments) which he command[illegible] rushed out of the second paralle[illegible] the assault, under a tremendous [illegible] from the enemy, exhibiting to t[illegible]

p

Digitized by Google

part of the army not engaged a sight most awful and sublime. The breach which he attacked was found sufficiently large to admit of at least an hundred men abreast of each other, but the enemy had attempted to cut off its communication with the ramparts by throwing up a parapet on the left, and by cutting down the rampart on the right; an object, however, which, from want of time, they had not effectually accomplished. When the head of the column had reached the ditch, some trifling delay was occasioned by the deficiency of the number of scaling ladders, an impediment which, though almost immediately removed, afforded an opportunity to the assailants on the left to attack the enemy on the ramparts, and to the columns on the right to co-operate in assaulting the breach. On reaching the summit a grand mine was sprung, and a few minutes after a small one, though fortunately with little effect or injury to our troops. General Mackinnon, having in the most gallant manner completely secured the possession of the breach, and finding no further opposition from the enemy in that quarter, ordered the 88th regiment to the right on the ramparts, and proceeded himself with the 74th to the left. On clambering over the parapet just described, which had been raised as an obstruction to any communication with the rampart, a magazine belonging to the enemy blew up near the breach. The voice of the General had been heard just previous to the explosion [illegible] his aide-du-camp, Captain Call, immediately afterwards receiv- Ensign Beresford in his arms, nd was informed by him that he ad that instant been blown up. eneral Mackinnon, it is conjectur- d, was close to him at that time, , when his brigade divided on the each to proceed to the right and the left, he was heard to say to Ensign Beresford, "Come, Beresford, you are a fine lad, we will go together." He was supposed, however, during the whole of the night, to be living, and his body was not discovered till the next morning, wounded and scorched on the back of the head. It was first interred by some pioneers, under the order of General Picton, in the breach; but was afterwards removed by the officers of the Coldstream Guards, and deposited at Espeja with military honours, and the highest mark of attachment to a lamented friend from that respectable corps.

Such was the fate of this valuable and accomplished officer. Of his professional talents, the foregoing memorial may furnish some imperfect conception. With the high fortune to which his acquirements and natural talents seemed to have destined him, his ambition was commensurate, and nothing would have diverted him from the pursuit of his great purposes, but, alas! the late fatal demonstration, "that the paths of glory lead but to the grave." Yet his friends, while they lament his death, can never forget how great has been their own loss; for it would not, perhaps, be the language of flattery to pronounce, in one sentence, a panegyric, which, considering the present accomplished state of the service, nothing but the highest pretentions could justify, that he was, perhaps, an officer of the greatest promise in the British army.

In private life, General Mackinnon was, in the highest degree, estimable and interesting. His person was tall, graceful, and manly; and his cast of countenance dignified, animated, and so singularly expressive, as to arrest the attention of almost every one who beheld him. He was mild, amiable, and candid in his disposition; temperate and regular

Digitized by Google

regular in his habits; constant in his attachments; kind in all his affections; and remarkable for his modesty, beneficence, and equanimity.

He was married, in the year 1804, to Miss Catharine Call, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Call, of Whiteford, in the county of Cornwall, Bart. by whom he has left two sons. His lady was pregnant of her third child at the time of his death. To his family his loss has been truly irreparable. He was a most affectionate son, brother, parent, and the best of husbands; virtues of which the memorial, it is to be hoped, will be preserved in the imperishable record of the actions of the just, when the magnificent building, which will retain within its walls (by the appointment of a generous and grateful country) the monument of his military fame, shall have sunk in the inevitable dissolution of time.

Description of Palermo; with Anecdotes of the Sicilian Court.

IN the year 1809 I was at Gibraltar. I thence passed to Sardinia, and, after a short stay, to Sicily. The packet landed me at Girgenti, a corruption of the ancient Agrigentum. Nothing can be more picturesque than the country in which is situated this ancient town, or rather the remains of it. It is every where interspersed with vineyards and olive grounds. The ruins, as seen above this scenery, have a very pleasing effect upon the imagination. The temple of the Olympian Jupiter is a mass of ruins. The temple of Concord is in better condition. The new town of Girgenti has a very imposing and beautiful scite: standing upon the summit of a very lofty hill, whence it looks down upon a country as beautiful as a poet or painter can fancy. I hastened onwards for Palermo, with all the expectation of a young traveller; and the images and scenery of the road did not disappoint me.

The great road to Palermo had a very promising aspect as to the general comforts of the country. I met a great number of well-dressed peasants returning from the market. The vineyards which bordered the road were rich and luxuriant; the hedges in excellent condition, and some neat little country houses might have tempted a weather-beaten traveller to wish himself at rest in one of them. There was altogether an air of comfort, cheerfulness, and rural beauty.

After leaving the mountains, and coming down upon the plain between them and the sea, the approach to Palermo is uncommonly delightful. The city appears crowned with numerous domes, interspersed with trees and gardens, which give it an air of inconceivable freshness and gaiety. It stands at the junction of several valleys, and the surrounding mountains are finely picturesque; particularly Monte Pelegrino, which would be a magnificent object in any landscape. The sea also has its charms. Its surface is almost always enlivened by numerous vessels and fishing boats, scattered over it to the utmost verge of the horizon. Their white sails, as seen under a brilliant sun, and a sky of the most lovely blue, can better be imagined than described.

Palermo, like the Italian cities, abounds in noble houses and churches. The Via Toledo is almost street of palaces. The worst, however, is, that the wealth of the ers does not correspond with architectural magnificence of t mansions. Perhaps this, howe is again compensated by the unc

Digitized by Google

mon cheapness of all the articles of living. A hundred per annum English money would go as far as a thousand in England.

One of the new features of Palermo to a foreigner is, that all the mechanics and tradsmen seem to carry on their occupations in the open streets. The number of shoemakers and taylors, in particular, in the Via Toledo, is inconceivable. Different trades seem to have different streets. The Via Toledo is the Bond-street of Palermo. All the fashionable tradesmen and mechanics seem to make it their resort. Another street is occupied entirely by braziers. In others, both sides of the way are occupied with girls employed in making tambour work and embroidering muslin. Another street is occupied by bedstead makers and chair manufacturers. The bedsteads are made of wrought iron, and are admirably adapted for a warm country. Perhaps cast iron would be still better.

The college of the Jesuits, in the Via Toledo, is the finest building in Palermo. It infinitely excells even Christ Church, in Oxford, or Trinity, in Cambridge, and is adorned with more costly ornaments. The stairs and galleries are spacious. The steps are made of large single blocks of marble, and the walls of the galleries are hung with pictures. In my humble opinion, the arts, good taste, learning, and even religion, have lost more by the expulsion of the Jesuits, than they will ever gain by the modern philosophers, who are always railing at

s a singular feature at Paler-, that almost all articles of luxury exempted from taxation, whilst articles of the first necessity are ojected to it. Neither carriages, rses, nor houses, pay any assess-nt. On the other hand, bread, h, oil, &c. are all taxed, and subjected to an excise, and a monopoly. Ice in Palermo is as great a necessary as porter in London, and the privilege of selling it is farmed out.

Palermo appears to be very thickly inhabited, about twice as much so, perhaps, as Dublin. The population, indeed, has lately exceeded the increase of houses, and, in consequence, it has become exceedingly dificult to procure a habitation. In the year 1809, this increase occasioned great inconvenience. Persons who had given notice of removal, not being able to find houses, refused to quit at the end of their terms, and the landlords raised their rents to a most extravagant rate. The general discontent compelled Government to issue a royal ordinance, by which the tenants were allowed to retain their houses, and landlords prohibited from raising their rents.

The older houses in Palermo are on a more magnificent scale than those recently built. The walls and ceilings of the new houses are stained, not inelegantly, with simple colours, or painted in imitation of paper hangings. In the older houses the walls are hung with satin and tapestry, the doors are gilded, and the pannels covered with mirrors and pictures. The residence of the Court and the Nobility has evidently improved the condition of the lower orders of inhabitants, as well as of the tradesmen. The suburbs of Palermo, and the shops and smaller houses, exhibit evident signs of this improvement in the general state.

Another novelty in Palermo is their manner of reckoning time. For example; an hour after sun-set it is one o'clock, and so it goes on till it is twenty-four o'clock; when it again begins. The bells, moreover, in the churches, are not hung as amongst us; they are fixed to a stake,

Digitized by Google

stake, or a cross beam; the rope is then fastened to their tongue, and the bell is tolled or rung by pulling this rope side-ways.

The appearance of the Italian theatre, and the interior arrangements, are equal to those in England. The boxes are snug little lodges: there is no gallery; the pit, however, is divided into two parts, the one at a higher price, the other at a lower. The pit benches are divided into a certain number of seats, and, on paying the price at the door, you receive a ticket, with the number of the bench and seat to which you are to go. It is not the custom to go alone to the boxes, because it is necessary to pay for the whole box.

A great part of the audience in the pit generally consists of the officers of the guards and of the garrison: women are not allowed to come into it. The servants of the company in the boxes are allowed to attend upon their masters and mistresses. There are no orange-women, &c. as with us.

The Court always make it a rule to attend the representation of every new piece. By these means the author is secured of being heard out. The applause is given by clapping the hands, as with us. Upon the whole, the conduct of the audience is infinitely better than is usual in the London theatres.

The dramas, and particularly those of Alfieri, would do credit to any stage in Europe: they unite great energy and nature with very sweet poetry, and most delightful singing.

Provisions are very cheap, except where the immediate presence of the British officers, in any number, tempts the traders to raise their prices. The Sicilians themselves are no great consumers of animal food; salads, macaronies, and olives, constitute the greater part of their fare. Children and young people eat bread for breakfast, but adults seldom take more than a single cup of coffee. The general dinner-hour is very early; supper is the principal meal. They do not drink wine at table with one another, as we do, but fill their glasses as they please: nor is it the custom to enquire of a stranger of what dish he would choose to eat. The fish and meats being cut up, a servant carries them round, and the guest takes whichsoever he likes. There is an evident desire to emulate British manners and customs, but as they do not exactly know what British manners and customs are, they sometimes fall into very ridiculous mistakes. The favourite promenade of Palermo is the Marina. Here the nobility exhibit their emblazoned carriages in daily procession. It is chiefly frequented during summer evenings. I have never seen a more charming place for such a recreation. The walk is a raised pavement, next to the sea. The views, both from the east and the west, afford the most superb prospects of mountain scenery; and the moving vessels in the bay form a very agreeable contrast to the stationary objects of the town

It would be totally unpardonable to omit speaking of the Court; and it is a matter of justice to correct some errors upon this head.

The first person here, as in some of our own houses, is the Lady of the Mansion,—Her Majesty the Queen. She governs every thing, and governs with a high hand indeed. Her talents, and even virtues (for she has many of them), merit more regard and esteem than her indiscreet temper has procured for them. Her fault is very briefly this: she is too warm, sanguine, and impetuous, or what, in private life, we should term fidgety and restless: but take her for all in all,

Digitized by Google

is an admirable woman, and an excellent Queen. She has one unhappy fault, however, and which is fomented by those around her; this is a jealousy of the English. It is to be hoped that our commanders will treat her foible with the delicacy due to her sex and to her misfortunes. The shortest way, indeed, to get through all difficulties, is to cut them in two; but this is not always the justest. It is very easy for us to depose the Sicilian family; but it is infinitely more to our national honour to make due allowances for the natural petulance of greatness, humbled by misfortunes, and not to deal too hastily. Let us consider, for a moment, the sad reverses which this high lady (I speak of her by that name, because I am addressing myself to soldiers, and because I wish to excite their sympathy); let us reflect a moment, I say, upon the vicissitudes of her life. Born to the highest earthly dignities, and fostered, unconsciously, by the circumstances attending the early part of her life, into a belief that she was almost of a species superior to the ordinary human race, she could not be otherwise than proud. All her sentiments and opinions were formed before any event occurred to inform her that the daughter of so many Emperors was within the reach of misfortune. But what woman has endured greater afflictions? Her sister has fallen on the scaffold; the family of that sister has been compelled to implore alms and shelter from its ancient enemies. She cannot name a friend who has not been degraded; she herself is a fugitive from her kingdom: nor is this all; she is that her favourite daughter been poisoned.

he following circumstance is a f of her high spirit:—Her se- son, Prince Leopold, was sent late expedition to the coast of Naples, with some expectation that he would distinguish himself. The expedition, however, failed, and the Prince, in some respects, disappointed the expectation of his mother. Before he had time to land from the frigate that brought him back to Palermo, she went, in a private boat, along-side. The Prince, recognising her, hastened to present himself, but she abruptly and publicly pushed him away, bitterly upbraiding him, in a passion of grief and anger, with the mortification which he had added to the misfortunes of his family.

As to the King, he is a quiet, honest, inoffensive man, very partial to the English, and, if the times did not require a more vigorous character, no one would have cause to say a word against him. As an English squire, the whole county would have spoken well of him. He is fond of the chace, lives well, laughs heartily, and takes all his wife's scolding in good part. All his subjects say, he is a worthy man, and finish by wishing him better luck.

Upon the whole, my opinion of Sicily is, that the Queen (as the aunt and grand-mother of the Empress of France), requires a little looking after, but that she should certainly be treated with indulgence. Firmness and decision are sometimes terms for a precipitate cruelty and brutality. In matters of punishment, or self-satisfaction there is nothing like the *Cunctatio Longa*.

On the comparatively Small Faults and Virtues.

From Miss More's Practical Piety.

PROCRASTINATION is reckoned among the most venial of our faults, and sits so lightly on our minds, that we scarcely apologize for it. But who can assure us that had not

Digitized by Google

not the assistance we had resolved to give to one friend under distress, or the advice to another under temptation to-day, been delayed, and from mere sloth and indolence been put off till to-morrow, it might not have preserved the fortunes of the one, or saved the soul of the other?

It is not enough that we perform the duties, we must perform them at the right time. We must do the duty of every day in its own season. Every day has its own imperious duties; we must not depend upon to-day for fulfilling those which we neglected yesterday, for to-day might not have been granted us. To-morrow will be equally peremptory in its demands; and the succeeding day, if we live to see it, will be ready with its proper claims.

Indecision, though it is not so often caused by reflection as by the want of it, yet may be as mischievous, for if we spend too much time in balancing probabilities, the period for action is lost. While we are ruminating on difficulties which may never occur, reconciling differences which perhaps do not exist, and poising in opposite scales things of nearly the same weight, the opportunity is lost of producing that good, which a firm and manly decision would have affected.

Idleness, though itself "the most unperforming of all vices," is however the pass through which they all enter, the stage on which they all act. Though supremely passive itself, it lends a willing hand to all evil, practical as well as speculative. It is the abettor of every sin, whoever commits it, the receiver of all booty, whoever is the thief. If it does nothing itself, it connives at all the mischief that is done by others.

Vanity is exceedingly misplaced when ranked, as she commonly is, in the catalogue of small faults. It is under her character of harmlessness that she does all her mischief. She is indeed often found in the society of great virtues. She does not follow in the train, but mixes herself with the company, and by mixing mars it. The use our spiritual enemy makes of her is a master stroke. When he cannot prevent us from doing right actions, he can accomplish his purpose almost as well "by making us vain of them." When he cannot deprive the public of our benevolence, he can defeat the effect to ourselves by poisoning the principle. When he cannot rob others of the good effect of the deed, he can gain his point by robbing the doer of his reward.

Peevishness is another of the minor miseries. Human life, though sufficiently unhappy, cannot contrive to furnish misfortunes so often as the passionate and the peevish can supply impatience. To commit our reason and temper to the mercy of every acquaintance, and of every servant, is not making the wisest use of them. If we recollect that violence and peevishness are the common resource of those whose knowledge is small, and whose arguments are weak, our very pride might lead us to subdue our passion, if we had not a better principle to resort to. Anger is the common refuge of insignificance. People who feel their character to be slight, hope to give it weight by inflation. But the blown bladder, at its fullest distension, is still empty. Sluggish characters, above all, have no right to be passionate. They should be contented with their own congenial faults. Dulness however has its impetuosities and its fluctuations as well genius. It is on the coast of hea Bœotia that the Euripus exhibits unparalleled restlessness and agit tion.

Trifling is ranked among the ve ial faults. But if time be one gra tale.

Digitized by Google

talent given us in order to our securing eternal life; if we trifle away that time so as to lose that eternal life, on which by not trifling we might have laid hold, then will it answer the end of sin. A life devoted to trifles not only takes away the inclination, but the capacity for higher pursuits. The truths of Christianity have scarcely more influence on a frivolous than on a profligate character. If the mind be so absorbed, not merely with what is vicious, but with what is useless, as to be thoroughly disinclined to the activities of a life of piety, it matters little what the cause is which so disinclines it. If these habits cannot be accused of great moral evil, yet it argues a low state of mind, that a being who has an eternity at stake can abandon itself to trivial pursuits. If the great concern of life cannot be secured without habitual watchfulness, how is it to be secured by habitual carelessness? It will afford little comfort to the trifler, when at the last reckoning he gives in his long negative catalogue that the more ostensible offender was worse employed. The trifler will not be weighed in the scale with the profligate, but in the balance of the sanctuary.

Some men make for themselves a sort of code of the lesser morals, of which they settle both the laws and the chronology. They fix "the climactericks of the mind;" determine at what period such a vice may be adopted without discredit, at what age any one bad habit may give way to another more in character. Having settled it as a matter of course, that to a certain age certain faults

natural, they proceed to act as hey thought them necessary.

But let us not practise on ourlves the gross imposition to believe at any failing, much less any vice, necessarily appended to any state any age, or that it is irresistible at any. We may accustom ourselves to talk of vanity and extravagance as belonging to the young, and avarice and peevishness to the old, till the next step will be that we shall think ourselves justified in adopting them. Whoever is eager to find excuses for vice and folly, will feel his own backwardness to practise them much diminished. It is only to make out an imaginary necessity, and then we easily fall into the necessity we have imagined. Providence has established no such association. There is, it is true, more danger of certain faults under certain circumstances; and some temptations are stronger at certain periods, but it is a proof they are not irresistible because all do not fall into them. The evil is in ourselves, who mitigate the discredit by the supposed necessity. The prediction, like the dream of the Astrologer, creates every event instead of foretelling it. But there is no supposition can be made of a bad case which will justify the making of it our own: Nor will general positions ever serve for individual apologies—Who has not known persons who, though they retain the sound health and vigour of active life, sink prematurely into sloth and inactivity, solely on the ground that these dispositions are fancied to be unavoidably incident to advancing years? They demand the indulgence before they feel the infirmity. Indolence thus forges a dismission from duty before the discharge is issued out by Providence. No.—Let us endeavour to meet the evils of the several conditions and periods of life with submission, but it is an offence to their divine dispenser to forestal them.

But we have still a saving clause for ourselves, whether the evil be of a greater or lesser magnitude. If the fault be great, we lament the inability to resist it, if small, we deny the

Digitized by Google

the importance of so doing; we plead that we cannot withstand a great temptation, and that a small one is not worth withstanding. But if the temptation or the fault be great, we should resist it on account of that very magnitude; if small, the giving it up can cost but little; and the conscientious habit of conquering the less will confer considerable strength towards subduing the greater.

There is again a sort of splendid character, which winding itself up occasionally to certain shining actions, thinks itself fully justified in breaking loose from their shackles of restraint in smaller things; it makes no scruple to indemnify itself for these popular deeds by indulgences which, though allowed, are far from innocent. It thus secures to itself praise and popularity by what is sure to gain it, and immunity from censure in indulging the favorite fault, practically exclaiming, 'is it not a little one?'

Vanity is at the bottom of almost all, may we not say, all our sins? We think more of signalizing than of saving ourselves. We overlook the hourly occasions which occur of serving, of obliging, of comforting those around us, while we sometimes not unwillingly perform an act of notorious generosity. The habit however in the former case better indicates the disposition and bent of the mind, than the solitary act of splendour. The apostle does not say whatsoever *great* things ye do, but "whatsoever things ye do, do *all* to the glory of God." Actions are less weighed by their bulk than their motive. Virtues are less measured by their splendour than by their principle. The racer proceeds in his course more by a steady unslackened pace, than by starts of violent but unequal exertion.

That great abstract of moral law, of which we have elsewhere spoken, that rule of the highest court of appeal, set up in his own bosom, to which every man can always resort, "all things that ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them." —This law if faithfully obeyed, operating as an infallible remedy for all the disorders of self-love, would, by throwing its partiality into the right scale, establish the exercise of smaller virtues. Its strict observance would not only put a stop to all injustice but to all unkindness; not only to oppressive acts, but to unfeeling language. Even haughty supercilious gestures would be banished from the face of society, did we ask ourselves how we should like to receive what we are not ashamed to give. Till we thus morally transmute place, person, and circumstance with those of our brother, we shall never treat him with the tenderness this gracious law enjoins.

Small virtues and small offences are only so by comparison. To treat a fellow-creature with harsh language, is not indeed a crime like robbing him of his estate or destroying his reputation. They are however all the offspring of the same family. They are the same in quality though not in degree. All flow, though in streams of different magnitude, from the same fountain; all are indications of a departure from that principle which is included in the law of love. The consequences they involve are not less certain, though they are less important.

The reason why what are called religious people often differ so little from others in small trials is, that instead of bringing religion to their aid in their lesser vexations, either leave the disturbance to upon their minds, or apply fals liefs for their removal. Those are rendered unhappy by frivo troubles, seek comfort in frivo enjoyments. But we should a the same remedy to ordinary t

Digitized by Google

as to great ones; for as small disquietudes spring from the same cause as great trials, namely, the uncertain and imperfect condition of human life, so they require the same remedy. Meeting common cares with a right spirit would impart a smoothness to the temper, a spirit of cheerfulness to the heart, which would mightily break the force of heavier trials.

You apply to the power of religion in great evils. Why does it not occur to you to apply to it in the less? Is it that you think the instrument greater than the occasion demands? It is not too great if the lesser one will not produce the effect; or if it produce it in the wrong way, for there is such a thing as putting an evil out of sight without curing it. You would apply to religion on the loss of your child—apply to it on the loss of your temper. Throw in this wholesome tree to sweeten the bitter waters. As no calamity is too great for the power of Christianity to mitigate, so none is too small to experience its beneficial results. Our behaviour under the ordinary accidents of life forms a characteristic distinction between different classes of Christians. The least advanced resort to Religion on great occasions, the deeper proficient resorts to it on all. What makes it appear of so little comparative value is, that the medicine prepared by the great Physician is thrown by instead of being taken. The patient thinks not of it but in extreme cases. A remedy however potent, not applied, can produce no effect. But he who has adopted one fi principle for the government o fe, will try to keep it in per- p exercise. An acquaintance w the nature of human evils and o eir remedy, would check that s t of complaint which so much a nds, and which often makes so l difference between people professing religion and those who profess it not.

If the duties in question are not great, they become important by the constant demand that is made for them. They have been called "the small coin of human life," and on their perpetual and unobstructed circulation depends much of the comfort as well as convenience of its transactions. They make up in frequency what they want in magnitude. How few of us are called to carry the doctrines of Christianity into distant lands! but which of us is not called every day to adorn those doctrines, by gentleness in our carriage, by kindness and forbearance to all about us?

In performing the unostensible duties there is no incentive from vanity. No love of fame inspires that virtue, of which fame will never hear. There can be but one motive, and that the purest, for the exercise of virtues, the report of which will never reach beyond the little circle whose happiness they promote. They do not fill the world with our renown, but they fill our family with comfort, and if they have the love of God for their principle, they will have his favour for their reward.

Narrative of a Mineralogical Excursion to the Top of Ben-Nevis. By Dr Macknight. From Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

BEN-NEVIS, it is well known, belongs to the class of what are called Table Mountains, having its summit round-backed; and viewed from the west, appears to consist of two distinct elevations, the smaller of which is piled above the greater, like a cupola erected on a vast and lofty basis. It rises immediately from the level of the ocean, to the perpendicular altitude of

Digitized by Google

of 4350 feet. The ascent, accordingly, even of the base on the north-west, is extremely steep, till we reach the height of 1100, or 1200 feet; after which, a gentler slope for a mile or more, brings us, at the elevation of about 1600, or 1800 feet, to a kind of irregular stage or platform, with a rising ground on each side. This plain inclines upwards, to the right hand; and across it, at some distance, stands the acclivity of the mountain.

At the foot of the acclivity there is a hollow containing a small lake, around which we still find a covering of moss and spongy soil. But soon after beginning to mount up on the left, we find ourselves clambering over naked fragments of rock, with hardly a vestige of vegetation; so that even the lichen is at length no longer discerned. The part of the ascent or face of Ben-Nevis, to which this description applies, is probably from two or three miles of the way to the summit; and the whole distance from the lowest to the highest point, as the ascent from Fort-William is usually performed, may be estimated with tolerable exactness, at somewhat more than five miles.

On the eastern side, which we shall call the back of the mountain, it is incircled by a high ridge, which, after sweeping around the intermediate hollow, joins Ben-Nevis on the south, at the height of nearly 1000 feet below the summit. The mountain, therefore, in this direction, is by no means so precisely defined, as on the opposite side. But, if we conceive an imaginary line passing beneath this ridge, and joining the base at the north and south points, the whole circumference of the mountain at the level of the sea, can hardly be less than 24 or 25 miles.

It is along the course of the hollow, or great ravine just mentioned, that the summit or higher portion of Ben-Nevis forms its celebrated lofty precipice to the north-east and east; from the foot of which the ground descends towards the north, with a comparatively gentle slope, for several miles, till it reaches the valley or level country in which the Lochy flows. Of the summit and its stupendous precipice, the whole figure may be compared to a mighty dome, out of which, immediately below the apex, a portion has been hollowed, by an irregular and almost perpendicular section, having a grand projecting front towards the east, but the greatest altitude on the north-east, close to the summit, where this awful and tremendous precipice forms a vast solid re-entering angle.—Such is a general outline of the shape of Ben-Nevis. As to its

Structure—The surface of the mountain is all around furrowed by a number of streams, the course of which affords great facilities for determining the nature of the rocks that compose its lower parts. After minutely examining these water-courses, and traversing the surface in various directions, the geognostic result of the investigation enables me to say, that this enormous body of rock is an overlying massive formation, in which felspar is the leading ingredient; that the particular rocks of this species, which form the inferior mass of Ben-Nevis, are (conformably to geognostic principle in such a case) varieties of Sienite, passing from the simple granular into the granular porphyritic,—also sienite-porphyry, and porphyritic compact felspar, all of which have in general a reddish aspect; and that the upper part of the mountain, comprehending the summit, with about one-third of the whole ascent, and from 1000 to 1500 feet of perpendicular height, is composed of a substance

Digitized by Google

substance allied to felspar, which is for the most part porphyritic, and much tinged with the matter of hornblende, giving the mass a deep-green or darkish colour. This rock, into which the compact felspar evidently passes, by the addition of a colouring substance, I must leave to further examination, without presuming to assign it a name or place, in the Wernerian system of mineralogical arrangement.

The portion of the great deposition, which thus assumes a darkish hue, has somewhat the shape of a vast wedge sunk into the body of the mountain, so that from a particular point in the hollow beneath, it may be traced up to the bottom of the precipice, in the form of a fan widely spread. This is perceived, by surveying attentively the north-east front of the precipice, which, as Mr Williams has observed, exhibits a magnificent section of the internal structure of Ben-Nevis. The precipice itself consists almost wholly of the dark-coloured rock; which, above the wedge-shaped mass now described, appears to spread itself horizontally over the subjacent reddish felspar.

The rocks on which the entire mass of Ben-Nevis rests, are Gneiss; and Mica-slate, in some places approaching to clay-slate. These, at different points of the base, may be seen distinctly running beneath the body of the mountain, in the usual direction of the Highland strata. For example, on the level ground between Fort William and the beginning of the ascent, Mica-slate is to be traced, passing under the north west corner of the base, and appearing beyond it, in the channels of the rivulets which descend on that side. Along the course of the Nevis also, the strata are observed in places, crossing the bed, and running directly under the mountain. Nearly opposite to Glen-Nevis house, I found the junction with the superincumbent formation, in the bed of a small rivulet, where the debris of the higher rocks begins to cover the soil of the glen; and a little to the north, on the same side, a considerable front of Mica-slate presents itself, at some height above the river. At last, however, after ascending to a considerable elevation, the strata forming this front, disappear beneath the mass of the mountain-base.

This general view of the structure of Ben-Nevis is illustrated by a reference, on the grand geognostic scale, to the nature of the adjoining country, for many miles on the east and south. The probability has already been noticed, that the range of mountains which extends from Glencoe to Ben-Nevis, consists of an overlying formation, principally of felspar, under a great variety of forms and appearances. This, however, is stated merely in the way of conjecture.—I now proceed to describe more particularly the

Oryctognostic characters of the different rocks which compose Ben-Nevis, as they were observed in the course of prosecuting the investigation along the Base, the Acclivity, the Summit, and the Precipice. In different parts of this extraordinary alpine tract, the various objects which meet the eye, in a picturesque point of view, are too striking to be passed over without remark, as we proceed.

Besides the information to be derived from surveying the more prominent masses, which present themselves around the mountain, I have noticed the facilities of examination that are afforded by the water-courses in every direction. In particular, the base and acclivity may be examined with advantage along the course of five streams, which divide

Digitized by Google

divide the circumference into the same number of unequal portions, and some of which conduct at length to the dark-coloured rock that forms the summit. These are 1. The Stone-burn, which takes its rise under the precipice to the east, and holds its course nearly northward; 2. The Millburn, which issues from the small lake, at the foot of the acclivity, and runs for some distance, almost parallel to the former; and, 3. The Claggan-burn, along which is the first part of the common ascent from the west. The 4th stream, to which I allude, is that which directs the course of the traveller, in ascending the acclivity from the small lake just mentioned. It takes its rise from the last spring which we meet with before reaching the summit; and after an unusually precipitous and abrupt course to the south-west, falls into the river, at a short distance from the house of Glen-Nevis. The 5th stream begins immediately under the junction of the great ridge which backs the mountain on the south. Its head lies about a mile westward from that of the Stone-burn first described; and being on the opposite declivity of the ridge, the course of the stream is southward. This rivulet, which, if possible, is still more direct and precipitous in its course, than the fourth stream, falls into the Nevis a few miles above the house.

Of these rivulets, the Claggan-burn is commonly the first which occurs to observation. At the place where it reaches the level country, mica-slate is found, but hardly ascends to any height. The overlying formation soon appears, as we begin to go up the

Base—In this formation, the general substance of the rock is a granular aggregate of felspar, hornblende and mica, in various proportions, more or less approaching the description of true sienite. It has at first a greyish aspect; but soon acquires, towards the upper part of the base, a reddish hue, not only from a change in the colour of the felspar, but from its proportion becoming greater, and assuming at the same time, the form of large distinct crystals, which give it a porphyritic character; forming a rock of an unusually fine and beautiful appearance, and more than probably of the same kind with that which was anciently used in Egypt for the pillars and obelisks so famous in history. In the Claggan-burn, there is a vein of granular substance, containing chiefly felspar, with a slight intermixture of hornblende, mica, and quartz. This vein may be traced for a long way up, in the channel of the stream, and seems to have been filled from the higher part of the same formation.

Acclivity.—After passing the small lake, we edge upwards along the face of the acclivity to the left, till we reach a place (beside the 4th stream) which may be estimated at about two thirds of the distance to the top, and where the guide is accustomed to make the travellers whom he attends, rest and refresh themselves, before they encounter the steepest and most difficult part of the ascent. At this elevation, we have ascended beyond the level of the neighbouring heights, and the splendid prospect which Ben-Nevis commands, begins to unfold its majestic features. The fine sweeps of Loch-Eil, and Loch-Linnhe to the west and south-west, and the greater part of the western isles from Jura to Sky, with the mountains of Mull, Rum, and Canna, the Cullin Hills vanishing in mist, and the arms of the ocean indenting the shores in a great variety of beautiful forms, are here expanded with singular magnificence

Digitized by Google

cence, like a vast map before the eye.

Summit—The fatigue of ascending is now lessened by the diminution of the steepness; and our attention, on reaching the summit is soon attracted from the broken rocks on which we are treading, to the boundless prospect which bursts upon us, all around. Of this sublime and unrivalled scene, elevation, immensity and extent are the leading characters that give the whole its interest. The parts, indeed, appear on too vast a scale to constitute beauty, and the individual objects which contribute to this effect, are too remote to be distinctly seen. Mountain ranges in every direction, and huge masses of arid rock, intermingled with extensive water surfaces, compose the principal features of the view: which here ranges from the Murray Firth, and the mountains of Ross and Sutherland on the north and north-east, to Ben-Lomond on the south, and the island of Colonsa on the south-west, including a distance of nearly 180 miles. A new effect in the way of embellishment, is thus produced. For besides the ordinary groups in an alpine landscape, lakes, islands, and the great ocean enrich the prospect, and fill the eye with a picturesque variety, which is wanting in the grand central view from Ben-More.

The vast hollow which stretches from Fort-George to the Sound of Mull, and along which the Canal now begun is intended, form a communication betwixt the northern western ocean, is seen at once its extent. Among the mountains, the most conspicuous are Wyvis in Ross-shire, Cruachan, Bendoran; Ben-More in ; and Schihallion to the east, h, viewed from this position, ears more insulated, than in any direction, and shows the propriety of its being selected by Dr Maskelyne for his experiments on gravitation.

With all this diversity of magnificent and striking objects to feast the eye, and captivate the mind, the prospect from Ben-Nevis can scarcely be equalled or at least exceeded in majesty and grandeur; it presents a scene on which the imagination may dwell with delight, but of which it is difficult by mere description to convey a just idea.—The feelings excited at this commanding elevation, are not, however, entirely unmingled with sensations of a different kind, when we take our attention from the objects at a distance, to the spot on which we stand. On looking beneath us, a few paces from the summit, we see the edge of a frightful precipice, which cannot be approached without caution, and from which the boldest must shrink with terror. What adds to the danger of the trembling spectator, the edge itself is wholly composed of loose fragments, which a little pressure is often sufficient to displace, and, when of any considerable size, their own weight soon urges down the precipice, with a rushing noise and tremendous crash. This sound, produced by the rattling of the stone, as it impinges successively, during its fall, on the projecting points of the perpendicular rock, is reverberated among the surrounding cliffs, and filling the vast adjacent cavity, thunders along the valley below. The effect accordingly on the ear, is grand and impressive; and has occasioned a common but perilous amusement, of heaving stones from the top of the precipice into the dreadful abyss.

It is evident, that in the course of being reduced to its present fragmented state, the height of the rock which forms the summit, and consequently of the whole mountain itself

Digitized by Google

itself, must have suffered a considerable diminution. Still Ben-Nevis, as is well known, overtops the whole of its neighbours, although many of them are very high. In looking from the summit, on those particularly which lie to the south, it is impossible to avoid being struck with the resemblance, which, from their peculiar shape, they bear to the waves of the ocean agitated by a violent tempest. Such an appearance may give birth in the fertile imagination to a variety of curious geological conjectures. The effect, also, of elevation in diminishing apparent distance, is extremely sensible from Ben-Nevis. Thus, the islands towards the sound of Mull, although at the distance of thirty miles, seem as if placed under our feet. I may further remark, that so far as I could judge from my own sensations, the rarity of the air at this altitude, had no perceptible influence on respiration. Its effect, indeed, must very frequently be counteracted by a circumstance, which probably is not duly attended to, or remarked; that the agitation of the atmosphere, either sensibly or imperceptibly, by those causes which produce its motion, may occasion a state of it, different from what would take place, were the equilibrium according to the laws of statics, to exist as in perfect stillness. The state here alluded to, resembles that which is produced, by shaking together liquors of different specific gravity; the heavier particles may occupy in turn, the higher place, while the motion continues, and a sort of medium denisty may be the result.

Observations on the Fifth Exhibition of Paintings in Edinburgh.

(Concluded from page 248.)

No. 19. *Study of a Cottage at the Pleulands*—J. E. Woolford. This is a drawing in water-colour. It is but justice to Mr Woolford to say, that he is rather improved since last year. His picture, No. 143, *Composition Mountain Scene*, is, perhaps, the best of the host of those he has produced. No. 55, *Sun-setting*. We are completely at a loss to know in which quarter of the globe Mr Woolford has discovered so marvellous a representation of Sun-set as he has here exhibited. Every boy at the Academy knows, or, ought to know, that a warm effect in a picture is produced, by the opposition of cool shadows to the lights: but Mr Woolford's doctrine, however, seems to be different. For our part, unless all kinds of yellows soon rise to the price of ultramarine, we must despair of ever observing any considerable improvement in this gentleman. His pictures seem to be painted chiefly for effect at a distance; it therefore occurs to us, that the very imposing manner in which they are arranged in the room is extremely prejudicial to them.

No. 22. *Frame, containing Models*, by Mr Morrison. We observe, with much pleasure, the great improvement of Mr Morrison. These models possess considerable spirit, and are reputed good likenesses; but to the *costume a l'antique* preference is due. We cannot help deploring his hard fate, when reduced to the dire necessity of complying with the vitiated taste of his employers, in giving *colour* to any of his models.

No. 27. *Model of D. H. Rucker, Esq.* and No. 30. —— *Mackie, Esq.*

J. Honning.

Digitized by Google

J. Henning. We have always considered the small models of this gentleman the happiest efforts of his genius; and as he is now in London, for the purpose of improvement in his profession, we have little doubt of his reaching the highest eminence in this limited department, by improving his taste in the contemplation and study of the various relics of antiquity that are to be found in the capital.

No. 34. *View of Glentarf, from Kirkcudbright*—A. Nasmyth. When we reflect on the number of gentlemen who have arrived at great eminence in their profession (besides those in this place connected with the exhibition) who are indebted to this master for their knowledge of the first principles of art, and considering the estimation in which he has been justly held for a long series of years in this country, we conceive that a tribute of more than ordinary respect is due to such a man, who comes forth in this public manner to lend his aid in support of the institution. We are induced to express this opinion, in consequence of observing, with regret, that the greater part of his pictures have been placed in very unsuitable situations, whilst other very inferior productions are in a line with the eye. Besides this view of Glentarf, we have several good specimens by Mr Nasmyth; in the first instance, we shall select the view of *Edinburgh*, No. 64.

This picture is a faithful representation of the place, and the point of view exceedingly well chosen. In scenes of this description, where nuteness is requisite, we think r Nasmyth peculiarly happy. The aerial perspective is well prerved, and the whole harmoniously loured. The figures are tastefully roduced and neatly executed; in ort, we conceive this picture to be a most desirable specimen of the master. There is, however, a sameness in his works, which is much too evident when a number of them are brought together, and puts us more in mind of the routine of daily business, than of the appearance of nature, which is constantly varying in her effects.

No. 36. *A Man driving a Sow*—A. Carse. We are sorry that this picture is the first of Mr Carse's that has presented itself to our notice, in the order of the catalogue, since it appears a very inferior production, and we cannot allow ourselves to suppose it held up as a fair specimen of the artist's abilities. Mr Carse would do well to avoid exhibiting such things in future, as it undoubtedly tends to hurt him in the estimation of the public.

It gives us pleasure, however, to allude to No. 147. *Country Alehouse.* The composition of this picture is excellent, and we are fully disposed to offer the same tribute of praise to the general tone of the colour, which, with the judicious management of the light and shadow, renders this picture a very desirable specimen of Mr Carse's pencil.

No. 161. *The Country Relations.* The preference which this picture seems to obtain in the eye of the general observer, over all others exhibited by this artist, proves the truth of a remark offered in our preliminary observations. In familiar life, there are various other specimens of Mr Carse's, besides those we have mentioned, in many points deserving approbation, and we recommend him to continue to pursue this department of art, since it appears to be his *forte*; but we cannot close these remarks without directing his attention most particularly to the *detail* of his pictures, on which so much of the excellence of this style depends.

No.

Digitized by Google

No. 38. *Portrait of Mrs Major Hay*—G. Watson. This is a very excellent specimen of this artist's pencil, fairly painted, and, we are told, exhibits a striking likeness of the lady.

No. 67. *Portrait of a young Lady.* This is perhaps one of the best pictures that ever came from Mr Watson's easel. The air and colouring of the head is admirable, but there appears a little hardness about the neck. When portraits are successfully treated in this manner, they become extremely interesting. The painter undoubtedly ought, at all times, to have his choice both of the dress and attitude of his sitters, and to this cause may be attributed the superior excellence of this picture.

No. 70. *Portrait of Mrs General Macleod.* This picture (a whole length) occupies one of the most prominent situations in the room, and we earnestly wish it had been of that class to which we have just now adverted. The stiffness of the figure is very objectionable, and, in this instance, leads us to suspect, that Mr Watson has derived his ideas of altitude from his lay-figure. The harmony of the colouring is equally deficient, and the darkness of the back-ground produces a heavy and leaden effect.

No. 187. *Lady Elizabeth Macgregor Murray, and Child.* This is another whole length, in which we are pleased to perceive that more talent is shewn. Still there is much to be done in the conduct of a picture of this description before the same degree of praise can be bestowed on it, which his smaller pictures so eminently deserve.

No. 79. *Portrait of A. Skirving, Esq.* This is a very strong resemblance of that gentleman; the attitude, as Mr Skirving would say, is *degagée*, but there is a remarkable effect of poverty in the colouring, arising, perhaps, from the dress.

No. 131. This is a head (asleep in the present case) which Mr Watson has painted frequently, and treated with considerable success in his fancy-pictures. We commend his assiduity and perseverance in painting subjects of this description, as it affords him more opportunity of entering into detail, and acquiring that intimate knowledge of nature, so useful in his profession.

The colouring and rounding of the head is extremely good; but there is a want of nature in the reflected lights, which, being so powerful, interfere with the effect of the principal light. Equal pains ought to have been bestowed on the hand, which is very badly drawn, and in it there is a total want of that attention so commendable in the painting and marking of the head.

No. 145. *Mrs Robert Campbell and Children, an Apotheosis.* The heads of the children are beautifully painted, and possess much sweetness in expression; but the design of the picture is by no means good, and the small size of the canvas gives a crowded appearance to the figures.

In some of Mr Watson's pictures we discover considerable negligence in drawing the figure, which is very remarkable in the hands and arms of this lady; and, when standing before this picture, we longed for a passing cloud to envelope these defects, and hide them from our eyes. There are several other good portraits exhibited by Mr Watson, and we feel infinite pleasure in remarking the great improvement this artist has made since last year.

No. 39. *Hebridian Merry-m...* *a sketch for a picture*—D. Somerville. Although Mr Somerville modestly introduced this performance to us as a sketch, we shrewdly suspect that the whole force of the artist has been exerted on it; if we can judge by his picture of *Rustic Politicians*, exhibited

Digitized by Google

year, or that finished specimen, No. 51, *Banditti*, in the present exhibition. Mr Somerville has, however, "*two strings to his bow*;" for he has presented us with No. 86, Head of *Rev. John Logan*, F. R. S. to show his powers in engraving.

No. 40. *Portrait* (head size) *of a Gentleman*—H. Raeburn. It is with the highest pleasure that we have now to take notice of a man who would have done honour to any age, and whose exertions lately received the public compliments of the present venerable President of the Royal Academy. In the metropolis, where true merit is always acknowledged, we understand this master's fame is equally admitted as in his native place.

This artist's works, in the present exhibition, shew that his improvement keeps pace with his increasing years; and although we cannot allude to all of the excellent pictures he has exhibited, we shall proceed to select a few of them that will best suit the purpose of our criticism.

We think this picture (No. 40.) one of the most fortunate specimens of the artist's abilities in this exhibition. The features are beautifully marked, and there is a general tone of colour over the face extremely pleasing—entirely wanting that mixture of yellowish and purple tints the artist seemed so fond of some years ago. The likeness is happy, and, taking it all in all, it is really the portrait of a gentleman.

No. 41. *Portrait of a young Lady.* ... ik we never saw childhood correctly represented than in ...utiful little picture; indeed, ... be almost tempted to rank ... regard to character, with the performances of Sir Joshua ...olds, and we only regret the ...arance of a little negligence in finishing of parts of it, which, ... afraid, will appear even more prominent when taken from the exhibition room.

No. 52. *Portrait of the Earl of Roseberry*, (full length). Although Mr Raeburn has done every thing in his power for this picture, the subject is certainly very unfavourable for a whole length. The union of robes of state with a brown scratch wig has rather a ludicrous effect; still we would by no means recommend the hat and feathers to be substituted in its place.

We are glad, however, in having an opportunity of seeing this picture, as it shews the great abilities of Mr Raeburn in conducting a large work, and also of unfolding his powers of colouring and effect.

No. 59. *Portrait of a Lady.* This picture we think one of Mr Raeburn's most happy efforts, and displays all that delicacy so well suited to painting the fair sex. There is a great improvement in the artist in this respect; for, till lately, he practised in such cases his firm, bold manner of painting, which is more adapted in expressing the character of the other part of the creation. There is a very great darkness, or rather blackness, in the back ground, and a want of finishing about the drapery, which does not accord well with the sentiment of the rest of the picture.

No. 68. we think a picture equally deserving praise.

No. 108. *Portrait of a Gentleman.* This is a very excellent picture, and we select it particularly, as it gives a complete idea of the artist's style of painting, in regard to colour, finishing, and effect.

No. 109. This is hung so completely out of the reach of the human eye, that it would be absolute injustice to Mr Raeburn to attempt criticism in its present situation.

No. 125. In Mr Raeburn's desire to take the most natural attitude of every figure, we are apt to think him too easily pleased, and too

Digitized by Google

too apt to adopt a position, which, though natural, may not be beautiful. The legs of the young gentleman being so much alike in the attitude, added to the fore-legs of the dog, give an awkward appearance to this picture, which otherwise we think as well painted as any portrait of the artist's in the exhibition.

No. 139. *Portrait of a Gentleman.* This is an admirable portrait, and extremely like the original. Considering the deference due to the character it represents, as well as to the artist, it appears to us, from the lowly situation in which it is placed (as it cannot be seen without *bowing*), that the hangers of the pictures seem to be but very little impressed with that respect due to either.

No. 186. *Portrait of Lady Innes Ker.* This picture does the highest honour to Mr Raeburn as a man of genius, and deserves our most unqualified praise. The attitude is extremely easy and natural, and the drapery beautifully disposed. The picture is entirely free from any affectation of light and shadow, and the colours of the back ground are broke in that masterly manner, in which Mr Raeburn surpasses most of the artists of the present age. In looking at such a picture, we regret the small field of action offered to such an artist in our city, and believe that had he commenced his career in the metropolis, instead of this place, he would ere now have ranked with any master of the present age.

No. 188. *Portrait of Sir James Innes Ker.* This picture we think a very good companion to the preceding, but the subject not being so well adapted for painting, it wants the interest of the former. We cannot omit mentioning a trifling circumstance in this picture—the bronze figure supporting the table; as it shews that the artist can execute every part of his pictures with equal ease and address.

No. 80. *Portrait of a Gentleman,* W. Weir. It is generally understood, that to the active exertions of this artist, we are indebted (in a great measure) for promoting the institution of a Society, for the exhibition of works by Scottish Painters.

This head is a tolerably fair specimen of Mr Weir's talents; and comparison is perhaps at all times the severest test, that can be employed, in judging of works of art; but whether this portrait is placed as a set-off against another hung near it, or that they are really brought together without intention, is by no means within our province to decide; yet it will be admitted that the appearance of this head, by Mr Weir, is by no means improved from this circumstance. In various instances, both in the present exhibition, as well as in those that have passed, we have observed the injudicious manner in which pictures of all descriptions—warm and cold, are huddled together. Now, in the arrangment of pictures, we conceive it is always as necessary, as it is candid, to place works of similarity, in general effect, as well as in point of merit more approaching equality, together; for when pictures, possessing all the force which yellow can produce, are placed against those of a gray or cold aspect, the certain ruin of the beauties of both inevitably ensues; and we earnestly recommend this fact to the sober attention of the gentlemen connected with this Society in time to come.

No. 83 *Engraving, Portrait of H. D. Inglis Esq.* R. Scott. This is a neatly engraved portrait, in which the likeness is very well preserved.

No. 91 Is an impression of a landscape by the same artist; but it affords

Digitized by Google

affords no good example of Mr Scott's *burin*. We have often regretted that this very ingenious man whose talent for landscape engraving we have long considerably admired, has not yet been employed on more important subjects, and on a larger scale. With powers to reach eminence in his profession, his time continues to be wasted merely on magazine or book prints!

The Mouse Trap. J. Thom. This is a young artist who promises to excel in this department, if guided by well directed application; but we are very sorry the hopes of advancement we entertained of him two years ago, when he exhibited the *Beer Cellar*, have by no means been realized. The carelessness of the present specimen is quite inexcusable in a young man, and unless Mr Thom changes his ideas of study, we tremble for the fate of the artist.

No. 98. *Portrait of a Young Lady* —A. Geddes. This is an extremely well painted picture—there is a clearness and transparency of coloring, in the face and neck in particular, highly deserving of praise; the general drawing of the figure is also good, and in regard to the whole conduct of the picture, we conceive it to be the work of a man fast approaching to eminence in his profession.

No. 119. *Portrait of a Lady.* This picture is placed precisely in a like situation to 109, by Mr. Raeburn—beyond the accurate notice of the human eye, and on that account we are also prevented from offering any remarks on it.

127. *Portrait of a Lady.* This cabinet picture of an elderly whole length; and we have no hesitation in saying that it appears the best production in this style of portrait we recollect to have seen exhibited in Edinburgh. As a work of art it deserves particular notice, from the very happy manner in which the artist has combined a broad and free manner of handling with the minuteness requisite in a picture of this size—arising from a just conception of the manner in which the different parts of the picture ought to be expressed, with a proper attention to detail.

No. 132. *Portrait of a Gentleman.* This is a picture which recommends itself to our notice, not as the mere resemblance of the gentleman of whom it is held to be an excellent likeness, but as the production of a well tutored mind; and had we never seen Mr Skirving we should have felt equally interested in the picture, since it possesses in an eminent degree every qualification in its class which can render it estimable as a work of art. There is an air of dignity, at the same time of benevolent expression in the head, which could only be effected by one who has carefully studied the drawing and expression of the human countenance—a corresponding taste is also shewn in the great breadth of light and shade, and in the coloring of the head, which is painted with much clearness and purity; and to these qualities we may add, a happy feeling in giving *the just character and texture of the substances intended to be expressed.*

No. 171. *Portrait of a Gentleman.* Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first portrait painter of eminence who of late years departed from the fashion of the day in regard to dress, and for this circumstance we are much indebted to him. Had he followed the absurd fashion of the times (in regard to his female sitters in particular) we could not have looked on many of his productions with the same relish which we now do, but in consequence of his picturesque and tasteful choice of *costume*. In regard to the portrait before us, we highly commend the attempt; and although

Digitized by Google

though in some cases it may be supposed to operate against the likeness, in other instances where the character will admit of the liberty, the picture is thereby greatly enhanced in value. We understand this picture to be a most forcible resemblance of the gentleman, and surely when the painter bestows more than a mechanical degree of excellence in his works, it obviously becomes the interest of the employer to obtain a portrait which will be acceptable at all times as *a piece of art*, independent of likeness.

No. 102. *Glenco*—H. Will. Williams. This view represents one of the most magnificent mountain scenes in Scotland, and affords ample scope for calling forth all the powers of the artist. It is but justice to say that the general treatment and effect of this picture is such as to merit our approbation. The sky we think peculiarly well painted, and there is great richness of coloring in the middle ground; but it occurs to us, at same time, that there is rather a want of detail, or rather *individuality* in the mountains on the left, and of depth of shade; which in our opinion would have added very considerably to the gloomy grandeur of so splendid a scene.

No. 118. *Kelso.* This a subject equally well treated with the former in regard to the general management of effect, and exhibits a very faithful representation of one of the most pleasing spots in this country. Mr. Williams appears partial to the effects of a setting sun, and is generally successful in these attempts; but in the present instance we suppose an over anxiety to produce a very glowing effect, has made him too sparing of the cool tones so necessary to give value to the warmer tints; and of course accounts for that monotony which is rather too observable on first looking at the picture.

In this specimen, as well as in the former, there appears a want of interest in the detail of the foreground —a defect which we have seldom observed in Mr. Williams's other performances.

No. 110. *Portrait of Lieut-Col. Leatham, on the Marquis of Douglas' Spanish Horse*—J. Howe. We are sorry in having occasion to allude to any picture when in justice we can only apply censure; and we should have passed this work silently over, as we have done many others, were we not impressed with the opinion that this artist possesses very considerable abilities in the department of art which he cultivates. The general report of the shortness of time in which Mr Howe executed this work, furnishes no excuse whatever for any artist when he sends such a picture to a public exhibition.

No. 44. *Repose in Egypt*—W. Shiells. This is one of the few specimens of historical pictures in the exhibition, and we suppose it is one of Mr Shiells' first efforts in this difficult department of art; but we do not perceive any symptoms to be here manifested of his possessing the requisite feelings for history-painting. We turn with more satisfaction to

No. 56. *Matrimony.* This picture in regard to execution, is one of the best of Mr. Shiells' productions this year. There is a richness and transparency in the tone of colour very superior to the cold leaden hues this artist seems so partial to. One great defect in his works in general is, a want of strong lights, and deep shadows, which however he appears to have avoided in this specimen. Our *fair readers* will notice particularly, that it is the execution of the picture which we praise, far be it from us to give the same applause to this artist's notions of the happy state;—but even granting the propriety of his idea, we think

Digitized by Google

think it a bad choice in any artist to exhibit a subject which can recal nothing but unpleasing impressions to the spectator. We entreat Mr Shiells' attention to this circumstance, as the end of all art is to please, as well as to instruct, and we can have no doubt, that artists will find it their interest, in every point of view, to make choice of subjects which shall please, independent of the merit of the mechanical part of the art.

Nos. 66—144—157, are very good specimens of this artist's style, and finished with great care; indeed we cannot too much commend Mr Shiells's assiduity, without which, no artist can ever arrive at excellence. But we cannot help noticing, at the same time, his great deficiency in the ordinary rules of perspective, the attainment of a knowledge of which being so easy, renders the ignorance of this branch extremely inexcusable.

No. 45. *Group of still Life*—John Watson. Occasionally painting such subjects as the present, (in which minute attention to nature forms the chief excellence) must prove of peculiar advantage to the young artist; hence it is with the more regret we observe that the present specimen appears mannered and devoid of that simplicity of style which is required in the representation of still life; we however higly approve the neatness of pencil displayed in this and several of Mr Watson's performances in the present exhibition.

No. 46. *Sir Philip Sidney.* Some parts of this little picture we find l painted, and the general comtition is good; but the coloring very defective; arising from a t of transparency in the shadows, the frequent introduction of ry masses of positive colour, too verful for them. Mr Watson ms a young artist of very promising talents; but there exists a gaudiness in his colouring not at all adapted to the gravity of history-painting. We recommend to his attention the practice of some of the old masters, in regard to the coloring and effect of their pictures, in order to improve his taste, which appears at present to be considerably vitiated by the contemplation of some indifferent pictures; and we heartily wish that in his performances exhibited this year, there were less of art, and a closer attention to nature.

No. 63. *Scene after a Battle.* This is a very large picture, upon which the artist seems to have wished to exhaust his whole powers—we think it however a complete failure. It is a great attempt, and from such efforts we have no wish to deter artists; all we can say in such a case is *magnis tamen excidit ausis:* such a work calls forth the powers of the artist in a manner which smaller works never require, and although he may fail again and again, if he succeeds at last, it is by no means to be held as labour lost.

No. 152. *Teazing the Kitten.* This is a desirable little picture, and one of the most successful examples we recollect to have seen of Mr Watson's pencil; the coloring is pleasing and the expression in the countenances of the children, in particular that of the one crying, is extremely good.

No. 181. *The Shipwrecked Sailor Boy.* This is also a very good specimen of Mr Watson's abilities; the head is well painted, and the expression good; the action of the figure is not however so fortunate, and in regard to length, much out of drawing.

No. 47. *View near Cramond*—D. Thompson. This is a cleverly painted picture, although the coloring of the figures and the flatness of the boat, are not much like nature.

The

Digitized by Google

The subject however is such as to afford but small scope for the artist's ingenuity.

No. 158. *Shipwreck, with the Crew getting into the Boats.* Overlooking the description of this large picture in the catalogue, the uniform exclamation of all classes on the first view of it is, *what can this be?* as it conveys in no respect whatever, the idea intended by the painter. The scene might perhaps be fitly denominated, *a representation of Convicts escaping in an awkward manner from the Hulks.* Mr. Thomson has produced pictures of sufficient merit to convince us that he possesses a considerable feeling for art; and if properly directed, we still would hope that he may soon become a very good artist, and we regret very much the unfavourable impression this picture must make.

No. 49. *Millers Linn, Inveraray.* P. Nasmyth. This picture is cleverly painted, and neatly pencilled; but rather cold and opaque in the colouring.

No. 108. *View of Loch Katrine.* In the foreground, and other parts of this work, there is some good detail, but the general effect of the picture is heavy and unpleasant, and the yellow in the sky by much too powerful. We regret to find so few of this respectable young artist's works in this exhibition, and are sorry to observe on comparing those which he has sent, with some of his former productions, that there appear no very evident marks of improvement;—but we are led to suspect that in consequence of his present residence in London, he finds himself obliged to keep the best of his paintings for the exhibitions in that Metropolis.

No. 72. *Landscape.* Miss E. Nasmyth. After a search for some time, we at last discovered the spot where this pretty little specimen of this young Lady's pencil is placed, as the hangers of the pictures, like true knights-errant, have so disposed of it, as to compel every one to bend their knee before they can even have a peep at it! There appears no necessity for Lazarus rising from the grave to tell us in which school this young advocate for fame has been tutored;—there is a neatness of pencilling in this landscape, the figures are very well introduced, and the general effect on the whole is very pleasing. But we trust we may be excused in counselling this fair artist to draw more after nature, and to design her skies from the same source. Miss E. N. has already made very considerable progress in the art, and we have only at present to regret, that this solitary specimen is all she has yet exhibited.

No. 96. *View in Strathearn.* Miss Nasmyth. That which we have expressed of the work immediately preceding, is *in all respects* applicable to this picture of Miss Nasmyth's;—it is a beautiful little specimen of the Lady's talents. We have much cause to lament the paucity of such efforts by the fair sex; as their powers and feeling for art ought not in any degree to be held inferior to those of the other sex. It forms a most elegant accomplishment, whilst the amusement it affords is delightful—in the country it proves a constant companion which never forsakes the possessor, and proves a security against that *ennui* which destroys the happiness of others when placed beyond the reach of such society of "swarming cities vast" afford.

No. 74. *Doune Castle.* Stevenson. This picture conveys no very fect idea of the place it is mean represent; but there are seve landscapes by the same hand this exhibition, to which we have considerable pleasure in a ing.

Digitized by Google

No. 121. *View at St Bernard's Well.* This picture represents the scene looking westward a few paces above the temple, at St Bernard's Well. There is a lightness of handling in this picture which we admired very much; the sky is charmingly composed, and the whole distance and middle ground treated with considerable taste and judgment; but in proportion to the force and colour in these parts of the picture, more decision of touch and depth appears necessary in the foreground. The tree on the right is carelessly painted, and gives but a pitiful idea of the character of such objects, so well known to every observer of nature. The general effect of the picture, however, is good, and well adapted for an exhibition; indeed, in this respect, Mr Stevenson's landscapes appear decidedly superior in many points, to most others in the Exhibition.

No. 128. *Entrance to Cramond Harbour.* The sky, and distance of this pretty little picture, are well painted, and the coloring is excellent; but in the foreground there is still a want of depth, which with the absence of aerial perspective, appear to be the chief fault in most of this artist's works.

No. 77. *Portrait of a Young Lady,* John Moir. This is a favourable specimen of Mr Moir's pencil. There is only one other picture by the same artist in the present exhibition.

No. 168. *Portraits of Children,* in the composition of which, there is something extremely pleasing, and happy.

Whatever portion of encouragement may be afforded to artists, we ould cordially advise them (for eir own interest) to use their utst endeavours, notwithstanding adequate patronage, to practise l improve in art; for in it, there no sinecure—no state of rest. If a man does not incessantly add to his stock of ideas, he must of course repeat his old notions, and every repetition will be made with less and less spirit—the consequence to which this leads is but too evident. As an illustration of this position we trust we shall be excused for pointing out an instance in the case of one of the most celebrated historical painters this country has ever produced; which certainly ought to operate as a beacon to others in the profession. The two small pictures in this exhibition, which, by the way, are the first the artist we allude to has sent to the room, are not such works as we could have supposed ever to have come from his once powerful hand!—And we can attribute this failure only to that total cessation of his studies for a considerable time past, which in our opinion invariably involves in its train the evils we have endeavoured to point out.

It has also occurred to us, in order to render the exhibition equally attractive as it ought to be useful, that the committee should endeavour to prevail on some of the first artists in London to transmit specimens of their works to Edinburgh. This would serve to excite a spirit of emulation in the Scots artists, and would enable them to estimate their powers and merits, before rashly sending their works for exhibition in the metropolis.

In Liverpool, and Leeds, this sort of intercourse has existed for some time past; and we understand that very essential advantages have resulted from it.

We have now, we believe, taken notice of the most meritorious works and of the leading circumstances connected with the exhibition for this year; and upon the whole, we think the country may be proud of such a display of art, considering

Digitized by Google

considering the disadvantages under which the artist here labours. But on comparing the present with some of the past Exhibitions, in the view of estimating the improvement of art in this city, we are very sorry to perceive rather a retrogade motion in *almost* every department. The reason of this it is perhaps difficult to ascertain with accuracy; but it appears to us to have arisen in a certain degree from the loss of that impulse which the novelty of an Exhibition at first produces, and from the still weightier cause of a want of purchasers for works of fancy, which, for the last few years, has been very evident; and as long as these impediments remain, the Exhibition, we fear, must of course decrease, in regard to the number of works of merit. The artist is compelled to seek that mart, where he is most likely to dispose of his works: otherwise, no lasting stimulus can be expected, and without such encouragement, the artist cannot exist. These stubborn facts we feel ourselves called on to mention more particularly, as the inferiority of this year's Exhibition is quite apparent, and has been completely felt by the public; at the same time that the cause seems hitherto not to have been at all investigated, or explained—"Sint Mæcenates; non "deerunt Flacci, Marones."

From the pleasure lately derived by the visitors admitted to the *private* exhibition of pictures by that excellent artist Mr Andrew Wilson, we had led ourselves to hope that he would have also gratified the *public*, by sending a few of his works to the Exhibition. The opportunity he has had of improving his taste and knowledge of art in consequence of a residence for a number of years in France and in Italy, renders his pictures a most desirable treat to the *amateur*; and we shall still continue to hope, that (if he remains in Britain) he will, when next Exhibition opens, add to the ornaments in the room, by furnishing a few specimens of his very classical pencil.*

VERITAS.

Edinburgh,
23. May 1812.

Specimens of the Maxims of Confucius the Chinese Philosopher.

From "The works of Confucius, containing the original text, with a translation. By J. Marshman." Large 4to. Serampore. 1809.

CHEE † says; learn, and continually practise; is it not delightful?

To have a friend come from distant parts, is it not happiness?

Chee says; fair words and a humble countenance; little real virtue.

Chung-chee says, I daily examine myself in a three-fold manner; in my transactions with men, whether I am upright; in my intercourse with friends, whether I am faithful; and whether I exemplify the instructions of my master.

Have no friend unlike yourself.

Transgressing, you should not fear to return.

Chee says, the father being alive, observe the desire of the son; the father being dead, observe his conduct; if in three years there be no deviation from his father's way, he may be termed a dutiful son.

There is a kind of gentleness which hinders a man's progress, his being acquainted with gentleness, and

* We owe an apology to the gentleman who has favoured us with this criti as from an accident in printing, of the catalogue has not, as inten entirely present, but as the work artist have been kept together, no mat confusion has, we apprehend, taken p

† Chee signifies Confucius him Chung-chee, one of his disciples

Digitized by Google

gentleness alone; without regulating this by reason and equity, a man can by no means go forward.

Chee says, the honourable man, eating, seeks not fullness; resting, seeks not enjoyment; he is diligent in business, and attentive to his word, that he may daily regulate his course.

Chee says; can it be, that the poor shall not be adulatory, and the rich not haughty? Chee says, it can. May not the poor possess contentment, and the rich true politeness?

Chee says, of governing with equity, that it resembles the north star, which is fixed, and all the other stars surround it.

Chee says, in governing by legal coercion, in restraining by punishment, the people are preserved from open vice; but without ingenuous shame.

Chee says, at fifteen, my desire was towards learning; at thirty, my mind was fixed; at fifty, I understood the heaven-derived rule; at sixty, the ear received every thing with ease; at seventy, the desires which proceeded from the heart, transgressed not the ear.

While parents are living, serve them according to rule; when dead, solemnize their funeral obsequies according to rule; afterward, worship them according to rule.

Chee says, observe what a man does, observe carefully his recreations.

Learning without reflection will profit nothing. Reflection without progressive learning will leave the mind uneasy and miserable.

Chee says, let me teach you wl wledge consists: hav- in ge, to apply it; not ha dge to confess your ig s is real knowledge.

ays, hear much, to dissi- pa heed that in the ab ur words there be nothing amiss: see much, to get rid of miserable ignorance; take heed to your conduct, that there be no cause for repentance.

Of things which are complete speak not; concerning things which are done, advise not; past things do not blame.

Chee says, those who are seated above, are void of affection. Propriety they regard not; in time of mourning, they feel no sorrow. How can I behold these things?

Even in a village, virtue is amicable. Those who, searching for virtue, refuse to stay among the virtuous, how can they obtain knowledge.

Without a principle of virtue, a man cannot long remain virtuous in poverty, he cannot long remain virtuous in prosperity. The virtuous man finds happiness in virtue alone; his knowledge assists his virtue.

Only the man who possesses a principle of virtue, is able rightly to esteem or regret men.

The rich and honourable are those with whom men desire to associate. Not however obtaining the company of these in the paths of virtue, do not remain with them. The poor and low, are those whom men avoid, yet if it cannot be done in the way of uprightness, by no means avoid them.

When the honourable man forsakes virtue, alas! for his fair name!

The honourable man forsakes not virtue, even for a moment. In small difficulties he will adhere thereto. In deep affliction he will adhere to the same.

If a man have ability daily to press forward with vigour towards virtue, I have never seen that diligence fail.

The learned man, whose desire is toward the right way, and who is ashamed of mean clothing and coarse

Digitized by Google

coarse food, can by no means become my companion.

The honourable man regards virtue; the low man regards possessions; the honourable man regards the sanctions of the ear; the low man regards advantage.

He who is attached to his own profit, and acts upon this principle, is exceedingly detested.

Be not concerned that you are not in the seat of authority; be anxious for that which fixes and prepares your mind. Be not anxious because you are not known: by examination your learning and ability can be easily known.

The honourable man dwells with delight upon rectitude; the low man converses with delight about profit.

Your father and mother being alive, go not far distant: if you go far distant, they should know the place.

In three years, if there be no deviation from his father's way, the man is a dutiful son.

The ancients forbore to speak out hastily, that they might not expose themselves to shame.

They who are cautious and humble, make but few slips.

If in serving the ruler, you advise him, he will disgrace you. If you advise a friend, he will avoid you.

(To be continued.)

Anecdotes of an Itinerant Preacher, of the Fifteenth Century.

From Monstrelet's Chronicles, Translated by Thomas Johnes, Esq. London 1810.

IN this year, a friar called Thomas Conecte, a native of Brittany, and of the carmelite order, was much celebrated through parts of Flanders, the Tournesis, Artois, Cambresis, Ternois, in the countries of Amiens and Ponthieu, for his preachings.

In those towns where it was known he intended to preach, the chief burghers and inhabitants had erected for him in the handsomest square, a large scaffold, ornamented with the richest cloths and tapestries, on which was placed an altar, whereon he said mass, attended by some monks of his order, and his disciples. The greater part of these last followed him on foot wherever he went, he himself riding on a small mule.

Having said mass on this platform, he then preached long sermons, blaming the vices and sins of each individual, more especially those of the clergy, who publicly kept mistresses, to the breach of their vows of chastity. In like manner, he blamed greatly the noble ladies, and all others who dressed their heads in so ridiculous a manner, and who expended such large sums on the luxuries of apparel. He was so vehement against them that no woman thus dressed dared to appear in his presence, for he was accustomed, when he saw any of them with such dresses, to excite the little boys to torment and plague them, giving them certain days of pardon for so doing, and which he said he had the power of granting. He ordered the boys to shout after them, *Au hennin, au hennin!** even when the ladies were departed from him and from hearing his invectives; and the boys pursuing them endeavoured to pull down these monstrous head dresses, so that the ladies were forced to seek shelter in places of safety. These cries caused many tumults between those who raised them and the servants of the ladies.

* *Au hennin.* This was the name given by the preacher to those ridiculous colossal head dresses worn by the ladies in the 15th century. For further particulars, see the French Encyclopedie, vol. viii.

Friar

Digitized by Google

Friar Thomas, nevertheless continued his abuse and invectives so loudly that no women with high head-dresses any longer attended his sermons, but dressed in caps somewhat like those worn by peasants and people of low degree.

The ladies of rank on their return from these sermons, were so much ashamed by the abusive expressions of the preacher, that the greater part laid aside their head-dresses, and wore such as those of nuns. But this reform lasted not long, for like as snails, when any one passes by them, draw in their horns, and when all danger seems over, put them forth again,—so these ladies, shortly after the preacher had quitted their country, forgetful of his doctrine and abuse, began to resume their former colossal head-dresses, and wore them even higher than before.

Friar Thomas, however, acquired very great renown in the towns wherein he preached from all ranks of people, for the boldness and justness of his remonstrances, more especially for those addressed to the clergy. He was received wherever he went with as much respect and reverence by the nobles, clergy, and common people as if he had been an Apostle of our Lord Jesus Christ, sent from Heaven to earth.

He was followed by multitudes of people, and his mule was led by knights, or those of high rank, on foot to the house wherein he was to lodge, which was commonly that of the richest burgher in the town; and his disciples, of whom he had many, were distributed among the best houses; for it was esteemed a great favour when one of them lodged in the house of any individual.

When Friar Thomas arrived at his lodgings, he retired to a private chamber, and would not be visited by any but those of the family, except for a few moments. At the conclusion of his sermons, he earnestly admonished the audience on the damnation of their souls, and, on pain of excommunication, to bring to him whatever backgammon boards, chess boards, ninepins, or other instruments for games of amusements they might possess. In like manner did he order the women to bring their hennins,—and having caused a great fire to be lighted in front of his scaffold, he threw all those things into it.

Friar Thomas remained in these parts for the space of six months, and visited many great cities, such as Cambray, Tournay, Arras, Amiens and Therouenne, wherein he made many celebrated sermons, to the delight of the lower ranks, who sometimes assembled to hear him, to the number of from sixteen to twenty thousand persons. At his sermons, he divided the women from the men by a cord; for he said he had observed some sly doings between them while he was preaching. He would not receive any money himself, nor permit any of the preachers who attended him to do so, but was satisfied if presents were made to him of rich church ornaments, if his disciples were clothed and his own expences paid. The people were very happy in thus gratifying him.

Many persons of note, in the conviction that to serve him would be a pious act, believing him to be a prudent and holy man, followed him every where, deserting their parents, wives, children and homes. In this number was the Lord d'Antoing, and some others of the nobility. When he had remained any time, without the clergy attempting to confute his reasonings, he departed with the love of the people, but with the indignation of some churchmen. He embarked at the port of St Valery, to return to Brittany, where he had been born.

On

Digitized by Google

On the Abuse of Charities.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I AM an old woman, a widow, without any other income than the produce of a pension, granted me (at the time of my husband's death, on account of his meritorious professional services), liable to the deduction of public burthens of various kinds, to the amount of about sixteen per cent. And this income is becoming every day more limited, owing to the progressive decrease in the value of money, while the wants occasioned by encreasing infirmities, accompanied by old age, are becoming greater and more urgent every day; yet I cannot resist the calls that are, especially of late, frequently made on me, in behalf of the poor, which, I now find, form a most serious tax on the little I have to live upon. To day I am asked charity for the industrious poor; to morrow it will be for the destitute sick; next day, for the Asylum for the blind; the Lunatic Asylum; the Magdalen Asylum, and twenty other such charities, of which I can hardly recollect the names. These charities are enforced by most animated representations, and exhortations from the pulpit, as well as by the private applications of individuals, furnished with certificates by the established Clergy. Nay, the other day, Mr Editor, the Clergyman of the parish in which I live, who, in public, as well as in private, declaims against the Play house, called to ask me to take tickets for a *Play*, that was to be acted for the benefit of the Poor house of our Parish!!!

Now, Mr Editor, I always thought that the poor had a legal claim to be supported by the parish they belong to; and if so, I cannot help considering these private charitable societies, as in some degree counteracting the intentions of the legislature, with respect to the mode in which the wants of the poor are to be provided for. Besides, the example of the county of Oxford has shewn that, by properly directing the industry of the poor, they have been enabled to support themselves, under circumstances apparently the most adverse to such a result.

However, if it is more agreeable, that the present mode of assisting the poor shall be continued, I shall submit; nay I will go the length of recommending a charitable establishment under the denomination of *the Society for the relief of the sober Poor*, and I propose, that it shall be a preliminary step on the admission of applicants for this charity, that they make affidavit, or give some other satisfactory evidence, that they have not drank *two wine glass fulls of spirits* in *any one* day for the last six months, previous to their application to partake of the benefits of this charity.—To such an establishment, I will cherfully contribute my mite.

I am, Sir, your humble servant.

MARTHA MEANWELL.

May 1, 1812.

On the Means of preserving the Peace of the City.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

TO all who entertain a just feeling for the honour of their country or even for their security, the late disorderly proceedings in the city, could not inspire the deepest regret. proceedings so highly and aggravated have not occurred since the municipality established. To see the city

Digitized by Google

al hours in the possession of a parcel of ruffians—to notice the police instituted for the defence of its inhabitants, set at total defiance; and authority of every kind disregarded and, for the time, almost annihilated, were circumstances which excited melancholy reflections with every friend to good order and government. From what I have learned, the riot in 1736, which ended in the execution of Captain Porteous, was a trifling affair when compared to the one under consideration. In that business the mob troubled no one except the unhappy culprit: but retired in peace to their respective homes the moment their vengeance was glutted. Not so in the last night of the past year, or more properly speaking, in the morning of that day which ushered in the present one; as the savages who then roamed through the streets attacked every one, whether friend or foe, whether male or female, that came within their reach; whilst little opposition was given to their lawless proceedings, except by a few silly police officers, who have long been regarded as unable to preserve the peace of the city, even when far less endangered than at the period in question.

Here, Sir, allow me to remark upon various steps which those in office might have taken to suppress these disturbances. By some it has been alleged that the volunteer drums should have beat to arms without a moment's delay; by which measure, it is presumed, peace would have been restored in half an hour. By others it has been stated that if the magistrates did not choose to resort to the volunteer force, the cavalry from the barracks, or one of the Castle regiments might have been called out; against whom no effectual resistance would have been offered. Though all these things may be very true, I am disposed to give credit to those in office for endeavouring to suppress the riot by the mere exertion of the peace officers, especially as they could not on the spur of the moment possibly know of the alarming height to which it had arisen; yet I cannot but observe that a degree of leniency, which some people may consider as inexcusable, is too often shown to all mobs except those of a political complexion. We have an instance of what I am maintaining in the conduct of the magistrates of Nottingham, which I suspect will be a subject for repentance afterwards; and were I disposed to go back for a dozen of years, I might cite the behaviour of some former magistrates who calmly witnessed the plundering of the meal carts in 1800, without showing any marked disapprobation of that illegal proceeding. On the other hand I might quote some instances of prompt interference to silence mobs of a different complexion, were I not sensible that what I allude to must be well remembered by all who take an interest in the public welfare.

The morning of the new year has long been ushered in with festivity in the metropolis: and though at least the shaking of hands, and other demonstrations of joy then exhibited, could only be regarded by every considerate person as foolish customs, yet so long as they were harmless, those in power had no reason to interfere with or stop the congratulations of the multitude. The scene, however, being now changed, the magistrates are called by every principle of duty to prohibit such assemblages upon the streets in future, seeing that dear bought experience has abundantly proved to what mischievous purposes they may be converted.

Digitized by Google

converted. But, how shall we account for the lamentable change which seems of late to have taken place in the disposition of the people of this country; or to what cause shall we ascribe the prevalence of riots, thefts, robberies and murders, more than occurred in former times? These difficult questions some people are disposed to solve by a reference to the encreased military force of the country, whereby one man in six, at least, is trained to habits of dissipation; whilst others contend that the great influx of foreigners into this country, whether in the character of refugees or prisoners, must gradually contaminate and debase the purity of Scottish blood, and consequently occasion a relaxation in the moral conduct of the great body of the people. Leaving these matters to the investigation of moralists, I may only add on this head, that few doubts can be entertained concerning the alarming charge which of late has taken place in the disposition and habits of the people of Scotland, especially in towns, where immorality of every kind seems daily on the increase.

I must now be allowed to urge some things respecting the measures which prudence directs to be adopted for preserving the peace of this great city in future. In the first place it strikes me, that several guard-houses should be established in different quarters of the city: perhaps the number ought not to be less than ten, in each of which fifty soldiers might be stationed, but under the command of a head constable, to whose orders implicit obedience was to be paid. A force of this kind would at once quell any ordinary riot; and upon a particular occasion, say *the last night of the year*, it might be strengthened by superior numbers. Besides, were these guard-houses erected in open situations, to which access might be easily procured, every person insulted or injured would know at once where to fly for refuge and support—a circumstance which cannot possibly happen in an effectual way under the exercise of the existing system.

In the second place, steady and active watchmen should patrole the streets; but here I must protest against the present mode of watching, knowing little that it can produce except disturbing the repose of the peaceable inhabitants. Watchmen, to be useful, ought to go in a body —never fewer than three in one company, as what good can one man do when opposed by a party of drunken rioters. Nay more, watchmen, like soldiers, should be subjected to severe punishment, whenever they quit their post, that is, leave the street committed to their superintendence; and were guard-houses erected, such as I have already recommended, it would be almost impossible that any but a momentary disturbance could ever arise; as if the watchmen were unable to suppress it, assistance from the guard-house might be immediately procured.

In the third place, as it is always better to prevent than to correct either moral or political evils, I am induced to suggest that the magistrates would do incalculable good to the public, were a stricter cognizance taken of those numerous disorderly houses, where the young are initiated into vice, whilst those of a riper age are led into expences which prompt them to commit every crime injurious to society. It is not, by apprehending at particular times a number of the unfortunate women who walk our streets, that the evils alluded to can be lessened or eradicated. No, these street-walkers are the refuse of the pestilential herd who destroy public morals, and go

Digitized by Google

to the streets, not because they are worse than their neighbours, but merely because they are without an opportunity of doing mischief in other places. Magistrates ought therefore to begin at the fountain head, and resolve in the most decided terms not to license a single house, known to be the resort of the profligate, or in which disorderly conduct is suffered, either directly or indirectly. To go these lengths they are warranted by law; and in every case where good morals and revenue came in contact, I entertain a higher opinion of their wisdom, than to suppose that the latter will be preferred at the expence of the former. Good morals are the strength of every nation; and from the moment they are forsaken and renounced, may be dated the ruin or at least the decline of public prosperity, as is woefully demonstrated by the annals of every country, with which we are acquainted.

LUCIUS.

View of Political Society in America.

From "a View of the State of Parties in the United States of America." *

IN a popular government, every party contains two seperate descriptions of people, those who lead, and those who are led. The leaders are at first determined, by principle, by interest, or by accident, to choose the party which they prefer; and the reaction of their influence on the party is more or less perceptible, in proportion to the greater ss degree of activity they dis- in promoting its interests. It has already been explained, that the leaders of the democratic party in America have obtained possession of the government, by choosing that set of principles, which was most acceptable to the ruder and less refined part of the community; and it is proper to add, that they owe their ascendancy also, in some degree, to the superiority which, in one respect, they have always manifested over their political opponents; to their greater activity and zeal in propagating the principles, and advancing the interests, of their party.

It might have been inferred *a priori*, from the difference between the materials of which the two parties are composed, that their conduct would be marked by the difference, which is here alluded to. The leading federalists are gentlemen of fortune, talents, and education, the natural rulers of the country. The leaders of the democratic party, on the other hand, are, for the most part, what may be called politicians of fortune; adventurers, who follow politics as a profession. With them politics are a primary, with the federalists, they are rather a secondary consideration. The democrates, being in general men of inferior birth and breeding to the federalists, can more easily mix with the rabble, and practise the tribunitian arts. They affect, in their dress and manners, to regard themselves as of the plebeian order, and condescend to a familiarity of intercourse with the vulgar, from which gentlemen would revolt. They practise, in short, with greater activity and perseverance than the federalists, all the means by which the interests of their party can be advanced. These means, as being curious in themselves, and totally different from any thing that is known in this country,

---

little pamphlet, which contains a of useful information, as well as political reflections, on a subject, present circumstances render so peily interesting.

Digitized by Google

country, are not unworthy of explanation.

It is in the great towns that these means are employed with the greatest activity, and attended with the most complete success; and a statement of what is done in New York will furnish a good specimen of what is done throughout the union. This city, which contains about 80,000 inhabitants, is divided into ten wards, each of which has an alderman and officers of its own. This division has been made chiefly for the convenience of elections; which, in a country where suffrage is universal, and party spirit runs so high, could not be conducted on the same plan as in England, without being the source of tumults and bloodshed. On occasion of elections, each ward has its own poll, where the votes are given in on written tickets. The federalists and republicans of each ward hold occasionally separate meetings, in which they discuss the state of public affairs, and the present condition of their respective parties. On great occasions, general meetings of all the federalists and all the republicans in the city are separately called by their respective leaders. These general meetings, which are often very numerous, are addressed in an animated harangue by some orator, who moves a string of resolutions, that have been previously concerted. The resolutions are adopted by acclamation, and published in all the newspapers. During my stay in the country, (which happened to be at the time of the embargo, in the year 1808 and 1809,) the standing topics of declamation, at the federal meetings, were the errors and misconduct of their own government in respect to the two belligerent powers, and the incalculable mischief the country was suffering from the mal-administration of its rulers. The democratic assemblies were chiefly entertained with the abuse of England, whose atrocious conduct, it was alleged, had rendered necessary all the restraints, which the government had seen fit to impose on the commerce of their country. On certain great festivals, particularly on the 4th of July, the anniversary of the declaration of American independence, an oration is delivered in one of the churches, to which all parties are invited. The avowed object of this meeting is to keep alive, in the minds of the people, the love of independence, and the memory of the great exploits by which it was achieved; but its real purpose is, to rake up the animosities of the revolutionary war, and to perpetuate that antipathy to England, which the leaders of the democratic party find it for their interest to cherish. It is attended accordingly by few but those in the democratic interest.

In almost all the arts, by which a political party can be benefited, the democrates or republicans are an overmatch for their adversaries. Previous to elections, they exert themselves with indefatigable zeal to secure a majority; nor are they scrupulous about the means, provided the end be attained. Dissimulation, misrepresentation, and falsehood, are alternately made use of. The press, which, in this country, is the guardian of freedom, in America, is the instrument of faction. Newspapers are there multiplied to an extent unknown in any other country. The avidity for news creates a demand for them among all classes of the community; and the general diffusion of opulence enables all ranks to gratify this inclination. In the city of New York alone, which is not more populous than that of Edinburgh, there are published eight or nine daily papers. The most violent of these vehicles of

Digitized by Google

of intelligence are, of course, in the service of democracy. They are often conducted with a spirit and animation, worthy of a better cause; and would be highly creditable to their authors, were they not disgraced by the gross and vulgar abuse, which they continually lavish on the British government and the federal party. The democratic papers, scattered over the union, propagate, to its farthest bounds, the principles and the prejudices of the faction; whose zeal for proselytism is displayed, perhaps, more remarkably in this particular, than in any other. Whenever a township, in the back settlements, appears sufficiently advanced to support a newspaper, a press is established for the dissemination of democratic tenets. Printing-presses are now at work on spots, where, twelve years ago, not a tree was cut down: and thus the indefatigable zeal of this industrious party, endeavours to secure the accession of tracts of country that remain to be cleared, and of citizens yet unborn.

Such, my dear Sir, are the causes of democratic ascendency which operate in every part of the Union. Other sources of the Anti-anglican spirit, as connected with the predominance of the democratic party, are to be found in the jealousies and dissentions, that prevail among the different parts of the Union themselves, owing to the different circumstances in which they are placed; and of these circumstances it will here be necessary to introduce a short explanation.

It is well known, that there is a considerable difference between the habits and pursuits of the people of the northern and southern states. Agriculture is chiefly cultivated in the latter, commerce and navigation in the former. The inhabitants of New England have a near resemblance to the Dutch: the prominent features of their character being enterprise, parsimony, and avidity of gain. The people of Virginia, and the southern states, on the other hand, are chiefly planters and landholders; a description of persons, whose ideas are naturally more aristocratical, and who have always regarded themselves as the *noblesse* of America. The effects of the commercial prosperity, which America has enjoyed, since the establishment of her independence, though they have been perceptible in every quarter of the Union, have been much more conspicuous in the northern, than in the southern states. The southern states, by sending their produce to Europe, have carried on a considerable foreign trade of consumption; but the merchants of the northern states have also, till the late interruption of commerce, carried on almost the whole carrying trade of Europe; and enriched themselves by an employment, in which their southern brethren have, comparatively speaking, had little participation. The northern merchants have thus acquired a degree of opulence, that has enabled them to outshine, in magnificence and splendour, the southern planters. Hence has arisen a competition and rivalship, that have destroyed the little cordiality, that once subsisted between these parts of the country. The different sections of the American Union do by no means entertain for each other those friendly sentiments, that subsist between the different provinces of the British or French empires. They regard each other with a mutual jealousy and dislike, bordering upon hatred. The inhabitants of the northern states, whose character is very similar to that of their English ancestors, dislike the arrogance and presumption of the southern slave-holders: and the southern planters, on the other hand,

Digitized by Google

hand, despise the plodding industry, and commercial spirit of the northern merchants. The commercial prosperity of the northern states has of late years inflamed the jealousy of the southern, who would, therefore, look with the less regret on a war with England, by which the commerce of their nation would be almost totally annihilated.

There is yet another reason to be assigned for the aversion of the Virginians to neutral traffic. Their spirit is too proud for this species of trade. A neutral power cannot be treated with the respect, which a belligerent always exacts. In submitting to the necessary search for contraband goods, or foreign seamen, its vessels are liable to many insults and indignities, which a high-spirited nation cannot tamely endure. The Dutch might more easily pocket these affronts; being a people, whose territory was diminutive, and whose very existence depended upon commerce. The New Englanders are also tolerably fitted for the business, having a decided propensity to mercantile affairs; and inhabiting the territory which is the most fully peopled of any in the United States, and that, in which the channels of industry are most completely filled up. But the Virginians and Carolinians, high-spirited, haughty and fierce, lords of a territory, nearly as large as the half of Europe, of which not a tenth part is yet inhabited; from the united effect of their free government, and the practice of domestic slavery, combining the turbulence of republicans with the pride of nobility,—such a people cannot easily stoop to the indignities, which a neutral nation must lay its account with suffering. I have already observed, that the southern states profit much less by this neutral trade, than their northern brethren: but had they even no jealousy of that part of the Union, they are indignant to see the flag of their country employed as a beast of burthen, and rendered alternately the slave and the victim of contending belligerents.

For these reasons, Virginia, and the other southern states, are strongly impregnated with the anti-commercial, and, of course, Anti-anglican spirit: and these states are now considered the strong-hold of the antifederal, republican, or democratic party. It deserves here to be mentioned, that the southern states have, in proportion to their population, more political weight than the northern, owing to the following circumstance. By the second section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided, that "representatives," (members of the House of Representatives,) "and direct taxes, shall be apportioned among the several states, "according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined, "by adding to the whole number of "free persons, including those bound "to serve for a number of years, and "excluding Indians, not taxed, "three-fifths of all other persons." This clause was introduced, in order to give the southern states a representation for their slaves. There are slaves in all the states; but the proportion of those in the southern to those in the northern, is at least ten to one. The southern states, therefore, send more members to Congress, in proportion to their free population, than the northern. They have, in consequence, more political power; and the party, which they support, is the most likely to prevail.

There yet remains to be considered, another subordinate circumstance, by which the ascendency of the democratic interest in America may, in part, be accounted for. This is the vast number of foreigners, who yearly land in the United States.

Digitized by Google

States. Of these the greater part are discontented Irish, who emigrate in swarms to a country, where the wages of labour are higher than in their own; and where they are permitted to indulge, without restraint, that hatred to the British government, which is the ruling passion of their souls. They are received with open arms by the democratical faction, whose principles are congenial to their own; and into whose scale they throw their whole political influence. The last Irish rebellion sent to the United States a vast crowd of rebels and United Irishmen; and every passing year makes additions to the number. The residence, which is necessary to entitle a foreigner to the privileges of citizenship in America, has varied according to the different principles and interests of the two parties, by which the government has at different times been administered. At first, under the federal rule, if I am not much mistaken, the residence necessary was five years: but on its being found, that the greater part of those who applied for the benefit of this law, were in the habit of joining their political adversaries, the term was prolonged, by act of Congress, to fourteen years. When the democratic party came into power, they knew it to be their interest that naturalization should be as easy as possible; and the term of residence was accordingly brought back to its old period of five years. But it is well known, that there are modes, by which persons, who have not fulfilled their statutory residence, may obtain certificates of citizenship; and that many foreigners vote at every election, who have not been five years in the United States. It is one of the chief evils, that have resulted from the independence of the American colonies, and of which the full extent was at first very far from being clearly seen, that these republican communities, sprung from our own bosom, and speaking our own language, furnish a receptacle, in which the disaffected of all descriptions may exercise their hostility to the mother country, not only with perfect impunity, but perhaps with as much efficacy, as they could have done at home. The Irish are noted, as being the most bitter democrates in America. In the city of New York alone, there are five or six thousand of them, who all vote with the democratic party, and, as is thought by many intelligent persons, have, for several years past, turned the political scale of that city in favour of the antifederalists.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

An Account of the Systems of Husbandry adopted in the more improved Districts of Scotland, with Observations on the Improvements of what they are Susceptible. By the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. large 8vo. 18s.

WE know of no man living, who has been the means of collecting so great an account of useful information, as the author, or compiler of the present work. The Statistical Account, and the county reports, valuable, though overgrown and indigested masses, must always bear testimony to the extent of his exertions for the public service. After labours so great, and after the recent production of a voluminous compilation in a subject quite foreign to his usual pursuits, some pause or remission might have been expected. Instead of this, we are surprised by the appearance of a work, bearing the stamp of labours as great, as any of those productions which have heretofore issued from the same pen. The

Digitized by Google

The circumstances, in which this publication originated, as well as the mode of its execution, have something peculiarly interesting to Scottish readers.

It is a very proud consideration for this country, that she is now generally admitted to profess a decided superiority over every other part of the empire, and probably over the whole world, in the cultivation of the most useful of all the arts. With many disadvantages of climate and soil to struggle against, and with capital and population decidedly inferior to her English neighbours, she has yet raised her agriculture to such a pitch, as to become the school of all who are ambitious to excel in that noble pursuit. Of this acknowledged excellence, no testimony more unsuspicious can be given, than is afforded by the occurrence which led to the work now under our consideration. It originated in a wish expressed by a gentleman, (Sir Joseph Banks) whose talents and situation combined, entitle him to take the lead of the scientific world in the sister kingdom. At the request of this distinguished person, Sir John was induced to institute his enquiry into the various circumstances which have contributed to the excellence of Scottish husbandry. A more prompt and active instrument could not have been selected. Sir John immediately proceeded to this work, put forth the whole of his own activity, and employed without reserve every mode of calling forth the activity of others. The result has been, that the opinions and practice of the most skilful Scottish farmers have been collected, relative to all the more important parts of their art. These Sir John has somewhat methodized, and arranged under distinct heads; still retaining, however, the sentiments, and in most cases, so far as we can perceive, nearly the words of the persons from whom the communications were received. It does not appear that he has added much of his own; a deficiency of which we are not much disposed to complain. Thus indeed, the statements on the same subject in the same chapter, are often not a little heterogenous and introductory; but the agricultural student will probably much prefer the receiving such important information in its original state, than in any more finished shape, into which it was likely to be thrown. From this view of the nature of the work, our readers will probably admit, that it must contain a very great body of information; not inferior perhaps to that which now lies buried beneath the mass of the county reports. We shall endeavour to convey to them such a general idea of it as our limits will permit.

It seems admitted on all hands, that Scottish agriculture has, within the last forty years, undergone a complete revolution. From a state of the utmost rudeness and imperfection, it has risen to an excellence, which renders it the admiration and envy of neighbouring kingdoms. The prosperity thus induced has been more than sufficient to compensate the waste of war, of taxation and of commercial distress. It has altered even the views of politicians, and has led them to regard agriculture, more even than manufactures or trade, as the prime source of national wealth. Considered in reference therefore to the history and progress of Scotland, the introduction of this system forms a most important era, and becomes an object not only of professional, but of national interest. We feel disposed, therefore, to embrace this opportunity of giving an outline of the circumstances in which it consists, avoiding the technical details, and touching chiefly on

Digitized by Google

on those views of it which are intelligible and interesting to the general reader.

1*st*. The leading circumstance consists in the transition from the old plan of infield and outfield, to another, by which the whole farm is brought under the plough. According to the ancient practice, only one part of it was cultivated, while the remainder was left as pasture to the cattle employed on it. This last part, after being recruited by the repose of several years, was then cultivated, and the other thrown into grass. At present, the whole of the farm is ploughed, and crops raised upon it, with the exception of a small portion, which is left as fallow. The cattle, instead of being left to pick a scanty subsistence from impoverished fields, are now fed upon artificial grasses, raised by the plough. It seems universally allowed, that a remarkable augmentation of produce has been the result of this new system. Some farmers indeed, in the south, who are partly employed in the rearing of sheep, still contend for the advantage of retaining part even of a cultivated farm in permanent pasture. Mr Robertson of Ladykirk, is of opinion, that "when grass land gets into that state commonly called rich meadow, or grazing land, it should not be opened almost on any account. The same idea is entertained by Mr Logan of Fishwick, Mr Wilson of Simprin, and Mr Hope of Fenton. A different opinion, however, seems to be decidedly held by the cultiva- of the more improved and ar- districts. Mr Rennie of Phan-, Mr Brown of Markle, and r eminent authorities, contend, on every acre thus left untilled, produce is so much diminished, o render necessary the deduc- of one fourth of the rent paid landlord.

2*d*. Connected with this plan of thorough cultivation, is the establishment of a more efficient system of manuring. Formerly the land received no manure, but that which was deposited on the surface by the cattle fed upon it. This, however, could neither sink deep into the unploughed earth, nor could it be brought into the state most proper for affording nourishment to it. At present, dung, collected in the stall, fermented in dunghills, and laid on the softened and prepared ground, is possessed of much greater efficacy. New descriptions of manure have also been found in lime, and other species of calcareous earth, which give a wonderful stimulus to the productive powers of many species of soil.

3*d*. The improvement of machinery characterizes the progress of all the arts, and has been wonderfully conspicuous in those various manufactures, in which Britain has manifested a superiority so decided. Agriculture, in which man only seconds the operations of nature, does not altogether admit of that extensive and minute application of the mechanical powers, which is practicable in employments entirely artificial. The improvement, however, has still been considerable. The plough has received a new and more advantageous construction; the threshing mill has wonderfully abridged the expence of that operation; the roller, the fanners, and other instruments, have been introduced, and found of the greatest utility.

4*th*. Besides the means employed for augmenting the produce of land, the new system is remarkably distinguished by economy in its cultivation. This quality has been in a great measure connected with the extension of the size of farms. The same profit which, when made on 20 or 30 acres, would scarcely

Digitized by Google

afford the means of subsistence, will yield a handsome income, when made on 2 or 300. The improved machinery and mode of management has also admitted the very important change of ploughing with two horses instead of four or six. The same causes have diminished the number of servants, necessary for doing the work of the farm; and one man with two horses is now found in general sufficient for 50 acres.

It must be owned, that the view last given of the new system, is not precisely that, which we can regard with the greatest complacency. It tends indeed to augment the wealth of the landlord, probably also that of the nation at large; but it is not connected with any augmentation of the means of subsistence, perhaps even, though in a small degree, with the reverse. It certainly had the effect of transferring a large part of the population from the country to towns; and the thinning of a class of men so highly respectable as the Scottish peasantry, could not be viewed without considerable regret. It would appear, however, from some statements in the present work, as if this depopulating effect had been transitory, and the country were again attracting the inhabitants which it had lost. Although the farmer employs fewer hands than formerly in the regular course of his business, he yet finds it convenient that there should be a supply of *extra* labourers at command, for those emergencies, to which he is always liable. By the grant therefore of cottages, cows, and other advantages, he encourages the different classes of artificers to settle in his neighbourhood. It is a remarkable instance of this that, since the union of four farms in the occupation of Mr Walker of Mellendean, in Roxburghshire, the population has increased from 335 to 530; owing chiefly to the encouragement afforded by him to the settlement of strangers. On Mr Robertson's farm of Granton, in East Lothian, the population had, in the same manner, increased from 40 to 70. Mr Rennie of Phantassie's farm of 550 acres contained 163 persons. Artificers and manufacturers, thus settled in small villages or detached houses, seem to possess every advantage, both physical and moral, of rural life.

Such seem to be the leading features of that important revolution, which has taken place in the system of Scottish agriculture. The causes of this, as of every great political change, are probably complex. In every free country, where full scope is given to exertion, there is a natural tendency in man to better his condition. The communication with England which, since the union had become continually more frequent, placed before the eyes of the Scots, a system of husbandry then decidedly superior to their own. The efforts of an enterprising people were roused, in order to equal this model; and it was natural, that having entered the career of improvement, they should not stop short. The English, whose system had long been good; had formed it into a sort of routine, which was transmitted from father to son, without variation. The Scots, on the contrary, who were under the necessity of making a complete change on their original procedure, were thus emancipated from the chains of habit, and were prepared to adopt all the improved modes of culture which recent observation had brought to light. The character and circumstances of the nation too were such as well fitted them for adding to the stock of information. The Scots have always been a reading and thinking people; and these meritorious habits, which have not

Digitized by Google

not always received the best direction, being now exerted upon this useful art, led to a number of important discoveries. Nothing can better shew the strength of this spirit of enquiry than the circumstance that Scotland should have given birth to, and so long supported a periodical publication, decidedly superior to any other produced on the same subject, in the three kingdoms.

From all these causes Scotland has now outstript her former preceptor, and is qualified, in her turn, to assume that office. The English accordingly begin unwillingly to acknowledge a truth so little flattering to their national pride; as well as to shake off that indolence, which would deter them from all attempts at imitation. It is now common for the sons of proprietors or farmers in that country, to be sent to Scotland, in order to be initiated into a superior mode of management. Considerable obstacles, however, are presented to its introduction, by the rooted habits of the farmers, and still more of the country labourers in England. The only effectual mode has hitherto been, to bring both these descriptions of persons out of Scotland. Mr Brougham of Howis, near Penrith, has thus introduced Scottish agriculture into Cumberland; Admiral Bentinck into Norfolk; Mr Wolstenholm into Dorset; and Mr Dallas of Tremanney into Wales. Mr Brougham calculates, that an average saving of 10s. an acre might be made on all the lands in Eng- , were this mode of manage- generally diffused. But the striking example of its benefits been exhibited on the estates Stratton in Oxfordshire. This leman, being distressed for ey, and happening to fall in with ct on rural affairs, by Mr John n, began to suspect, that his land did not yield him all the income of which it was capable. He sent therefore for Mr Loudon, who soon satisfied him, that his suspicions were just, and immediately offered to take a large portion of his estate, at L.10,000 a year, instead of the former rent of L.4,000. So advantageous a proposal was immediately accepted, and Mr Loudon was put into possession with all possible dispatch. The experiment is as yet but newly begun; but there seems every prospect of its being attended with success.

Some very useful statements are given in this volume, respecting the advances necessary for agricultural operations, and the profits which they yield. In general, the average estimate of the capital, required for stocking a farm, is from 8 to L.9 per Scots acre. Mr Dudgeon of Prora, who resides in the most highly cultivated part of East Lothian, has given an estimate of the particulars required for a farm of 300 acres, from which we shall make the following abstract.

12 Horses at L.50	L.600	0	0
Farm Machinery	678	17	0
Servants maintenance	133	10	0
Feeding of horses	442	0	0
Seed corn -	350	0	0
Lime, &c. - -	650	0	0
Extra for labourers and cattle -	627	0	0
Interest - -	135	0	0
	L.3616	7	0

This is about L.12 per acre. On the other hand, in some districts less highly cultivated, a smaller sum has been found sufficient. In the Mearns and Forfarshire, the estimate is only about L.6 per acre. A farmer in Roxburghshire stocked 200 acres for L.1127. But in the Carse of Gowrie, the estimate is L.10; and in Morayshire, where the farmer is expected to build the houses, and, to

Digitized by Google

to enclose his own fields, it rises so high as L.13. 13s.

It is not less important to ascertain, what is the amount of the profit to be made by farming. On this subject, statments are given by two intelligent farmers in East Lothian, Mr Rennie of Phantassie, and Mr Murray, lately residing at Kirkland-hill. Mr Rennie's farm consisted of 553 acres, of which 252 were clay soil, and 301 light soil; the rent L.4. 10s. per acre. The total produce on an average of 7 years, amounted to L.5,888. 14s. The expences are estimated as follow,

Seed - -	L.526	6	0
Horses - -	640	16	8
Servants - -	692	0	0
Extra work -	450	0	0
Taxes and Incidents	190	0	0
	2499	2	8
Rent - -	2488	10	0
	4987	12	8
Deducted from produce, leaves - -	901	1	4

We have omitted, under the head of expences, the article of "cows, kept for the use of the family"; because this is merely a mode in which the farmer spends his income for his own accommodation. Hence the above estimate exceeds, by L. 30, that of Mr Rennie. Taking the profit, however, at the utmost, it cannot be considered as an extravagant return for the employment of a capital of L.6000, and for the superintendance of so extensive a concern. Mr Murray's testimony is nearly to the same effect; not quite so favourable. On a farm of 400 acres, estimated at L.4 per acre, the total produce was L.3975, or L.9. 18s. 9d. per acre. The rent and labour amounted to L.2621, leaving L.1354 for seed, manure, utensils, and for profit, which, in this estimate, is not separated from the other articles.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

A CATALOGUE of a valuable collection of books, in various languages, for 1812. By William Blackwood, 8vo. 3s. 6d.—We cannot forbear recommending this catalogue to our readers as containing one of the most extensive and curious collections ever offered for sale in this country. In Scottish history and antiquities, and in historical tracts, it is perhaps unrivalled.

Observations respecting Precedence, and some of the distinctions of rank, ecclesiastical and secular, on which it is founded, referring especially to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland. 4to. 7s. 6d.

A Treatise on the British Constitution, pointing out its superior excellence, and comparing it with other forms of Government; with an Appendix, containing Magna Charta, and other important documents. By the Rev. Ebenezer Marshall, Cockpen. 8vo. 7s.

Literary Intelligence.

MR DIBDIN announces Bibliotheca Spenceriana, or a Descriptive Catalogue of the early printed Books, and of many important first editions, in the library of Earl Spencer, accompanied with notes, plates of fac-similies, and numerous appropriate embellishments. The above celebrated library comprehends books printed the fifteenth century, and first tions of many distinguished auth Of its extraordinary value, scarcely necessary to apprise classical student and collec is the liberal wish of its noble that a collection, which has b obtained at a very great expen dur

Digitized by Google

during a series of years, should be faithfully made known to the public; and of Mr Dibdin's ability to perform this task, no doubt will be entertained by the public. The work will extend to two volumes, super-royal octavo, price to subscribers, L. 5. 5s. and fifty copies will be printed upon large paper, at L. 12. 12s. each copy.

Mr Ralph Dodd, engineer, has issued a Prospectus for publishing a Mineralogical, Chemical, Agricultural, and Marine Survey of the English Counties; to ascertain, by actual mineralogical surveys of the different counties, the ores and minerals they contain, fit for the useful arts; and the various marls, and other calcareous earths, fit for manures; and, what is truly important to us as a marine nation, the improvements of our rivers, roadsteads, and harbours; pointing out their capabilities.

Mr Hamilton, an eminent drawing-master, has just finished a complete practical work on the Elements of the Art of Drawing. It combines written instruction, with nearly fifty beautiful engravings.

Representations of China, its Costumes, Arts, Manufactures, &c. from the French of M. Bertin, are in forwardness, in four volumes, with seventy-nine fine plates.

A Poem, entitled India, will make its appearance in a few weeks.

Dr Aikin has undertaken to superintend the Annual Register, originally published by Mr Dodsley.

A new edition is announced, of General Biographical Diction-, under the care of Mr Alexler Chalmers, F. S. A. to be puhed in monthly volumes, of ut five hundred pages each, nted with a new type, in a fulled demy octavo, price 12s. in ards; and, although it is impossble, in the present state of the work, to announce the exact number of volumes to which it will extend, it is calculated that they will not exceed twenty-one.

Mr Henry Mill, of East-row, City-road, intends to publish, early in the present month, a Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie, for upwards of seven hundred years; containing Memoirs of Colonel De Barclay, and his son Robert Barclay, author of the Apology for the People called Quakers, together with letters that passed between him, the Duke of York, afterwards James II., Elizabeth Princess Palatine of the Rhine, Archbishop Sharp, Earl of Perth, and other distinguished Characters.

Mr Colburn, of Conduit-street, has announced his intention of publishing a Dictionary of all the Living Authors of the British Empire; containing, 1. Biographical particulars of each writer. 2. A complete catalogue of their respective works, with remarks. To render this work as perfect as possible, he solicits authors, booksellers, and all who feel interested in its accuracy, to favour him with information on the subjects which it is designed to embrace.

Mr Shoberl is proceeding diligently in the translation of Chateaubriand's Spirit of Christianity, or Beauties of the Christian Religion. It will be accompanied by a preface and notes, from the pen of the Rev. Henry Kett, of Trinity college, Oxford.

Lord Byron's Satires are in the press, containing Hints from Horace, and the Curse of Minerva.

Schleusner's Novum Lexicon, Græco-Latinum in Novum Testamentum, cum variis Observationibus Philologicis, is in the press, to form 2 thick volumes in 8vo. and to be printed from the third edition, published at Lepsic in 1808.

The

Digitized by Google

The Rev. Mr Faber is preparing for the press, a work entitled, Origines Mythologicæ. The object of it is to show the fundamental identity and common origin of the various mythological systems of Paganism: whether Greek, Etruscan, Egyptian, Persian, Iliensian, Phœnician, Chinese, Indian, Scythian, (that is Gothic,) Celtic, or American, &c. The coincidences between them are such as to prove, that they must have been originally one system, though consisting of two grand kindred branches, sometimes distinct, and sometimes blending themselves together.

The promised work on the Calamities of Authors, including some inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters, by the author of Curiosities of Literature, has been some time in the press, and will shortly appear. The characters and feelings of authors will be drawn from their own confessions, and deduced from the prevailing events of their lives; and they will further be illustrated by many original documents.

Poetry.

Monody on the untimely Death of a virtuous Young Lady, Miss Catherine Crawfurd.

Wild rose the night sp'rit's dismal screams,
And roused to wo the slumb'ry tides,
Where Clyde, sire of the western streams,
His sweetly bending water guides;
Loud raved the wind across the heath
That bore the dire portent of death
Amidst the midnight gloom;
But louder waxed the woeful sound,
And thrilled the gloomy groves around
That warned a Virgin's timeless doom.

Ye powers! who human bosoms sooth,
What woes this labouring world engloom?
Heaven took its subject star of youth,
And, ah! Earth claimed a daughter's tomb.
Pale the bewildered moonlight shone,
When winter through his breezy zone
Wailed from his pristine rocks,
While robed in awe, stern destiny lowered,
And with the pulssant host empowered,
Shook o'er the land his shadowy locks.

Aloud the wintry whirlwinds beat,
And swept each frozen dreary dell,
When on Balclutha's * reverend seat
The flower of youth and beauty fell,
How thus, could fate relentless blight
The sweetest bud of hope and sight,
And waft the deathful shower;
Oh could not Mercy's heaven awake
And spare for virtue's hallowed sake
Fair nature's dear and loveliest flower.

Ah! no; while by a parent's bier
Compassion lifts the filial sigh,
Still hapless love conforms the tear
That trembles sad in sorrow's eye;
Hope of this breast; thus rudely rent,
Long, long, shall grief thy doom lament,
As roll the sorrowing years,
And o'er thee! while affections swell,
Soft let my soul in sadness dwell,
And bathe thy corse with gentlest tears.

Those scenes, that charmful shone so sweet,
Now sunless, fill the restless mind,
Where flew the hours with feathery feet,
To youth and sacred joy assigned.
There, secret, 'neath the mingled shade,
Are left the bowers that bliss hath made
In times of tenderest love;
When Fancy's hands with myrtle drest
The haunts of Beauty, Peace and Rest,
And round her varied garlands wove.

As oft the evening hours return,
Sweet slumber's visionary powers,
Mild o'er her grave, the weeping moon
Congenial shed the dewy showers,
While

* Glasgow.

Digitized by Google

While proud to deem her vigils blessed,
Soft pity, sunk in grief depressed,
Delights o'er worth to mourn,
And, doomed in pilgrimage to stray,
Pale virtues mark the mournful way
To guard their Catherine's peaceful urn.

While fondness, sad, o'er pleasure flown,
To anguish wakes remembrance meek,
Lovely, no more endearments own,
The glow that smiled in rapture's cheek;
Sweet rain the showers, where round thy grave
In holiest bloom the flowerets wave
Their dew besprinkled robe,
And softly fall eve's dusky veil
Where distance, shuddering swells, the tale,
And piteous, yields his heaviest throb.

Yet fallen from hope's enchanted height,
Midst the drear wrecks——by misery wrought,
What guardian glimpse of lenient light
Cheers through this tedious wild of thought,
Oh hush, my soul! see! yonder shade,
That whispers through that well known glade,
Forbear these sounds of woe!
But blessed long shall memory grieve,
And sorrow's tender bosom heave;
While Life's last faithful embers glow.

Water of Leith. H.

Address to an Owl.

Sweet bird of night, thy plaintive knell
That soothes the pensive mourner's ear,
Thy sighs their hidden woes foretell,
And breathe the echo of despair.

With care each busy haunt you shun,
And fly the day's more vivid light
Shrink from th' approach of opening sun,
And seek the silent shade of night.

The moon's pale lustre suits thine eye,
And lures thee from thy deep recess;
From tower to tree now hoot and fly,
And shrink in accents of distress.

Th ppy, thee despise
all thee luckless bird of care,
Bu . the wretched court thy sighs,
nit the darkness of despair.

'T w teaches man to feel,
makes the heart with pity glow,
Th l that never felt an ill,
t feel another's woe.

J. E.

Reflections occasioned by a survey of ancient Greece. From Lord Byron's "Childe Harold."

Fair Greece! sad relic of departed worth!
Immortal, though no more; though fallen, great!
Who now shall lead thy scatter'd children forth,
And long accustom'd bondage uncreate?
Not such thy sons who whilome did await,
The hopless warriors of a willing doom,
In bleak Thermopylæ's sepulchral strait:
Oh! who that gallant spirit shall relume,
Leap from Eurotas' banks, and call thee from the tomb?

Spirit of freedom! when on Phyle's brow
Thou sat'st with Thrasybulus and his train,
Couldst thou forebode the dismal hour which now
Dims the green beauties of thine Attic plain?
Not thirty tyrants now enforce the chain,
But every carle can lord it o'er thy land;
Nor rise thy sons, but idly rail in vain,
Trembling beneath the scourge of Turkish hand,
From birth till death enslav'd; in word, in deed unmann'd.

In all save form alone, how chang'd! and who
That marks the fire still sparkling in each eye,
Who but would deem their bosoms burn'd anew
With thy unquenched beam, lost Liberty!
And many dream withal the hour is nigh
That gives them back their fathers' heritage:
For foreign arms and aid they fondly sigh,
Nor solely dare encounter hostile rage,
Or tear their name defil'd from Slavery's mournful page.

Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?
By their right arms the conquest must be wrought?
Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye? no!
True,

Digitized by Google

True, they may lay your proud despoilers low,
But not for you will Freedom's altars flame.
Shades of the Helots! triumph o'er your foe!
Greece! change thy lords, thy state is still the same;
Thy glorious day is o'er, but not thine years of shame.

When riseth Lacedemon's hardihood,
When Thebes Epaminondas rears again,
When Athens' children are with arts endued,
When Grecian mothers shall give birth to men,
Then mayest thou be restor'd; but not till then.
A thousand years scarce serve to form a state;
An hour may lay it in the dust: and when
Can man its shatter'd splendour renovate,
Recal its virtues back, and vanquish Time and Fate?

And yet how lovely in thine age of woe,
Land of lost gods and godlike men! art thou!
Thy vales of ever-green, thy hills of snow
Proclaim thee Nature's varied favourite now.
Thy fanes, thy temples to thy surface bow,
Commingling slowly with heroic earth,
Broke by the share of every rustic plough:
So perish monuments of mortal birth,
So perish all in turn, save well-recorded Worth:

Save where some solitary column mourns
Above its prostrate brethren of the cave;
Save where Tritonia's airy shrine adorns
Colonna's cliff, and gleams along the wave;
Save o'er some warrior's half-forgotten grave,
Where the grey stones and unmolested grass
Ages, but not oblivion, feebly brave,
While strangers only not regardless pass,
Lingering like me, perchance, to gaze, and sigh "Alas!"

Yet are thy skies as blue, thy crags as wild;
Sweet are thy groves, and verdant are thy fields,
Thine olive ripe as when Minerva smil'd,
And still his honied wealth Hymettus yields;
There the blithe bee his fragrant fortress builds,
The freeborn wanderer of thy mountain-air;
Apollo still thy long, long summer gilds,
Still in his beam Mendeli's marbles glare;
Art, Glory, Freedom fails, but Nature still is fair.

Where'er we tread 'tis haunted, holy ground,
No earth of thine is lost in vulgar mould!
But one vast realm of wonder spreads around,
And all the Muse's tales seem truly told,
Till the sense aches with gazing to behold
The scenes our earliest dreams have dwelt upon:
Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and wold
Defies the power which crush'd thy temples gone:
Age shakes Athena's tower, but spares gray Marathon.

Long to the remnants of thy splendour past
Shall pilgrims, pensive, but unwearied, throng;
Long shall the voyager, with th' Ionian blast,
Hail the bright clime of battle and of song;
Long shall thine annals and immortal tongue
Fill with thy fame the youth of many a shore;
Boast of the aged! lesson of the young!
Which sages venerate and bards adore,
As Pallas and the Muse unveil their awful lore.

The parted bosom clings to wonted home,
If aught that's kindred cheer the welcome hearth;
He that is lonely, hither let him roam,
And gaze complacent on congenial earth.
Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth.
But he whom Sadness sootheth may abide,
And scarce regret the region of his birth,
When wandering slow by Delphi's hallow'd side,
Or gazing o'er the plains where Greek and Persian died.

P...

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, April 8.

LORD LIVERPOOL said that several Generals having been omitted in the vote of thanks on the 10th February, he should move, that the name of Major-General H. Campbell, and some others should be added to the vote on the gallant enterprise of Ciudad Rodrigo, which was agreed to unanimously.

A petition from the town and corporation of Paisley, against the renewal of the East India charter, was presented and laid on the table.

Thursday, April 9.

Earl Fitzwilliam presented a petition from the merchants and manufacturers of woollen cloth, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, praying a repeal of the orders in Council.

Lord Holland presented a similar petition from Northampton.—Both were ordered to lie on the table.

Monday, April 13.

The Earl of Wellington's annuity bill was read a third time, and passed.

Tuesday, April 14.

Lord GREY moved for a return of the amount of bank-notes offered for payment in 1797, and refused as forged; and a similar account, half-yearly, from the same period, to the latest time they could be made out.

Lord STANHOPE said, it had been wittily observed within these few days, that the best way of preventing these forgeries, would be, not to hang the forgers, but to hang up the bank directors, for having notes so slovenly made, that any engraver's apprentice, who had been but two years at the business can imitate them.

The House then divided; for Lord Grey's [illegible] against it 27.

Wednesday, April 15.

[illegible]ar of Fife gaol bill was read a [illegible] and passed.

Thursday, April 16.

[illegible]nope, after stating the manner [illegible]h lands are let in Ireland, and ani[illegible]ing on the exactions of the middlemen, brought in a bill to prevent them from distraining for rent until the original landlords should be duly paid, which was read a first time.

Friday, April 17.

The Duke of Beaufort presented two petitions, one from the city, the other from the dock company of Bristol, against the East India monopoly.

A petition from the corporation of Dublin against the Catholic claims was laid upon the table, when it was observed that they had refused the freedom of their city to Major O'Donoughue, who distinguished himself at Tariffa, because he was a Catholic.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 7.

Mr MILLER presented a petition from the East India Company, praying for leave to present one for the renewal of their charter. Leave was granted after some conversation between Lord A. Hamilton, Mr Perceval, Generals Gascoigne and Tarleton, and Mr Wallace, and the petition wa accordingly brought up.

Mr PERCEVAL brought up a bill for settling annuities on the four Princesses, which was read a first time.

Wednesday, April 8.

Petitions from Birmingham, and several other places, against the renewal of the East India Company's charter, were received and laid on the table.

On the motion of Mr Perceval, an amendment was made upon the vote of thanks, for the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, similar to that adopted in the House of Lords.

Thursday, April 9.

Mr CREEVEY moved for copies of all warrants under the King's sign manuel, directing the amount of the salaries of Lord Melville as President of the Board of Controul, and of Lord Buckinghamshire to the same office. When this office was first created, it was understood that no salary was to be attached to it, but that it should be filled by persons possessing other lucrative situations. The late Lord Melville, however,

Digitized by Google

however, had received a salary of L.3000 a year for it, and the present L.5000, though in possession at the same time of the Privy Seal of Scotland, yielding L.3500 a year. Lord Buckinghamshire, now President, held a sinecure office in Ireland, of L.11,000 a year, though he had never been in any higher situation in that country than Chief Secretary. He had also a pension granted by the East India Company of L.1500; and the L.5000 a year as President, would altogether amount to L.17,500 a year.

Mr Perceval said the present Lord Melville had not received a shilling of the emoluments of the Scotch Privy Seal; and that Lord Buckingham had declined accepting the salary attached to the Presidentship of the Board of Controul.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Tuesday, April 14.

Mr C. Wynne rose to move for information respecting Colonel M'Mahon's new appointment as private Secretary to the Prince Regent. In the reigns of King William, Geo. I. and II. no such appointment had existed, nor was it even thought of by his present Majesty, until the loss of sight rendered the assistance of Colonel Taylor necessary. No such pretence existed with regard to the Prince Regent; and he must consider the appointment as wholly unconstitutional, as leading to a controlling power over the responsible advisers of the crown; or, in other words, to the creation of an interior and exterior cabinet.—He concluded with moving that there be laid before the House a copy of the minute of treasury, appointing Colonel M'Mahon, private Secretary to the Regent.—The motion was lost on a division of 176 to 100.

Wednesday, April 15.

Captain Bennet addressed the House on the subject of military punishments. He severely condemned the practice of flogging soldiers, as cruel and disgraceful; and moved for a return of the number of corporal punishments inflicted on soldiers during the last seven years.

Mr M. Sutton could not see any advantage to be derived from granting this motion. The only object of it could be, an expectation of finding some excessive punishment, on which the Hon. Gentleman should ground a motion for abolishing military punishments altogether.

Sir F. Burdett said, that cases of the grossest abuse with regard to flogging had been already made out. The condition of a soldier in this country was shocking; he was unprotected—he had no one to tell his sufferings to; his condition was worse than that of a dog; the surgeon was not sworn to tell the truth as to the cause of his death, if he should die during the torture; nor was a coroner ever called in to hold an inquest over his body. It was, therefore, the duty of the House to call for an account of the blood thus cruelly shed. The cat-o'-nine-tails was an instrument fit only to have been the invention of devils; but, severe as it was, it was innocent, compared to the disgrace attending the punishment.

Sir Samuel Romilly drew a pathetic picture of the sufferings of the soldier, brought out at different times to receive the full complement of his sentence, which he was unable to bear at once. The most cruel murderers would not be suffered to be lashed to death; yet the soldier, for inferior crimes, might be scourged to the extremity of existence—the very verge of life. Once lacerated, till nature could endure no more, he was sent to the hospital to suffer greater tortures in his mind than in his body, and only to recover to be tortured again. There he felt his wounds heal only to be opened afresh, and his nature gain strength, only to be again exhausted with fresh agonies. He concluded an eloquent speech, in which he was repeatedly cheered, by voting for the motion.

Mr Brougham said he had in his possession a book kept by a master at arms on board a king's ship, in 1809, containing a list of punishments in that ship for six months, and amounting in all to no less than from 14 or 15,000 lashes. One is returned in it as having jumped overboard and been drowned, when brought up to receive punishment.

The motion was opposed by Mr Perceval, Mr Lockhart, Mr W. Smith, &c. and in the end rejected on a division of 49 to 17.

Friday, April 17.

Petitions from Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Exeter, Halifax, Nottingham, Bristol, Hull, and Berwick, were presented by Mr Whitbread, praying for the repeal of every political disability on account of religious persuasion.

On two petitions being presented from Yorkshire against the orders in Council, Mr Brougham observed, that in Manchester alone, the poor who received relief from the parishes amounted to 25,000 persons, one-fourth of the population.

The Princesses annuity bill, after some opposition from Messrs Tierney, W. Smith, and Whitbread, was passed.

Historical

Digitized by Google

Historical Affairs.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

STORMING OF BADAJOZ.

(From the London Gazette Extraordinary.)

Extracts and copies of dispatches from the Earl of Wellington :—

Camp before Badajoz, April 3, 1812.

WE opened our fire on the 31st of March, from 26 pieces of cannon, in the second parallel, to breach the face of the bastion, at the south-east angle of the fort called La Trinidad, and the flank of the bastion by which the face is defended, called Santa Maria. The fire upon these has continued since with great effect.

The enemy made a sortie upon the night of the 29th, upon the troops of General Hamilton's division, which invest the place on the right of the Guadiana, but were immediately driven in with loss.—We lost no men on this occasion.

The movements of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, have obliged the enemy to retire by the different roads towards Cordova, with the exception of a small body of infantry and cavalry, which remained at Zalamela de la Serena, in front of Belalcazar.

Marshal Soult broke up in front of Cadiz on the 23d and 24th, and has marched upon Seville with all the troops which were [illegible] with the exception of 4000 men.

I understand that he was to march from Seville again on the 30th or 31st.

I [illegible]ard from Castile since the 30th [illegible] division of the army of Portugal [illegible] been in the province of Avila [illegible] that day arrived at Guadalupe, within two leagues of Ciudad Rodrigo; and it was supposed that Marshal Marmont was on his march with other troops from the side of Salamanca.

The river Agueda was not fordable for troops on the 30th.

Camp before Badajoz, April 7, 1812.

My Lord,—My dispatch of the 3d inst. will have apprised your Lordship of the operations against Badajoz to that date, which were brought to a close on the night of the 6th, by the capture of the place by storm.

The fire continued during the 4th and 5th against the face of the bastion of La Trinidad, and the flank of the bastion of Santa Maria; and on the 4th, in the morning, we opened another battery of six guns, in the second parallel, against the shoulder of the ravelin of St Roque, and the wall in its gorge.

Practicable breaches were made in the bastions above mentioned, in the evening of the 5th; but as I had observed that the enemy had entrenched the bastion of La Trinidad, and the most formidable preparations were making for the defence as well of the breach in that bastion, as of that in the bastion of Santa Maria, I determined to delay the attack for another day, and to turn all the guns in the batteries in the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinidad, in hopes that by effecting a third breach, the troops would be enabled to turn the enemy's works for the defence of the other two, the attack of which would besides be connected by the troops destined to attack the breach in the curtain.

This breach was effected in the evening of the 6th, and the fire of the face of the bastion of Santa Maria and of the flank of the

Digitized by Google

the bastion of La Trindad being overcome, I determined to attack the place that night.

I had kept in reserve, in the neighbourhood of this camp, the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, which had left Castile only in the middle of March, and had but lately arrived in this part of the country, and I brought them up on that evening.

The plan for the attack was, that Lieutenant-General Picton should attack the castle of Badajoz by escalade with the 3d division; and a detachment from the guard in the trenches, furnished that evening by the 4th division, under Major Wilson, of the 48th regiment, should attack the ravelin of St Roque upon his left; while the 4th division under the Honourable Major-General Colville, and the light division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trinidad and of Santa Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The 5th division were to occupy the ground which the 4th and light divisions had occupied during the siege, and Lieutenant-General Leith was to make a false attack upon the outwork called Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Guadiana, with the left brigade of the division, under Major-General Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack, if circumstances should prove favourable; and Brigadier-General Power, who invested the place with his Portuguese brigade on the right of the Guadiana, was directed to make false attacks on the tete-du-pont, the fort St Christoval, and the new redoubt called Mon-cœur.

The attack was accordingly made at ten at night, Lieutenant-General Picton preceding, by a few minutes, the attack by the remainder of the troops.

Major-General Kempt led this attack, which went out from the right of the first parallel; he was unfortunately wounded in crossing the river Rivellas below the inundation; but notwithstanding this circumstance, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the 3d division established in it, at about half-past eleven.

While this was going on, Major Wilson, of the 48th regiment, carried the ravelin of St Roque by the gorge, with a detachment of 200 men of the guard in the trenches, and, with the assistance of Major Squire of the engineers, established himself within that work.

The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along the left of the river Rivellas and of the inundation. They were not perceived by the enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended, without difficulty, into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the utmost intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the top of the breaches; others who succeeded to them were obliged to give way, having found it impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the enemy had prepared to impede their progress. These attempts were repeated till after twelve at night, when, finding that success was not to attained, and that Lieutenant-General Picton was established in the castle, I ordered that the 4th and light divisions might retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack.

In the mean time Major-General Leith had pushed forward Major-General Walker's brigade on the left, supported by the 38th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel De Regoa; and he had made a false attack upon the Pardeleras with the 8th cassadores under Major Hill. Major-General Walker forced the barrier on the road of Olivenza, and entered the covered way on the left of the bastion of St Vicente, close to the Guadiana. He there descended into the ditch, and escaladed the face of the bastion of St Vicente.

Lieutenant-General Leith supported this attack by the 38th regiment and the 15th Portuguese regiment; and our troops being thus established in the castle, which commands all the works of the town, and in the town; and the 4th and light divisions being formed again for the attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased; and at day-light in the morning, the Governor, General Philippon, who had retired to fort St Christoval, surrendered, together with General Vellande, and all the staff, and the whole garrison.

I have not got accurate reports of the strength of the garrison, or of the number of the prisoners; but General Philippon, has informed me, that it consisted of 5000 men, at the commencement of the siege, of which

Digitized by Google

which 1200 were killed or wounded during the operation, besides those lost in the assault of the place. There were five French battalions, besides two of the regiments of Hesse D'Armstadt, and the artillery, engineers, &c. and I understand there are 4000 prisoners.

It is impossible that any expressions of mine can convey to your Lordship the sense which I entertain of the gallantry of the officers and troops upon this occasion.

The list of killed and wounded will shew that the General officers, the staff attached to them, the commanding, and other officers of regiments, put themselves at the head of the attacks which they severally directed, and set the example of gallantry which was so well followed by their men.

Marshal Sir William Beresford assisted me in conducting the details of this siege, and I am much indebted to him for the cordial assistance which I received from him, as well during its progress as in the last operation, which brought it to a termination.

The duties in the trenches were conducted successfully by the Honourable Major-General Colville, Major-General Bowes, and Major-General Kempt, under the superintendance of Lieutenant-General Picton. I had occasion to mention all these officers during the course of the operations, and they all distinguished themselves, and were all wounded in the assault. I am particularly obliged to Lieutenant-General Picton for the manner in which he arranged the attack of the castle, and for that in which he supported the attack, and established his troops in that important post.

Lieutenant-General Leith's arrangements for the false attack upon the Pardeleras, and that under Major-General Walker, were likewise most judicious, and he availed himself of the circumstances of the moment, to push forward and support the attack under Major-General Walker, in a manner highly creditable to him. The gallantry and conduct of Major-General Walker, who was also wounded, and that of the officers and troops under his command, were highly conspicuous.

The arrangements made by Major-Gen. Colville for the attack of the 4th division, were very judicious, and he led them to attack in the most gallant manner.

In consequence of the absence, on account of sickness, of Major-General Vandeleur and Colonel Beckwith, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard commanded the light division in the assault, and distinguished himself, not less by the manner in which he made the arrangements for that operation, than by his personal gallantry in its execution.

I have also to mention Major-Gen. Harvey, of the Portuguese service, commanding a brigade in the 4th division, and Brigadier-General Champlemond, commanding the Portuguese brigade in the 3d division, as highly distinguished; Brigadier-General Harvey was wounded in the storm.

Your Lordship will see, in the list of killed and wounded, a list of the commanding officers of regiments. In Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, of the 43d regiment, who was killed in the breach, his Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who was an ornament to his profession, and was capable of rendering the most important services to his country. I must likewise mention Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, and Major O'Hara, of the 95th, unfortunately killed in the breach; Lieutenant-Colonel Elder of the 3d, and Major Alger of the 1st cazadores; Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt of the 40th, likewise wounded, was highly distinguished, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney of the royal fusileers, Knight of the 27th, Erskine of the 48th, and Captain Leaky, who commanded the 23d regiment; Lieutenant-Col. Ellis having been wounded during the previous operations of the siege.

In the 5th division I must mention Major Hill, of the 8th cazadores, who directed the false attack upon the fort Pardeleras. It was impossible for any men to behave better than these did. I must likewise mention Lieutenant-Colonel Brook of the 4th regiment, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Carlton of the 14th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grey of the 30th, who was unfortunately killed. The 2d battalion of the 38th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment, under Colonel De Regoa, likewise performed their part in a very exemplary manner.

The officers and troops in the third division have distinguished themselves as usual in these operations. Lieutenant-General Picton has reported particularly the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams of the 60th, Lieutenant-Colonel Ridge of the 5th, who was unfortunately killed in the assault of the castle, Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes of the 45th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald of the 60th, Lieutenant-Colonels

Digitized by Google

Colonels Trench and Manners of the 74th regiment, Major Carr of the 83d, and the Honourable Major-Pakenham, Assistant Adjutant-General to the 3d division.

He has likewise particularly reported the good conduct of Colonel Campbell of the 94th, commanding the Honourable Major-General Colville's brigade, during his absence in command of the 4th division, whose conduct I have so frequently had occasion to report to your Lordship. The officers and men of the corps of engineers and artillery were equally distinguished during the operations of the siege, and in its close. Lieutenant-Col. Fletcher continued to direct the works (notwithstanding that he was wounded in the sortie made by the enemy on the 19th March), which were carried on by Major Squire and Major Burgoyne, under his directions. The former established the detachments under Major Wilson in the ravelin of St Roque on the night of the storm; the latter attended the attack of the 3d division on the castle. I have likewise to report the good conduct of Major Jones, Captain Nicholas, and Captain Williams of the royal engineers.

Major Dickson conducted the details of the artillery service during this siege, as well as upon former occasions, under the general superintendance of Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham, who, since the absence of Major-General Borthwick, has commanded the artillery with this army. I cannot sufficiently applaud the officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese artillery during this siege, particularly Lieutenant-Colonel Robe, who opened the breaching batteries, Majors Hay and Holcomb, Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Bouchier, of the royal artillery; and Major Tulloh, of the Portuguese.

Adverting to the extent of the details of the ordnance department, during this siege, to the difficulty of weather, &c. with which Major Dickson had to contend, I must mention him most particularly to your Lordship.

The officers of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's departments rendered me every assistance on this occasion, as well as those of my personal staff; and I have received reports from the general officers commanding divisions, of the assistance they received from the officers of those departments attached to them, the greatest number of whom and of their personal staff are wounded.

In a former dispatch I reported to your Lordship the difficulties with which I had to contend, in consequence of the failure of the civil authorities of the province of Alentejo to perform their duty, and supply the army with means of transport. These difficulties have continued to exist; but I must do General Victoria, the Governor of Elvas, the justice to report, that he, and the troops under his command, have made every exertion, and have done every thing in their power to contribute to our success.

Marshal Soult left Seville on the 1st instant, with all the troops which he could collect in Andalusia; and he was in communication with the troops which had retired from Estremadura, under General Drouet, on the 3d, and he arrived at Llerena on the 4th. I had intended to collect the army in proportion as Marshal Soult should advance; and I requested Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham to retire gradually, while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill should do the same from Don Benito and the upper parts of the Guadiana.

I do not think it certain that Marshal Soult has made any decided movement from Llerena since the 4th, although he has patroled forward with small detachments of cavalry, and the advanced guard of his infantry have been at Usagre.

None of the army of Portugal have moved to join him.

According to the last reports which I have received to the 4th instant on the frontiers of Castile, it appears that Marshal Marmont had established a body of troops between the Agueda and the Coa, and he had reconnoitred Almeida on the 3d. Brigadier-General Trant's division of militia had arrived on the Coa, and Brigadier-General Wilson's division was following with the cavalry, and Lieutenant-General the Conde D'Amarante was on his march, with a part of the corps under his command, towards the Douro.

I have the honour to inclose returns of the killed and wounded from the 31st of March, and in the assault of Badajoz, and a return of the ordnances, small arms, and ammunition, found in the place. I will send returns of the provisions in the place by the next dispatch.

This dispatch will be directed to your Lordship by my Aid-de-camp, Captain Canning, whom I beg leave to recommend to your protection. He has likewise the colours of the garrison, and the colours of the Hesse D'Armstadt's regiment, to be laid at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince

Digitized by Google

Prince Regent. The French battalions in the garrison had no eagles.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Camp at Badajoz, April 8, 1812.

MY LORD—It gives me great pleasure to inform your Lordship, that our numerous wounded officers and soldiers are doing well.

I have great reason to be satisfied with the attention paid to them by Mr M'Gregor, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and the medical gentlemen under his direction; and I trust that the loss to the service, upon this occasion, will not eventually be great. I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c.

British loss during the siege—60 officers, 45 serjeants, 715 rank and file, killed; 251 officers, 178 serjeants, 14 drummers, 2564 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file missing.

Portuguese loss during the siege—12 officers, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 195 rank and file, killed; 55 officers, 38 serjeants, 3 drummers, 684 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file missing.

Grand total from 18th March to 7th April 1812, inclusive—72 officers, 51 serjeants, 2 drummers, 919 rank and file, killed; 306 officers, 216 serjeants, 17 drummers, 3248 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file missing.

The following abstract of the killed, wounded, and missing, will shew on what regiments the brunt of this gallant achievement fell:—

General Staff 17; Royal Artillery 22; Royal Engineers 10; Royal Scots, 3d batt. 2; 4th foot, 1st batt. 232; 5th foot, 2d batt. 145; 7th foot, 1st batt. 180; 23d foot, 1st batt. 156; 27th foot, 2d batt. 186; 30th foot, 2d batt. 132; 38th foot, 2d batt. 42; 40th foot, 1st batt. 250; 43d foot, 1st batt. 367; 44th foot, 2d batt. 134; 45th foot, 1st batt. 97; 48th foot, 1st batt. 173; 50th foot, 1st batt. 1; 52d foot, 1st batt. 324; 60th foot, 5th batt. 35; 74th foot 54; 77th 14; 83d foot, 2d batt. 70; 88th foot, 2d batt. 145; 94th foot 66; 95th foot, 1st batt. 164; 95th foot, 2d batt. 64; Brunswick Oels 35.

NAMES OF BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

28th Foot—Captain Johnstone, Aide-de-camp to Major-General Bowes.

Royal Artillery—Captain Lathum.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenants Lacelles and De Salabury.

1st Batt. 4th foot—Captain Bellingham, Lieutenant Stavely.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Major Ridge.

1st Batt. 7th Foot—Major Singer, Captain Cholwick, Lieutenants Ray, Fowler, Pike.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—Captain Maw, Lieutenant Colling.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—Captain Jones, Lieutenants Levinge, Simcoe, Whyte.

2d Batt. 38th Foot—Ensign Evans.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—Lieutenants Ayling and Greenshuld.

1st Batt. 43d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, Lieutenants Harvest and Taggart.

2d Batt. 44th Foot—Lieutenants Unthank and Argent.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—Captain Herrick, Lieutenant White, Ensigns M'Donald, and Gollins.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—Captain Brook, Lieutenant Chilcott, Ensign Barker.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—Captain Jones, Captain Madden, Captain Poole, Lieutenant Booth, Lieutenant Royal.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—Lieutenant Sterne.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—Captain Fry.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—Captain Lindsay, Lieutenant Mansfield, Lieutenant Macalpin.

94th Foot—Ensign Long.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—Major O'Hare, Captain Diggle, Lieutenant Stokes.

3d Batt. 95th Foot—Lieutenant Hovenden, Lieutenant Carey, Lieutenant Allix, Lieutenant Croudace.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—Mr O'Brien, a volunteer.

11th Regiment Line, Portuguese—Lieutenant Colonel M'Donnell, 91st British.

3d Cacadores—Captain Morphew, R. W. J. R. British.

ORDNANCE, AMMUNITION, AND SMALL ARMS FOUND IN THE CITY OF BADAJOZ.

Spanish brass guns.

39 twenty-four pounders, 17 twelve-pounders, 3 nine pounders, 12 eight-pounders, 4 six-pounders, 39 four-pounders.

Spanish brass mortars.

7 twelve-inch, 5 ten-inch, 7 six-inch.

Spanish brass howitzers.

11 eight-inch, 9 six-inch.

Total—172.

Ammunition and small arms.

5481 muskets with bayonets, 163,000 musket-cartridges, 10 tons of loose musket balls, 12,000 lbs. of gun-powder, 23,650 twenty-four pounder round shot, 3200 eighteen-pounder ditto, 12,847 sixteen-pounder

Digitized by Google

pounder ditto, 3167 twelve-pounder do. 22,850 eight-pounder ditto, 30 six-pounder ditto, 20200 four-pounder ditto, 811 twenty-four pounder grape shot, 10 eighteen-pounder ditto, 60 sixteen-pounder ditto, 30 sixteen-inch shells filled, 78 sixteen-inch empty shells, 60 twelve-inch ditto, 165 ten-inch do. 100 eight-inch ditto, 75 six-inch ditto.

With a quantity of materials for making gun-carriages.

Further dispatches have been received from the Earl of Wellington, dated the 16th, 24th and 29th April, the latter from Fuente Guinaldo, where the head quarters of the army then were. Lord Wellington, in consequence of Marmont having blockaded Ciudad Rodrigo, put his army in motion to its relief, and the enemy retreated towards Sabugal immediately upon his approach.

Soult collected his army at Villa Franca on the 8th of April, but having there heard of the fall of Badajoz, he retired on the 9th towards Andalusia, and has since returned to Seville. General Sir S. Cotton, with a division of cavalry, was directed to follow the rear of Soult's army; and having on the 10th come up with the cavalry of General Dronet's corps, amounting to 2500, they were attacked and overthrown by four British regiments, who pursued them for several miles, killing many, and taking prisoners a Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains, one Lieutenant, 150 privates, and 130 horses. The loss of the British was 14 killed, and 40 wounded.

AMERICA.

In giving a place in our Historical Register to the following message, and accompanying documents, it may be proper to mention, that the charge of endeavouring to foment divisions, with a view to the dismemberment of the United States, has been distinctly and peremptorily disavowed by the British Ministry, in both Houses of Parliament. The fact of the person being employed on a secret mission by Sir J. Craig, is admitted; but the object of that mission is stated to have been, to inquire into the military character of the states bordering on Canada; such information being necessary for regulating the conduct of the governor of that province, at a time when there was an immediate prospect of a rupture between the two countries. On the menaces of hostilities being withdrawn, Mr Henry was immediately recalled by Sir J. Craig; and it was not till after this that any thing of the affair was known by the Government of Britain.

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

"I lay before Congress copies of certain documents which remain in the department of state. They prove, that at a recent period, whilst the United States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negociations on the part of the British Government, through its public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed in certain states, more especially at the seat of government in Massachussets, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and intrigues with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the Union, and forming the eastern part thereof into a political connexion with Great Britain.

"In addition to the effect which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have, on the public councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good citizens that happy union of these states, which under divine providence, is the guarantee of our liberties, their safety, their tranquillity, and their prosperity.

(Signed) "JAMES MADDISON."

"March 9, 1812."

The documents accompanying the foregoing message, are extremely long—but the following are the most important of them: They are transmitted by Mr Henry to Mr Munroe, the American Secretary, in a letter, dated Philadelphia, 20th February 1812, in which he says, that his great object in making the disclosure, is to produce unanimity among all parties in America. He continues—"In making this communication to you, Sir, I deem it incumbent on me distinctly and unequivocally to state, that I adopt no party views; that I have not changed any of my political opinions; that I neither seek nor desire the patronage nor countenance of any government nor of any party; and that, in addition to the motives already expressed, I am influenced by a just resentment of the perfidy and dishonour of those who first violated the conditions upon which I received their confidence; who have injured me, and disappointed the expecta-

tions

Digitized by Google

tions of my friends, and left me no choice between a degrading acquiescence in injustice, and a retaliation which is necessary to secure to me my own respect."

No. I. purports to be a letter from Mr Ryland, Secretary to Sir James Craig, to Mr Henry, dated from Quebec, the 26th January 1809, and desiring to know whether he would undertake a secret and confidential mission to Boston.

No II. contains the general instructions from Sir James Craig to Mr Henry, dated on the 6th February 1809, respecting his secret mission. The following is the most material parts of them :—

"It has been supposed that if the Federalists of the eastern states should be successful in obtaining that decided influence, which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about a separation from the general union. The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our government, as it may also be, that it should be informed how far, in such an event, they would look up to England for assistance, or be disposed to enter into a connection with us.

"Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent, yet if you could contrive to obtain an intimacy with any of the leading party, it may not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that if they should wish to enter into any communication with our government through me, you are authorised to receive any such, and will safely transmit it to me."

No. III. is Sir James Craig's credentials to Mr Henry.

No. IV. V. contain fifteen letters, among which are, a letter, No. 6. from Mr H. to Sir J. Craig, stating, he had sufficient means of information to judge the proper period when the Governor-General of British America might open a correspondence
i those citizens of the United States
o were in opposition to their own
ernment.—A letter, No. 8. from Mr
contains a project by which the non-
rcourse act might be rendered in-ope-
ve.—A letter, No. 13. from Mr H.
s to consider the hopes of the separa-
of the States as considerably lessen-
-A letter, No. 14. that the change of
s in America led him to think that his
lence in America would be unprofitable

to England. Letter, No. 15. from Mr Henry, dated Montreal, announces his return, by the desire of Mr Ryland, into Canada.

No. VI. Mr Henry's memorial to Lord Liverpool, inclosed in a letter to Mr Peel, dated June 13. 1811.

In this memorial he alludes to the object of his mission, which "was to promote and encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the general Government; to offer assurances of aid and support from his Majesty's Government of Canada; and to open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the Governor-General upon such a footing as circumstances might suggest;—and, finally, to render the plans then in contemplation subservient to the views of his Majesty's Government.

"The undersigned undertook the mission, which lasted from the month of January to the month of June inclusive, during which period those public acts and legislative resolutions of the assemblies of Massachussetts and Connecticut were passed, which kept the general Government of the United States in check, and deterred it from carrying into execution the measures of hostility with which Great Britain was menaced."

The memorial concludes with saying, that "the appointment of Judge Advocate General of the province of Lower Canada, with a salary of 500l. a year, or a Consulate in the United States, *sine curia*, would be considered by him as a liberal discharge of any obligation that his Majesty's Government may entertain in relation to his services."

The letter to Mr Peel requests that he will examine the documents in his office, in order to decide upon his claims, or consult Mr Ryland, the Secretary of Sir James Craig, who is now in London.

No. VII. is a letter from Mr Peel, by desire of the Earl of Liverpool, to Mr Henry, dated Downing Street, January 28. 1811. He says, "his Lordship has directed me to acquaint you, that he has referred to the correspondence in this office, of the year 1808, and finds two letters from Sir James Craig, dated 10th April and 5th May, transmitting the correspondence that has passed during your residence in the northern states of America, and expressing his confidence in your ability and judgment; but Lord Liverpool has not discovered any wish on the part of Sir James Craig, that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country;

Digitized by Google

nor, indeed, is allusion made to any kind of arrangement or agreement that had been made by that officer with you.

"Under these circumstances, and had not Sir James Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been Lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him, as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed a mission undertaken at his desire. Lord Liverpool will, however, transmit it to Sir James Craig's successor in the Government."

No. IX. consists of a letter from Lord Liverpool to Sir G. Prevost, inclosing Mr Peel's letter to Mr Henry, bearing testimony to his ability, and expressing a conviction that the public service would be benefited by his being actively employed.

Then follows another memorial to Lord Liverpool, from Mr Henry, dated from Leicester Square, June 23. 1811. It is to the same effect as the previous memorial (N. 6.) He says, that "the information transmitted by him to Sir James Craig, and by Sir James Craig to Lord Castlereagh, met with his Lordship's approbation." He alludes to the mission undertaken by Sir James's desire, and adds, "that he spent five months in the active and zealous discharge of the duties connected with it (an erasure here of 20 or 25 lines) which deterred the general Government from the purpose already mentioned, and from a coalition with France, while the information which he transmitted to Sir James Craig, probably saved the trouble and expence of arming the Canadian militia. All this the undersigned performed without ever showing his commission or appearing as an authorised agent—from a thorough conviction that a discovery of his mission would furnish the French party with the means of destroying the influence of the party adhering to Great Britain in every quarter of America, and to enable the general Government to go to war upon popular and tenable ground."

Then follow some letters from Mr Ryland to Mr Henry, dated Quebec, May 1809, requesting him to return to Quebec, Mr Erskine's arrangement having rendered his mission no longer necessary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The message and documents having been read, a motion was made by Mr Rhea to print them.

On this motion an interesting debate took place. No gentleman opposed the printing, but each speaker expressed his sentiments on the transaction. The motion to print was unanimously agreed to.—The message was referred to the committee of foreign relations.

On the question to grant to the committee power to send for persons, papers, and effects, if they should, on consideration, think proper so to do, a division took place. There were 104 votes in favour of granting the power, and 10 against it. So the committee were invested with power.

SENATE.

One thousand copies of those documents were ordered to be printed, and a resolution was passed directing the Secretary of State to lay before the Senate the names of any, and all persons in the United States, and especially in the state of Massachussetts, who have, in any way or manner whatever, entered into, or most remotely countenanced the project or the views, for the execution or attainment of which John Henry was, in the year 1809, employed by Sir James Craig, then Governor-General of the British provinces in North America, and which have been communicated to the Senate of the United States.

The official paper of the American Government mentions. "that, when those documents were read, they produced a general burst of indignant patriotism in both Houses of Congress."

SWEDEN.

His Royal Majesty's Speech to the Estates of the Kingdom, in the Parliamentary Chamber, on opening the Diet at Orebro, April 20, 1812.

"I have called you together at a moment when great and important occurrences, out of our native country, seem to threaten Europe with new misfortunes.—Guarded by her situation from the forced obligation of paying obedience to foreign sway, which possibly might not accord with her own interest, Sweden has every thing to hope from unity, valour, and conduct—every thing to lose if she gives herself up to intestine divisions and conscious fear. It is by the bond of union between me and you, by my son's sword, rich in honour, by the valour of our youth in arms, by the powerful will of the Swedish people, that the prosperity of your laws and the honour of your liberties are secured. It is by the high and valuable example of an undisturbed confidence between the King and subject; by firm and manly decisions, in the midst of tempestuous times, that the powers

Digitized by Google

powers of Europe should be convinced that the independence of Sweden is not solely defended by the seas which surrounded her coasts. At such a decisive moment for proving the general sentiments, when it may be probable that foreign calculations have been made with intent to destroy my exertions and your's, I ought to endeavour to shake off every thing that might have effect on the freedom of your deliberations. Different causes of great moment confirmed me in the resolution of transferring the extraordinary meeting of the Diet, which was to have been holden at Stockholm to this place. If the situation of doubt and suspense which, about two years since, was the chief occasion of taking a similar step on my side, has now given a greater space for steady order, and that the loyalty and attachment which the respectable citizens of Stockholm have at all times, as well as in the before-mentioned circumstances, shewn for their King and laws, an attachment which, with equal pleasure and truth, I find myself obliged to give the inhabitants of my capital, I nevertheless feel assured, that every unprejudiced man, only by referring to the circumstances of the times, will perceive the reasons that have given cause for removing the seat of the Diet, and find the sole intention to be the security and dispatch of the business by the estates of the kingdom."

The speech then goes on to praise the conduct of the Crown Prince (Bernadotte) during the time of the King's illness, and to point out the wisdom of his administration. He says,

"This my solemn promise, which contains my fixed determination of going hand in hand with my son, in defiance of hostile threats from without, and possibly of opinions at home, to retain the liberty and independence of this ancient realm, lays you, my good lords, and Swedish men, under a like obligation of contributing willingly and unanimously to the same object."

In a reply of Bernadotte to the Diet, he thanks them for their attachment to him, and adds—

present state of Europe, and the
sa "gation of preserving the kingdom
fo eign yoke, have jointly operated
ar King's resolution of taking the ad-
vi his people.
: will shew Europe that evil in-
te st lay aside all hope of causing
as stine division, and that you are re-
go y determined to oppose every thing
w h might injure our rights and our
In

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ASSASSINATION OF MR PERCEVAL.

We have this month to put upon record a transaction the most unparalleled and attrocious, namely, the cold-blooded murder of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval—the prime minister of the country, and a man, whose manners, even his political enemies allow, was so mild and unoffending, as rather, one would have thought, to disarm, than draw upon him the black vengeance of an assassin.

About a quarter before five in the afternoon of Monday the 11th instant, Mr Peresval having walked from his house in Downing Street, was entering the lobby of the House of Commons, where a number of persons were standing, when a man of the name of John Bellingham, formerly a Liverpool merchant, who had a short time previous placed himself in the recess of the door-way, drew out a pistol and shot Mr Perceval in the lower part of the left breast. Mr Perceval moved forward a few faltering steps, nearly half way up the lobby, and fell; the only words he uttered were "Oh! I am murdered;" and the latter was inarticulate, the sound dying between his lips. Mr Perceval was instantly raised, and conveyed into the Speaker's Secretary's apartments, but before he reached them all signs of life had departed. The ball, which was of an unusually large size, had penetrated the heart, near its centre, and had completely passed through it.

The deed was perpetrated so suddenly that the man who fired the pistol was not instantly recognized by those in the lobby; but a person passing at the moment behind Mr Perceval, seized the pistol, which the assassin surrendered without resistance, retiring towards a bench to the left. On being asked if he were the villain who shot the minister, he replied, "I am the unhappy man;" but appeared quite undisturbed. He was taken to the bar of the House, and being identified as the assassin, underwent an examination before Messrs M. A. Taylor, Aldermen Combe and Curtis, &c. Though cautioned by Sir J. Hippesley not to criminate himself, he said: "I have admitted the fact—I admit the fact, but wish, with permission, to state something in my justification. I have been denied the redress of my grievances by Government; I have been ill treated. They all know who I am, through the Secretary of State and Mr Becket, with whom I have had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago,

this

Digitized by Google

through the Magistrates of Bow-street. I was accused most wrongfully by a Governor-General in Russia, in a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress in vain. I am a most unfortunate man, and feel here (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done."—Being again cautioned by Lord Castlereagh that he was not on his defence, he said, "Since it seems best to you that I should not now explain the causes of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will have an opportunity of judging whether I am right or wrong." He was then hand-cuffed, and conveyed to Newgate.

The coroner's jury having found a verdict of wilful murder against Bellingham, and the Grand Jury of Middlesex having also found a true bill against him, his trial came on at the Old Bailey on the Friday following, before a full bench of Judges, and a Court crowded beyond all former example. Mr Alley acted as the prisoner's counsel; and having put in a plea of insanity, he moved that his trial be postponed till he should have an opportunity of producing witnesses to this fact. He brought forward several affidavits; but the Judges did not consider them sufficient to induce them to grant his request; and the trial accordingly proceeded. The Attorney General after detailing the circumstances of the murder to the Jury, proceeded to examine witnesses for the prosecution, who gave evidence to the facts above mentioned; and the prisoner's confession of the deed was recorded in Court. The prisoner was then called on for his defence, when he replied in the following words:—

"Gentlemen of the Jury—I feel under great obligations to the learned Attorney General, for setting aside the objection made by my counsel, in the plea of insanity, because it is far more fortunate for me that such an assertion should be unfounded, than that it should be established. That I am insane, I assure you I am not aware, with the single exception of an instance that took place in Russia."

The prisoner here became much confused and agitated, and expressed his hope that indulgence would be granted him, as it was the first time he had ever spoken in public. He continued—"I am a compulsive volunteer, if I may use the expression, at this bar; for it is not to be supposed that I could deliberately take a pistol and shoot Mr Perceval, without very strong inducements; and if I had, I should consider myself a monster not fit to exist in this world or in the next. Circumstances justify every thing—and I have now to unfold to you a scene of oppression and iniquity, established by original documents laid before Marquis Wellesley, which if not so proved, would have been incredible. The learned Attorney General has candidly stated to you, that up to this time, when the fatal catastrophe took place, which is a matter of sincere regret to no man more than to myself, not even excepting the family of Mr Perceval, he has no imputation against me. I hope I shall now be able to set the affair in its true light."

The prisoner then proceeded to transactions commencing in 1804, at which period he went to Russia, for the purpose of conducting mercantile concerns. He stated that he was suspected of having sent intelligence to Lloyd's, that a ship had been unfairly wrecked in the White Sea, in consequence of which the underwriters refused to pay the insurance; that he was therefore subjected to an unmerited persecution in Russia; that he was imprisoned at Archangel, but being afterwards released, he was sent to Petersburgh, when he made his complaints to the Russian Government, but was again, upon a false charge of debt, thrown into prison; that he applied to Lord Leveson Gower, who afforded him no assistance, but that he was marched past his house daily with common malefactors; that he again represented his distress to his Lordship, but was treated with neglect, though in an affair respecting only two roubles for pilotage, his Lordship four times brought it before the Emperor; that his wife, only 20 years of age, with an infant in arms, and pregnant, was at this time obliged to make the voyage to England unprotected. Here the prisoner burst into tears, exclaiming, "Lord Gower saw and permitted so much misery. Oh, my God, what must his heart have been made of! Gentlemen, I appeal to you as men, as fathers, and as Christians, if I had not cause of complaint!" After he had recovered himself, the prisoner said he was kept in a miserable condition for six years, bandied from prison to prison; at length, through the interference of a benevolent Russian, and when he was deserted by his Britannic Majesty's representatives obtained a revisal of the corrupt proceedings against him; but could procure no pecuniary compensation.

Bellingham then went on to notice his fruitless applications to Mr Perceval, whom he wished to recommend it to Parliament, but

Digitized by Google

but who refused. To whom then was it to be referred? It was a national case; and to the council of the nation he appealed.—He afterwards was bandied from one public office to another, was reduced to the utmost distress, and without the means of obtaining a living for a wife and family crying for food. Justice was no where to be obtained. What then must have been his feelings, and what could be his alternative? Before he resolved upon the fatal act, as a last experiment he thought it right to give information at Bow Street, against his Majesty's Government, stating, that the course of justice had been obstructed. His notice contained these words:—"If this reasonable request be refused, I shall be obliged to do justice for myself, and shall be prepared to argue that justification whenever and wherever it is necessary." Being told by Mr Read that he could not interfere, he again applied to Mr Ryder and Mr Hill, gave him this *carte blanche*, "That he was at liberty to take such measures as he thought right."

"Gentlemen," said the prisoner, "I am now coming to a conclusion. I have stated to you a history of my case, in the firm hope that it will prove some justification of the crime with which I am charged. Gentlemen, whenever I appear before the tribunal of my God, I shall appear there as innocent of the wilful murder of Mr Perceval, as they, who, after judgment, are admitted among the angels of heaven.

The prisoner then proceeded to read a written defence, in which he contended, that he could not be found guilty of murder, as no *malice prepense* had been proved, to constitute felony. Justice, and justice only, was his object, and distress had reduced him to despair. He was told that he had no claim upon the public money.—He knew that this was false; and his great object was, to try whether Government was not bound to listen to a case of great national importance. Ministers had now to reflect upon the consequences which they had brought upon themselves. He concludedin these words:—

"Gentlemen, my life is in your hands, rely confidently upon your justice; I know not what your verdict may be; but sooner than suffer what I have done for the last eight years, five hundred deaths would be preferable. If I am destined to sacrifice my life, I shall meet my doom with conscious tranquillity; I shall look forward to it as the weary traveller looks for the promised inn, where he may repose his wearied frame after enduring the pelting of the pitiless storm.—Gentlemen, it will now remain between God and your consciences as to what your verdict will be."

The prisoner sat down in great agitation, but soon recovered himself, and refreshed himself by eating an orange, a chair having been given to him by order of the Court.

Several witnesses were then examined by the prisoner's counsel, one of whom deponed that the prisoner's father had died mad, and that the prisoner himself, ever since his return from Russia had been considered deranged in his mind, but could not say that he had ever been confined as a lunatic.

The Learned Judge, Mansfield, then summed up the evidence, and the Jury having deliberated about ten minutes, brought in a verdict of *guilty*.

The awful sentence of death was then pronounced upon the prisoner, which was carried into execution on the Monday following, in front of the Old Bailey, at eight o'clock in the morning.

On the morning of the execution, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs and several other persons went into the room where the prisoner was confined, when the following communication took place.

Mr Sheriff Birch addressed Bellingham in a very appropriate manner upon his awful situation, and, after some previous remarks applicable to it, said,—"The public mind, Mr Bellingham, requires to be satisfied upon a most important point, whether any other person was in any degree connected with you in this dreadful deed, and whether it was perpetrated on any public ground?"

Bellingham who stood very firmly, and who with an unaltered countenance attentively and respectfully listened to what was said, replied in a firm tone of voice, "Certainly not."

Sheriff Heygate.—"Then it was your own affair—it was from personal resentment."—Bellingham appeared hurt at the latter expression; and, after repeating the words—"*personal resentment*," with an indignant, or rather dignified tone, said, "I bore no resentment to Mr Perceval as a man—and as a man I am sorry for his fate. I was referred from Minister to Minister, from office to office, and at length refused redress for my grievances. It was my own sufferings that caused the melancholy event, and I hope it will be a warning to future Ministers to attend to the applications and prayers of those who suffer by oppression. Had my petition been brought

Digitized by Google

brought into Parliament, this catastrophe would not have happened. I am sorry for the sufferings I have caused to Mr Perceval's family and friends."

Mr Sheriff Heygate.—"It would be right they should know you feel so much regret."

Bellingham.—"You may communicate it—I wish them to know it."

Sheriff Heygate.—"I hope you feel deep contrition for the deed."

Upon which the prisoner (assuming an attitude of considerable dignity) said—"I hope, Sir, I feel as a man ought to do"

Sheriff Heygate.—You know, that to take away the life of a man unlawfully is a heinous crime.

Bellingham.—"The Scriptures, you know, Sir, say that."

Sheriff Heygate.—"I hope you have made your peace with God, and that by your repentance you will meet the Almighty with a pure soul."

Bellingham.—"No one can presume to do that, Sir. No mortal can be pure in his sight; only our Saviour went from this world into his presence with a pure spirit."

In all the conversations he had with Dr Ford, the Ordinary of Newgate, (who was incessant in his endeavours to awaken the miserable man to a sense of the enormity of his crime), Bellingham, so far from exhibiting any thing like contrition, continued to glory in the act for which he was about to suffer. He talked incessantly of the non-redress of his alleged grievances, nor would he listen to any of the suggestions of Dr Ford, on the impossibility of any Government interfering to prevent the regular course of the laws in another country. He constantly wound up his answers by expressing a hope that the fate of Mr Perceval would prove a warning to men in power not to neglect the claims of injured individuals, and he continued to the last to exult in the success of his efforts to revenge his own injuries.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

The death of Mr Perceval leaving vacant the offices of First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, overtures were made to the Marquis Wellesley, and Mr Canning, to join in the Administration. After a negociation carried on in writing between them and Lord Liverpool, this expedient failed, and Lord Liverpool was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr Vansittart Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Marquis Wellesley stated, as the grounds of his declining the proposed coalition, the great difference of opinion which existed between him and all the members of the Cabinet on the subject of the Catholic claims, and on the management of the war in the Peninsula; which war, he contended, was carried on on a scale neither safe nor honest towards this country or its allies.

Mr Canning, in his communications with Lord Liverpool, maintained nearly the same principles.

While arrangements were making for completing Lord Liverpool's ministry, Mr Stuart Wortley brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, on the 21st instant, for an address to the Prince Regent praying, "that he would take such measures as would lead to the formation of a strong and efficient administration;" which motion, after a long debate, was carried by a majority of four; the numbers being 174 to 170. In consequence of this decision the whole of the Cabinet Ministers sent in their resignations to the Prince Regent on the day following.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

On the 21st April the British Government published a declaration on this subject, in reply to the report of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate, (inserted in our last Number.) The declaration, after going into a justification of the orders in Council as retaliatory measures, states that, whenever the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed, then the orders in Council shall, without any further order, be wholly and absolutely revoked.

Since the issuing of this document, a decree of the French Government, dated as far back as the 28th of April 1811, has been published, and officially communicated to the British Cabinet, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, in as far as regards the commerce of America, to be annulled. Whether this may be deemed satisfactory, will most probably depend upon the views and principles of those who may, in consequence of the resignation of Lord Liverpool's Administration, be entrusted with the Government of this country.

SCOTTISH.

Digitized by Google

Scottish Chronicle.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH.—Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Hermand.

Jedburgh, April 15.

THE Court was opened here by the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk.

Andrew Rutherford, or Andrew Harry Liddell Rutherford, and James Hoggan Angus, both residing at Coldstream, accused of celebrating clandestine and unlawful marriages, were found guilty, and banished forth of the kingdom of Scotland, never to return therein, under the pain of death, in terms of the act of Parliament of King Charles the Second (1661) against clandestine and unlawful marriages. There was no other business before the Court.

Dumfries, April 20.

The Court was opened here yesterday, by the Right Hon. Lords Justice Clerk and Hermand, when the Court proceeded to the trial of Helen Kennedy, daughter of James Kennedy, farmer in Burnsworklees, accused of poisoning Thomas Stothart, farmer in Burnswork, and Sarah Murray, his temporary servant, by infusing arsenic into the water of which the porridge was made for breakfast, on the morning of the 9th Dec. last. The jury been chosen, and the examination witnesses on the part of the Crown been gone through, Mr Horne, the ite advocate, addressed the Jury, and frey, counsel for the pannel, having done so, the Lord Justice Clerk up the evidence in a very clear, and masterly stile. The Jury ed, for the purpose of considerwhich they delivered this day, finding the libel *not proven*, by a plurality of voices.

The trial lasted upwards of thirteen hours, and the Court was extremely crowded. A number of ladies were present for a considerable time.

David Weir, accused of stealing a sheep. The libel was restricted, and Weir being found guilty, was sentenced to 14 years transportation.

William Towal was indicted for the murder of Ann Haffie, but the diet against him being deserted *pro loco et tempore*, he was recommitted on a new warrant.

Ayr, April 25.

The Court was opened this day, by the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Hermand.

James Cowan, son of, and residing with, John Cowan, farmer at Enoch, in in the parish of Portpatrick, and county of Wigton, was indicted to stand trial for the crime of culpable homicide, he having fired a gun, charged with gunpowder and flax or paper, among a number of persons assembled at a wedding at Enoch, the contents of which struck and wounded in the head John Macwilliam, who died in the course of a few hours thereafter. The trial proceeded, and the Jury having brought in a verdict of *not guilty*, James Cowan was assolizied *simpliciter*, and dismissed from the bar; and there being no other business to come before the Court, this ends the South Circuit.

NORTH.—Lord Armadale, and Lord Gillies.

Inverness, April 11.

The Court was opened here yesterday, by Lord Armadale, and Lord Gillies.

Hugh

Digitized by Google

Hugh Frazer, wright in Glachran, in the parish of Kiltarlity, and county of Inverness accused of stealing some logs or planks, and pieces of fir timber, from the banks of the river Beauly, the property of John and Sutherland M'Kenzie, merchants in Leith, was found guilty on his own confession, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Kenneth Mitchell, cooper at Oldtown of Aigas, in the parish of Kilmarach, indicted for a similar offence, was also convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to two months imprisonment.

John Fraser wright in Dalnamine, also charged with a like crime, was outlawed for not appearing, but afterwards reponed, and committed to prison on a new warrant.

Angus Grant, alias Miller, soldier in the 5th British militia, and Alexander Gunn, shoemaker in Buolochork of Achalibster, in the parish of Halkirk, and county of Caithness, accused of a most violent and cruel assault and deforcement committed on the Collector, Robert Harper, and other Excise officers, while in the execution of their duty, in which Mr Harper had nearly lost his life, were, after a long trial, unanimously found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the tolbooth of Inverness for one year, and thereafter to be banished from Scotland for seven years

John M'Bain, shoemaker in Campbeltown, near Fort George, for an assault upon a young woman, with an intent to commit a rape, was found guilty by an unanimous verdict, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and three years banishment from Scotland.

Aberdeen, April 18.

The Court was opened yesterday, by Lords Armadale and Gillies, when,

John Grant, labourer in Macduff, accused of murder, was outlawed for not appearing.

John Guthrie, late cooper and storekeeper to the Union Whale Fishing Company in Aberdeen, and George Hutcheon, late master of the ship or vessel called the Peggy of Montrose, at present or lately at Aberdeen, were called to the bar; the former accused of having, in his character of cooper and storekeeper, in the month of October last, fraudulently, and in breach of trust, directed and caused two casks, one containing 600 pounds weight of salted beef, and the other from 4 to 500 weight of oil, both the property of said Company, be taken from one of their storehouses, to the said sloop or vessel called the Peggy of Montrose, then commanded by the said George Hutcheon, and lying at the port of Aberdeen, and shipped, with the view of defrauding the said Company. Guthrie was found *guilty* upon his own confession, and sentenced to four months imprisonment; and the diet was deserted with regard to Hutcheon, the principal witnesses against him being presently at sea, and he was recommitted to prison on a new warrant.

Alexander Lawrence, accused of hamesucken, with the intention of committing a rape on the wife of Alexander Craib, wright in Keith, was then tried for that crime; but the Jury after a trial of some length, unanimously found the pannel not *guilty*.

Perth, April 22.

The Court was opened here yestesday by Lords Armadale and Gillies.

Robert Fenton, flesher in Perth, accused of sheep stealing was found guilty on his own confession, and was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

William M'Leod accused of breaking into the shop of Donald Munro, shopkeeper in Crieff, and stealing a pocket book containing a number of bank notes; he also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

The Court next proceeded to the trial of Gilbert Gray and Anne Williamson, for having stolen clothes from a trunk in the toll-house at Newburgh, and for having also taken from a tan-yard in Perth a number of half-tanned hides, which they sold to different shoemakers in Fife. To the the first of these charges both pleaded *guilty*, but denied the second. The jury, however, on the confession of the prisoners, brought in the verdict *guilty*; and Gilbert Gray, received sentence of transportation for seven years, with the usual certification. Anne Williamson was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the tolbooth of Perth, and thereafter to be banished Scotland for one year.

Patrick Keillar, formerly a dissenting clergyman, and afterwards schoolmaster in Perth, charged with the illegal celebration of clandestine marriages was outlawed.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of Pierce Hoskins, shoemaker in Perth, for the murder of his child, a boy of four years of age, on the 17th of September last, by repeated cuts with a knife. The fact of the murder was clearly established by a number

Digitized by Google

a number of witnesses. It appeared, in the course of the proof, that the prisoner had been a soldier, and had served in America, and in the East Indies. It appeared also, that he had been occasionally subject to fits of delirium after drinking, and that the crime was committed while he was in a state of intoxication. Mr Hagart, Counsel for the prisoner, brought witnesses to prove that his client was to be regarded as insane. The Jury returned a verdict all in one voice finding the prisoner guilty of having inflicted the wounds which occasioned the death of his child; but that it was done in a temporary fit of insanity. The Court thereupon adjudged the pannel to be kept in prison, till he find bail for the safety of the public, against any further fits of insanity.

Tavish M'Tavish, Robert Robertson, and John Walker, were called to the bar, on a charge of deforcement of revenue officers, and, on their non-appearance, were outlawed, and their bail-bonds forfeited. This ends the Northern Circuit.

WEST.—Lord MEADOWBANK and Lord WOODHOUSELEE.

Stirling, April 18.

The Court was opened here this day, by the Right Hon. Lord Meadowbank, and proceeded to the trial of John Fergusson, commonly called *Heather Jock*, prisoner in the tolbooth of this place, accused of two acts of cow stealing, and he having confessed his guilt, the libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment; he was thereupon sentenced to transportation for life.

Andrew Hutton, flesher in Falkirk, and Andrew Turner labourer there, were tried for unlawfully aiding and assisting Francois Petit, a French prisoner, in making his escape from a military guard, in the course of his transmission back to the depot at Valleyfield, whence he had previously escaped. The Jury returned an unanimous verdict, finding the prisoners guilty. The Judge being satisfied, from the evidence, that the offence proceeded chiefly from ignorance and thoughtlessness, and want of sober habits, and not from any previously concerted scheme or malicious design, and considering that both the prisoners had already been some time in confinement, sentenced them to the mitigated punishment of two months imprisonment in the jail of Stirling.

Inveraray, April 23.

The Court of Justiciary was opened here this day, by the Right Hon. Lord Meadowbank. The only case before the Court was that of William Thomson, from Rothesay, accused of theft, aggravated by shop breaking, in that burgh. The prisoner, a boy of 16 years of age, pleaded *guilty*. He was sentenced to 14 years transportation. The prisoner, on receiving sentence, was much affected, and could neither stand up to receive sentence, nor be removed afterwards to prison, without the assistance of the officers of court.

Glasgow, April 28.

The Court was opened here yesterday, by Lords Meadowbank and Woodhouselee, when they proceeded to the trial of Thomas Stewart, accused of housebreaking and theft, agravated by being habit and repute a thief.

The Court having repelled an objection stated to the relevancy by the prisoner's Counsel, a number of witnesses were examined, after which the Jury were inclosed, and soon after returned a verdict, unanimously finding Stewart *guilty* of the crimes of housebreaking and theft, but that the charge of habit and repute was *not proven*. After a very impressive speech from both Judges, the pannel was sentenced to be executed here on Wednesday the 3d of June.

Neil Gilmour, in Calton, accused of theft and housebreaking, was outlawed for not appearing.

Jean Gibson, accused of child murder, pleaded *guilty*. A Jury were sworn in, and the Advocate-Depute having passed from the charge of murder at common law, and restricted the libel to the crime under the statute, the Jury were inclosed, and returned a verdict unanimously finding her *guilty* in terms of her confession, whereupon she was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

April 29. Tuesday, Robert Rennie was brought to the bar, accused of stealing a cow from an inclosure near Castlesemple, county of Renfrew. The prisoner having pleaded *not guilty*, and his defences having been stated to the Court, the Crown Counsel proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

It was proved in evidence, that the cow in question had been stolen by the pannel from a park near Castlesemple, on the night between the 27th and 28th Septem-

Digitized by Google

ber last. He afterwards brought her to Glasgow, and sold her to a butcher for fifteen pounds. The trial occupied the Court from ten o'clock till about three, when the Jnry were inclosed, and in a short time returned a verdict, by a plurality of voices, finding the pannel *guilty*, but unanimously recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to be transported for life.

John Park was next brought into Court, accused of shopbreaking and theft, was found *guilty* on his own confession. The Advocate-Depute having restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment, he was sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

James Ferguson, an old offender, (who has been tried at the same bar the two preceding Circuits), was then brought forward, charged with an assault, and intent to rob, in the Low Green of Glasgow in October last. He pleaded *not guilty*. It having appeared after the examination of three witnesses for the Crown, that the libel could not be proven, the Advocate Depute declined calling any more evidence, when the Jury were inclosed, and ordered to return their verdict next day, which they did, finding the charge *not proven*. He was accordingly dismissed from the bar.

James M'Kay was next brought to the bar, accused of theft He pleaded *guilty*, and he was sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

Alexander M'Kegie was indicted for theft; but the diet was deserted, owing to the absence of a principal witness, *pro loco et tempore*, and warrant was granted for re-incarcerating him into jail.

Sentence of outlawery was passed against William M'Farlane, change-keeper at Society House, Dumbartonshire, accused of housebreaking and theft.

Joseph Burnet, accused of culpable homicide, was dismissed *simpliciter* from the bar.

Moses M'Donald, John Gray, and Alexander Gibson, were indicted for breaking into the shop of James Jelly, grocer, Greenock, early on Sunday the 15th December last, and stealing therefrom the following goods:—a chest and a half of tea, 66 lbs of scale sugar, two loaves of refined sugar, 18 cheeses, 28 beef hams, 30 bacon hams; several flitches of bacon value L. 15; 12 gallons of whisky, 6 pairs of bellows, 24 brushes, 10 stones of butter, 2lbs. of tobacco, L. 4 in British silver, 10s. in copper, L. 2 in Irish Bank tokens, several shoe brushes, wine decanters, crystal measures, tumblers, wine glasses, lamp oil, &c.

Before the Jury were inclosed, John Gray pleaded guilty, by being accessary after the fact.

Moses M'Donald pleaded not guilty.

Alexander Gibson not appearing, was outlawed.

After an examination of evidence, the Jury found, by a plurality of voices, Moses M'Donald *guilty* of the crimes libelled, and John Gray *guilty* of aiding and assisting to remove the goods, knowing them to be stolen.

The Court sentenced Moses M'Donald to be hanged at Greenock, on Friday the 5th of June; and John Gray to be transported for seven years.

This ends the western Circuit.

EXECUTION of HUGH MACDONALD, NEIL SUTHERLAND and HUGH M'INTOSH, the two first for robbery, and the last for murder and robbery, committed on the 31st December and 1st of January last.

Wednesday the 22d of April, pursuant to a sentence of the High Court of Justiciary, the execution of those unfortunate young men took place in the High Street; a gibbet and scaffold having been erected for the purpose, opposite the Stamp-Office Close, very early in the morning.

The preparations for this awful scene commenced about nine o'clock in the morning, when the criminals, being relieved from their irons, and having received some refreshment, spent some time in private devotion and prayer, along with Mr Porteous, chaplain to the tolbooth, whose anxiety for their eternal welfare has been unremitting since they received sentence.

At one o'clock, the streets, from the tolbooth to the scaffold, were lined with 400 of the Royal Perthshire militia, who came from the Castle for the purpose. At the same time, all the avenues leading to the High Street were guarded, so as to prevent carriages or carts from appearing on the street. At a quarter before two o'clock, the four Magistrates of the city, preceded by their officers, and accompanied by the Rev. Drs Fleming and Campbell, and Mr Andrew Thomson, three of the ministers of this city, with the Moderator and a party of the High Constables, dressed in black, proceeded from the Council-Chamber, Royal Exchange, to the tolbooth. Before the arrival of the Magistrates, the criminals

Digitized by Google

criminals had been brought from the iron room into the hall. After the arrival of the Magistrates and Ministers, a psalm was sung, in which the unfortunate young men joined, with the most fervent devotion; this was followed with a prayer by the Rev. Mr Andrew Thomson.—The 130th psalm was then sung, which was, in like manner, followed with a prayer by Dr Campbell. About 20 minutes before three, the procession then moved from the tolbooth, in the following order:—

The Moderator and a party of the High Constables.
The city officers bareheaded.
The four Magistrates in their robes, with white gloves, and their rods of office in their hands.
The principal officer of the city, with his baton and badge.
Neil Sutherland, accompanied by the Rev. Dr Fleming, dressed in his gown and bands.
Hugh M'Intosh, accompanied by Dr Campbell
Hugh Macdonald, by the Rev. Mr Andrew Thomson.
A large party of the extra Constables, of of whom 150 had been sworn in for the occasion, closed the procession, which was escorted on each side by the city guard.

M'Intosh and Sutherland were dressed in blue coats and pantaloons, with white vests, and Macdonald in a blue jacket and white trowsers. They were all bareheaded, by their own desire, and wore white gloves.

In this manner, the procession moved in a slow and solemn pace from the tolbooth to the scaffold. On their arrival at the gibbet, some time was spent in singing and prayer by Dr Fleming. The 5th hymn was chosen for this occasion. About half-past three, the clergymen took leave of the prisoners, who immediately mounted the fatal drop. The executioner having then performed his duty, they took a last farewell of each other, shaking hands with great warmth and affection. In a few minutes the signal was given by Sutherland, when they were all three launched into eternity. The great bell immediately began to toll, which, joined to other circumstances, struck inconceivable awe into the minds of the spectators, many of whom took off their hats, and remained uncovered. After hanging the usual time, the bodies of the prisoners were cut down, and, being put into coffins, were conveyed into the tolbooth. The Magistrates and Constables retired into the Council Chamber. Before the soldiers left the street, the gibbet and scaffold were taken down, and, at half-past four, the whole was over, and the street cleared.

Besides the 400 of the Perthshire militia who were on the streets, there was a guard of the Renfrewshire militia round the scaffold; and a picquet of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, consisting of 200 men, were stationed in the Parliament Close. The 1st regiment of Edinburgh Local militia was in Hunter's Square, and a troop of the 6th dragoon guards in the Riding School, Nicholson's Street. Parties of constables, policemen, and the city patrole, were also stationed in proper places to preserve order, and the peace of the city.

Ever since these unfortunate young men received their sentence, their behaviour has been in every respect suitable to their unhappy situation. Macdonald was wholly uneducated, and could neither read nor write. He was, however, much assisted by Sutherland, who had received a better education. They expressed the deepest penitence, and confessed their guilt as to the robberies, but M'Intosh denied all knowledge of the murder. Their conduct to the last was devout but firm, and they met their fate with a singular firmness and resignation.

The execution of these young men being intended as a dreadful example, to be remembered for years to come, every thing was studiously contrived to impart, if possible, additional solemnity to a scene in itself sufficiently awful; and the interesting appearance of those who were to suffer the heavy judgment of the law; their extreme youth; their modest deportment; their fervent devotion while on the verge of eternity; the great array of the civil and military power, called out to witness or assist the execution of the law; with a thousand other circumstances, worked up the minds of the spectators to an inconceivable pitch of pity.

The criminals Macdonald and M'Intosh, were cousins german, and were both bred shoemakers; Sutherland was a painter.

Macdonald was rather a stout fair lad, above 18 years of age. Sutherland was a slender young man, with black hair and a smooth face. M'Intosh was not much above 16, neatly made, and with an interesting countenance.

The crowd assembled on the occasion was immense both of men and women. They

Digitized by Google

They collected from all quarters in great multitudes, rushing forward, under the blind impulse of curiosity, to witness the shocking spectacle, and to lay up horrors to haunt their imaginations for months to come. Such a concourse of people never came together on the streets of Edinburgh, every place which could command a view of the procession, or place of execution, even the tops of the houses, and balconies of the Tron and High Church, being filled with spectators.

CARLETON-HOUSE, April 16, 1812.

The following address has been presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; which address his Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

May it please your Royal Highness.

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with the strongest feelings of attachment to your person, and of reverence for your government.

In common with all his Majesty's subjects, we lament the continued indisposition of our venerable and beloved Sovereign; who, through so many happy years, has proved himself the father and the friend of his people. But we feel this national calamity the less, while we see the government of the empire entrusted to a Prince, who, with his Father's firmness, unites his Father's zeal for the public welfare; and whose determined adherence to patriotic principles, and to views of impartial usefulness, we are well persuaded that neither the clamours of faction, nor the misrepresentations of party will ever shake.

We beg leave to offer our humble congratulations on the splendid events by which the era of your Royal Highness's government has been distinguished. We rejoice especially in the success which has attended his Majesty's arms in Spain and Portugal. Looking with peculiar interest to the great struggle which is there maintained against the common enemy of independence and social order, we revere in your Royal Highness the determined supporter of so noble a cause: we trust that it will prove in its issue not less favourable to the interest of Europe, than from its commencement it has been glorious to the British name.

The auspicious opening of your Royal Highness's administration gives us the firmest confidence that, under your government, the glory, the prosperity, and the happiness of this great empire will not only keep their customary and splendid course, but will descend to our posterity with increasing lustre.

Signed in our name, by our appointment, and in our presence, and the seal of our said city is hereto affixed, this 8th day of April, 1812,

WILLIAM CREECH, Lord Provost and Chief Magistrate.

[Presented by the Right Honourable William Dundas.]

APPOINTMENTS.

[*From the London Gazette.*]

CARLTON-HOUSE, March 31.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation; and to give and grant upon George Granville Marquis of Stafford, Francis Marquis of Hertford, William Earl of Lonsdale, Richard Marquis Wellesley, Charles Duke of Richmond, and James Duke of Montrose, Knights Elect of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, respectively, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to Knights Companions of the said Most Noble Order, as if they had been formally installed.

At the Court at CARLETON-HOUSE, the 8th of April, 1812.

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

His Royal Highness in Council declared Henry Viscount Sidmouth Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Royal Highness appointed Charles Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stafford; his Lordship this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon.

CARLETON-HOUSE, April 9.

The Prince Regent was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Humphrey

Digitized by Google

Humphrey Davy, Esq. L. L. D. Secretary to the Royal Society, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution and Board of Agriculture, F. R. S. E. M. R. I. A. &. &c. Samuel Toler, Esq. and George Eyre, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

WHITEHALL, April 11.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. James George Earl of Courtown, to be Captain of his Majesty's Band of Pensioners.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to present the Rev. James Farquharson to the church and parish of Alford, in the parish and presbytery of Alford, and county of Aberdeen, void by the death of Mr Thomas Birnie.

22. The Prince Regent has granted the dignity of a Knight, to Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Fletcher, f the corps of Royal Engineers.

May 2.—The Prince Regent has granted unto his Grace Henry Charles Duke of Beaufort, K. G. the office or place of Constable of his Majesty's Castle of St Briavals, and warden of the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester.

4. The Prince Regent has been pleased to allow the following gentlemen to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, conferred on them by the Prince Regent of Portugal, on account of their meritorious services in Portugal, viz:

The Hon. Edward Paget, Lieut.-Gen. of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the 80th Regiment of foot (or Staffordshire Volunteers) and Representative in Parliament for Milbourne-Port, in the county of Somerset.

Sir Brent Spencer, Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieut.-Gen. of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel Commandant of the 95th Regiment of foot.

Sir Rowland Hill, Knight of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Lieut.-Gen. of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the 94th Regiment of foot, and Governor of Blackness Castle.

DOWNING-STREET, April 22.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Alexander Anstruther, Esq. to be Recorder of Bombay, in the East Indies.

On the 18th of April, Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, was elected Member of Parliament for the burghs of Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Kintore, and Inverury, in the room of the Right Hon. William Dundas, now Member for the city of Edinburgh.

The Marischal College of Aberdeen have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. James M'Lean, Minister of Gorbals, Glasgow.

The University of Glasgow have elected the Rev. Dr Gibb, minister of St Andrew's parish in that city, to be Dean of Faculties.

The University of Glasgow have conferred the degree of Doctor in Theology on the Rev. Robert Boog, one of the ministers of Paisley; the Rev. James Leslie, minister of Fordoun; the Rev. John Stirling, minister of Craigie; and the Rev. John Gilchrist, one of the ministers of Greenock.

The University of Glasgow have conferred the degree of Doctor in Laws on the Rev. John Black, minister of Coylton, and on the Rev. William Muir, A. M.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 10. 1811. At Columbo, Ceylon, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Hon. Patrick Stuart, 19th foot, a son.

April 4. 1812. At Glengary House, the Lady of Colonel Macdonell, of Glengary, a daughter.

5. The wife of S. Smith, of Carsington, Derbyshire, a boy. She was married in June last, and was then only 13 years and 4 months old.

7. At Winchburgh, Mrs Allan of twins.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Maitland Gibson, of Cliftonhall, a son.

— At 58, Queen's Street, Mrs John Wilson, Elleray, a son.

8. At Hollingwood, Lancashire, Peggy, the wife of Samuel Booth, a poor weaver, was delivered of three children, all girls, and likely to do well; they have called them Faith, Hope, and Charity. Scarcely fifteen months have elapsed since she was brought to bed of twins.

9. Mrs Swan, St John's Street, a son.

14. At Alloa, the Lady of James Ure, Esq. Collector of the Customs, a son.

16. In London, the Lady of Colonel F. W. Grant, M. P. a son.

17. At Ayr, Mrs Dr Maclagan, a son.

20. At

Digitized by Google

20. At George Street, the Lady of Colonel Balfour, Scots Greys, a daughter.

21. At Drumsheugh, the Right Hon. the Countess of Moray, a son.

— At Ayr, Mrs Charles Shaw, a son

22. At Dalhousie Castle, the Countess of Dalhousie, a son.

23. At London, the Viscountess Primrose, a daughter.

— Mrs Alexander M'Conell, of Bangor, was safely delivered of four sons; and we are happy to add, that the mother and her four fine little fellows are doing well.

24. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Dr Hinton Spalding, a son.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Greig, of Hallgreig, a daughter.

May 3. At Foss, Mrs Menzies of Chesthill, a daughter.

— At Camnethan House, Mrs Lockhart, of Castlehill, a son.

Lately, At London, the Viscountess Grimston, a son.

— At London, the Lady of Viscount St Asaph, a daughter.

— At Torquay, the Viscountess Hamilton, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At London, John M'Lean, Esq. of Carriacou, to Miss Jessie Urquhart, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Urquhart, minister of Rosskeen, Ross-shire.

3. At Arngibbon, Perthshire, the Rev. John Sommers, minister, Thornhill, to Euphemia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Forrester, Esq. of Arngibbon.

4. At London, John W. H. Brydges, Esq. of Wotten Court, Kent, to the Right Hon. Lady Isabella Anne Beresford, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Marquis of Waterford.

6. At Southampton, Major General Lindsay, to Miss Janet Baillie, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Baillie, Esq. of Dochfour.

10. At Edinburgh, John Tawse, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Elizabeth Somerville Dickson, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr David Dickson, one of the ministers of this city.

11. At London, Major S. G. Newport, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. of Norton Convers Hall, Yorkshire.

— At London, Sir Humphry Davy, to Mrs Apreece.

13. At Leith, William Jaffray, Esq. to Miss B. Strong, daughter of the deceased Robert Strong, Esq. merchant in Leith.

14. At Ardoch, Henry Home Drummond, Esq. younger of Blair-Drummond, to Miss Christian Moray, eldest daughter of the late Charles Moray Stirling, Esq. of Abercairny.

— At Castletown, George Dunlop, Esq. merchant, Leith, to Miss Margaret Rennie, daughter of the deceased John Rennie, Esq. Castletown.

15. At Manse of Belhevie, the Rev. Robert Scott, minister of Glenbucket, to Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. James Forsyth, minister of Belhevie.

20. At Glasgow, Mr Joseph Allison, merchant there, to Miss Margaret Macdonald, daughter of Archibald Macdonald, Esq. of Ord, Skye.

21. At Helensburgh, Donald M'Dougal, Esq. merchant, Greenock, to Miss Catharine M'Lachlan, daughter of the late James M'Lachlan, Esq. of Stronehulin.

— At Greenock, James Hunter, Esq. to Miss Susan Robertson, daughter of George Robertson, Esq.

23. At Edinburgh, Alexander M'Kenzie, of Scotsburn, Esq. to Miss Jane Henderson, second daughter of the late John Henderson, Esq. of the 100th regiment.

25. Mr John Hay, jeweller, Leith, to Anne, daughter of Mr John Morrison, Edinburgh.

27. At Edinburgh, Patrick Tennent, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Margaret Lyon, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Lyon, Esq. of Wester Ogle.

— At Edinburgh, Thomas Fraser, Esq. writer, Dumfries, to Miss Lawson, daughter of William Lawson, Esq. late of Grith-head.

— At Glasgow, Mr William Montgomery, of Cloalt, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr John Love of Knows.

— At Glasgow, Lieutenant Thomas Carmalt, Royal Navy, of Muff Lodge, near Londonderry, to Miss Jean, eldest daughter of Mr Charles Alexander, Greenhead.

28. At Glasgow, the Rev. George Willoughby, o Barbara, youngest daugh r of the deceased Mr James Mitchell, a merchant in Glasgow.

— At Billholm, Alexander John S. , Esq. Dryden, to Miss Helen Curll, daughter of Gideon Curll, Esq.

— At Newton Stewart, Mr Alexa r Martin of Barhoise, to Miss Mary dan, Newton Stewart.

29. 1

Digitized by Google

29. At Bonnington, Mr James M'Kinlay, Boathaugh. to Miss Elizabeth Brownlie, daughter of James Brownlie, Esq. of Bonnington.

30. John Home, Esq. of Longformacus, to Miss Louisa Ramsay, daughter of Captain Ramsay, Royal Navy.

— John Osburn Brown, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Elizabeth Rae Campbell, eldest daughter of John Campbell, Esq. Receiver-General of his Majesty's Customs for Scotland.

Lately, at Fineshade, Northamptonshire, Thomas Whichote, Esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart. of Ashwarby House, Lincolnshire, to the Right Hon. Lady Sophia Sherard, third daughter of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Harborough.

— In Lincolnshire, Corporal Dupre, to Miss N. Trollope, with a fortune of L. 12,000. Miss T. fell in love with him while he was on parade with the soldiers; the next morning she communicated her sentiments to him, which he joyfully accepted, and on the following day, led her to the altar of Hymen.

DEATHS.

Sept. 6. 1811. At Madras, Charles Foote, late commander of the Piedmontaise frigate; and on the 20th, Captain Dawson, who lately went from England, and succeeded Captain Foote in the command of that ship.

March 27, 1812. At Grantown, in Strathspey, John Grant, in the 92d year of his age, without sickness or pain, but mere decay of nature, in the perfect use of his faculties, and to the last, clear and collected.

29. At Kilbryde Castle, Sir James Campbell, Bart. of Aberuchill, in the 89th year of his age.

30. At Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, (Easter Sunday), as the Rev Mr Codling was preaching from the 17th, 18th, and 19th verses of the cxviiith psalm—"I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord. The Lord hath chastened me sore; but he hath not given me over unto death. Open unto me the gates of righteousness; I will go into them, and I will praise the Lord;" he suddenly stopped short, and exclaimed, "I can't!—I can't!" and immediately sunk down in the pulpit, and almost instantly expired. The deceased was only thirty-two years of age.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Hamilton, widow of James Hamilton, Esq. of Stevenson, Lanarkshire.

— In Dublin, at a very advanced age, Walter Redfoord, Esq. A man of singularly respectable character; originally from Roxburghshire, but had been about 50 years in Dublin.

— At Beaconsfield, Mrs Burke, relict of the celebrated Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

— At London, William Campbell, Esq. of the Transport Office.

31. At Dumfries, Mrs Mary Ferguson aged 78, relict of Mr David Ferguson, late in Murraythwaite.

— At Kirkintilloch, Mr John Freeland, one of the Magistrates of that burgh.

April 1. Mr James Campbell, Kilbride, near Dumblane, aged 98.

— At Dorking, in Surrey, Sir Frederick Evelyn. He was one of the oldest members of the Jockey Club. Miss Evelyn, his only sister, survived him but one day.

— At Craighill, Perthshire, Miss Margaret Ratray, of Craighill.

— At Banff, James Duff, Esq. late of Madeira.

— Mr Raphael Smith, one of our first engravers in mezzotinto. He possessed great taste and talents in his profession.

— At Dalgoner, the Rev. Philip Morrison, minister of the gospel at Balmaghie, in the 83d year of his rge.

— At Polarton, Carlow, at an advanced period of life, Sir C. Burton, Bart.

2. Mr F. Collinson, of Askgill, near Middleham, an eminent jockey and trainer, and highly esteemed by the noblemen and gentlemen of the turf.

3. At Lawthorn, Janet Reid, aged 103 years.

4 At Newton-upon-Ayr, Mr William Reid, late Bailie of that place, aged 52.

— Marjory, eldest daughter of Patrick Irvine, Esq. of Inveramsay, W. S.

— At Leith, Mr Robert Kemp, late soap manufacturer.

— At Kinghorn, Mr William Reikie, at the advanced age of 79 years, during 38 of which, he discharged, with universal satisfaction, the duties of Postmaster.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr Henry Martin, upholsterer, Lawnmarket.

6. At London, Thomas Fydell, Esq. one of the representatives in Parliament for Boston, aged 71 years.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Inglis, daughter

Digitized by Google

daughter of Sir John Inglis, Bart. of Cramond, aged, 86.

6. At Kinnalty House, in Forfarshire, the Right Hon. David Earl of Airly. This nobleman was the only son of David, Lord Ogilvy, by his Lady, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Johnstone, of Westerhall, Bart. Lord Ogilvy was, in 1746, attainted for his adherence to the interest of the former Royal family of Stuart, but the honours and estate of the family of Airly were saved by his father, John, Earl of Airly, being then alive, and in possession of them. Lord Ogilvy lived many years after his father, and during his life the honours of the family were in abeyance, but on his death in 1803, they revived in the person of his son, the Earl now deceased; and as he died unmarried, and the patent was, in 1639, granted to the first Earl and his heirs male, without all question, the honours of this noble family now belong to the Right Hon. Walter Earl of Airly, the second son of the above Earl John.

— At Inverness, Adjutant Alexander Fraser, of the first Inverness local militia.

7. At Glasgow, Mrs Thomas Buchanan, relict of Thomas Buchanan, Esq. of Ardoch.

8. At London, the Earl of Ashburnham, at the age of 88 years. He succeeded his father, John, the late Earl, March 10, 1737. Married, June 28, 1756, Elizabeth, daughter of John Crawley, Esq. by whom (she died in 1781) he had issue, George, Viscount St Asaph, who succeeds to the title.

8. At Powis House, Hugh Leslie, Esq. of Powis.

— At Alloa, Miss Anne Johnston, second daughter of the deceased Mr James Johnston, merchant, Alloa.

— At Musselburgh, Archibald Cochran, Esq. of Ashkirk, in the 81st year of his age.

11. At London, her Grace Jane Duchess of Gordon. Her Grace was the 2d daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. was born in 1746, and married to the present Duke of Gordon, Oct. 1, 1767, by whom she had, now living, one son, the Marquis of Huntly, and five daughters, viz. the Duchess of Richmond, Lady Magdalen Palmer, the Duchess of Manchester, the Marchioness of Cornwallis, and the Duchess of Bedford. She lost a second son, Lord Alexander, who died some years ago. Her Grace received the Holy Sacrament a few hours before her dissolution, of which all her children were partakers.

12. At London, Sir William Plomer, Knight, Alderman of the city of London.

— At Cupar Fife, Robert Johnston, Esq. of Kedlock.

— At Montrose, Mr David Taylor, cabinet-maker. He attended a funeral in the forenoon, and retired to bed in the evening, when he shortly after expired. He had been in a declining state for some time.

13. At Gilmore Place, Mrs Jane Hamilton, wife of John Hamilton Esq. Deputy Receiver-General of Customs.

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
April 27.	223	——	60½
May 4.	——	——	61⅛
11.	228	——	60⅛
18.	225	——	61
25.	223½	——	60⅞

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1812.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease and Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease and Barley Meal. Price.
April 28.	370	27 00	53	22 00
May 5.	135	30 00	90	24 00
12.	200	30 00	56	24 00
19.	340	30 00	80	24 00
26.	270	30 00	85	24 00

Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, London.

1812.	Wheat. s.	Wheat. s.	Barley. s.	Barley. s.	Oats. s.	Oats. s.	Pease. s.	Pease. s.
April 27.	108	145	68	76	44	54	—	—
May 4.	98	145	67	76	50	59	73	78
11.	85	140	64	74	44	55	72	78
18.	84	140	58	68	47	57	74	79
25.	85	138	54	65	47	58	74	78

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat. s.	Wheat. s.	Barley. s.	Barley. s.	Oats. s.	Oats. s.	Pease. s.	Pease. s.
April 24.	53	68	44	58	32	40	32	42
May 1.	52	67	46	56	83	43	33	45
8.	56	67	48	60	35	46	32	42
15.	57	66	47	58	33	43	32	42
22.	57	65	47	58	34	44	36	42

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JUNE 1812.

With a View of Blairston House.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for June	402
High Water at Leith for July	ib.
Description of Blairston House	403
Journal of a Tour from Valencia to Tarragona	ib.
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History	406
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts	408
Memoirs of the late Sir Andrew Balfour. By the late Professor Walker	409
View of the State of Society in the Caraccas	417
General View of the History of Modern Nobility	422
Account of Tumuli or Laws, which have been lately levelled and examined in Strathmore	425
On the Advantages to be derived from Planting. From Nicol's Planter's Calendar	428
List of Scottish Trees of remarkable Magnitude. From the same	430
Observations on the Topaz of Scotland. By Professor Jameson	432
Letter written by her present Majesty when Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, to the King of Prussia	435
A short Account of the celebrated Guerilla, Colonel Don Francis Espoz y Mina	436
Account of the Foundation and present State of the Edinburgh Lancastrian School. By Sir H. Moncreiff Wellwood	441

	Page
Scottish Review.	
Observations respecting Precedence, and some of the Distinctions of Rank, Ecclesiastical and Secular. By Thomas Brydson, F. A. S. Edinburgh	444
Self-Indulgence; a Tale of the Nineteenth Century	449
New Works published in Edinburgh	453
Literary Intelligence	ib.
Poetry.	
Loughrig Tarn. From Wilson's Poems	454
Stanzas written on a Summer's Morning	456
Proceedings of Parliament.	
House of Lords	457
—— Commons	459
Historical Affairs.	
United States	463
South America	ib.
France and Russia	464
Spain and Portugal	ib.
Naval Intelligence	ib.
Domestic Intelligence — Negociations for a New Ministry	467
Revocation of the Orders in Council	468
Riots in England	469
Threatening Letters	470
Ireland	ib.
Scottish Chronicle.	
General Assembly	471
Appointments	477
Births and Marriages	478
Deaths	479
Stocks and Markets	480

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.
From May 26th, to June 22d, 1812, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain.	Weather.
May					
26	30.	54	69	0.2	Rain
27	29.75	52	64	0.02	Showers
28	29.8	50	66	0.01	——
29	29.82	48	65	——	Cloudy
30	29.82	49	67	0.02	Showers
31	29.84	50	65	——	Cloudy
June 1	29.7	50	68	0.01	Showers
2	29.85	49	68	——	Clear
3	30.	58	70	——	——
4	30.1	51	70	——	——
5	30.21	54	72	——	——
6	30.25	55	77	——	——
7	30.32	60	76	——	——
8	30.55	58	72	——	——
9	30.42	58	74	——	——
10	30.4	57	73	——	——
11	30.25	57	73	——	——
12	30.6	58	69	——	——
13	29.95	55	66	——	——
14	29.55	56	69	0.01	Showers
15	29.56	56	72	——	Clear
16	29.7	58	70	0.03	Showers
17	29.81	50	66	0.38	Rain
18	29.82	51	66	0.01	Showers
19	29.3	50	60	0.25	Rain
20	29.48	51	61	0.1	——
21	29.75	51	64	0.43	——
22	29.9	49	64	——	Clear

Quantity of rain,..... 1.47

High Water at Leith, For July 1812.

Day.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
W.	1	7	44	8	10
Th.	2	8	35	9	1
F.	3	9	27	9	54
Sa.	4	10	20	10	47
Su.	5	11	14	11	42
M.	6	12	10	12	38
Tu.	7	—	—	1	6
W.	8	1	34	2	1
Th.	9	2	28	2	55
F.	10	3	21	3	47
Sa.	11	4	11	4	35
Su.	12	4	59	5	22
M.	13	5	44	6	6
Tu.	14	6	28	6	49
W.	15	7	10	7	31
Th.	16	7	52	8	13
Fr.	17	8	35	8	56
Sa.	18	9	19	9	41
Su.	19	10	5	10	28
M.	20	10	53	11	17
Tu.	21	11	43	12	9
W.	22	12	36	—	—
Th.	23	1	4	1	32
Fr.	24	1	59	2	27
Sa.	25	2	55	3	23
Su.	26	3	50	3	17
M.	27	4	44	5	11
Tu.	28	5	37	6	4
W.	29	6	30	6	56
Th.	30	7	22	7	48
Fr.	31	8	15	8	41

MOON'S PHASES
FOR JULY, 1812.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	M.	H.	
Last Quart.	1	40	7	even.
New Moon	8	0	5	even.
First Quart.	16	12	2	aftern.
Full Moon	24	32	5	morn.

July 10. Royal Burghs meet.
11. Court of Session rises.
23. Sun enters Leo 5 m. past 2 morn.
30. Dog Days begin.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Colonel Mitchell Del.

R. Scott Sculp.

BLAIRSTON HOUSE the Seat of DAVID CATHCART Esqr.

Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JUNE 1812.

Description of Blairstan, the Seat of David Cathcart, Esq. Advocate.

THIS seat, the residence of a gentleman well known in this city, by his professional eminence, is situated in the centre of Ayrshire; and in a part of that county rich, cultivated, and rapidly improving. The river Doon, on which it lies, is not only distinguished by its beautiful scenery, but has become a classical stream, in consequence of Burns having been born in its neighbourhood, and having celebrated it in many of his poems. Near its bank are situated, not only the cottage which gave birth to that immortal bard, but Alloway Kirk, the scene of his highly humourous production of Tam O' Shanter.

Journal of a Tour from Valencia to Tarragona.

IT would be unpardonable to pass over such a town as Valentia without a few words of description. The truth, however is, that we saw little of the town. We cursorily enter into the detail which its antiquity and celebrity merit.

We visited the market place. The market answered the expectations which the richness of the country had raised. Fruits, vegetables, plants, and flowers, were displayed in heaped profusion, and all in the freshness of nature, and in the brightest and most radiant tropical colours. The prices were very cheap. I should conceive that one hundred per annum would enable a man to live as well as on a thousand in England.

The silk hall forms one of the fronts of the market; it is a noble building; the roof is supported by eight twisted columns, and eight pilasters. In this room the silk is exposed to sale, like the cloths in our cloth halls in the north. The silk trade has of course suffered from the state of the country, but it still exists in a sufficient degree to

Digitized by Google

to render Valencia rich, abundant, and populous.

From the silk hall we visited the poultry and fish markets, which are plentifully supplied, and nearly as cheap as the fruit. Legs, wings, and gizzards of fowls, are sold separately, as joints of beef and mutton in our markets. The city is supplied with malt by one contractor. This is a grievance which we must hope will soon be terminated.

The streets are narrow and irregular; at the ends of some of them are areas for turning carriages, miscalled squares. These streets are tolerably well lighted at night, and patroled by watchmen, called *serenos*.

No part of the town is paved; owing to the peasants tenaciously adhering to their immemorial right of sweeping and carrying away the manure made in the streets for their land. These peasants, however, are under the care of the police, and cannot sweep without a ticket, for which they pay a fixed price.

We ascended the tower of the cathedral that we might have a better view of the neighbouring country. From this elevation the city appears to be situated in an almost unterminable garden of unfading verdure, and blooming abundance, skirted and protected on three sides by a chain of mountains, and open to the ocean on the last. In one view I beheld not less than two hundred hamlets, one cluster of houses scattered amidst vineyards, woods of olive, mulberry, almond, fig trees, and silver poplars, oranges, and citron groves, fields of various hues, green with the young rice, red with the tomalas, and yellow with melons, divided by stately aloes and pomegranates, displaying the rich crimson of their bell-blossoms, and embellished by the romantic appearance of the Asiatic palm. The animating gaiety of the beautiful country houses, and white cottages, half concealed in foilage, was relieved by the more solemn gleam of convents amidst the verdure of their cypresses. Add to these images innumerable channels of water intersecting this paradise in every direction, roads covered with peasants, boats and cattle in a lively motion, and the whole scene illuminated by a brilliant sun, seen beaming through a sky of cloudless azure, and you may form some imperfect conception of this heavenly country.

In one of the porches of this cathedral we saw a crowd of the lower orders assembled, and we heard two peasants pleading their cause before six rustic judges, appointed to decide the petty causes which might arise between the market people. This is the court of Pie Poudre formerly used in England, and I believe still practised in Bartholomew Fair.

The ladies of Valencia are handsome, but have the common fault of the Spaniards, bad teeth. They are inordinately fond of sweetmeats, and ridiculously endeavour to increase their beauty by covering their face with patches. Parties are very frequent in Valencia, and foreigners find a good reception. The chairs are made of unequal heights so as to accommodate persons of different statures. The principal decoration of the interior of the houses is in the floors of the apartments, which are composed of China tiles; these are at once cool and handsome, being a white cream ground, painted with flowers in a brilliant and happy style of colouring, highly varnished, and shining like polished steel.

The favourite amusements at these parties are concerts, in which the

Digitized by Google

the visitors take a part. The only instruments used are the guitars. The ladies sing very agreeably, and obey an invitation to do so very readily. The refreshments at these parties are ices, cakes, and sweetmeats.

Having remained at Valencia some days, on the 20th of September 1809, we took our leave of it in a calisa, which we had hired for twenty dollars to carry us all the way to Tarragona. Our first stage was to Murviedro, the antient Saguntum. The road to it was through a most delightful part of the valley. After having proceeded some distance, we beheld its Moorish walls and towers, crowning the summit of a long mountain, and, after a ride of about 10 miles, entered the town, and alighted at a neat and comfortable posada. We were naturally anxious to visit the remains of Saguntum; a city which, according to Pliny and Strabo, was founded by a colony of Grecians from Zante, two hundred years before the Trojan war. The ruins still bespeak the splendour and former greatness of this city, which obtained a high renown under the valiant Saguntius, sunk under the Castilians, rose again under the Romans, and finally fell under the yoke of the Moors.

In ascending the mountain, we visited the semicircular Roman theatre, which lies a little above the base, and which is in a state of considerable preservation; its proscenium, seat, entrance, galleries, and some of its rooms, remaining. From the seat to the south, formerly appropriated to the courtesans, there is a most enchanting prospect of part of the town, some convents, and the exquisite country, which surrounds the whole. Near the theatre are fragments of columns and other remains of temples, and a vast cistern: and from the Moorish walls we beheld the repetition of the same magnificent scenery, which we had so often seen before, only with the novelty of being placed nearer to the sea, and including a distant view of the city of Valencia.

Sept 21. Early this morning we left Murviedro, upon a fine road through a country covered with vineyards. We passed through Almenara, a small town at the base of a mountain, and the village of Cheves, whence the country opens into a most delightful landscape of cultivated ground, olive groves, and the most luxuriant vineyards. We dined at the small walled town called Nulez. Half a league from Villa Real we crossed the river Mijores, over a noble bridge of free-stone. Villa Real is an handsome modern town, built upon the side of the ancient one of the same name. This country, once the scene of bloody wars, now presents nothing but the most delightful scenery and abundant fertility; the fields being interspersed with clusters of trees, and the intervals of the walls presenting some lovely views of the sea. The heights are all crowned by Martello towers. Through scenery like this we reached the town of Castello de Plano, where we slept. This town had nothing in it which invited or demanded our attention. It is forty miles from Murviedro.

We entered Tortosa, which is about thirteen miles from the sea, and nineteen from the mouth of the Ebro, over a bridge of boats. This city is defended by an antient wall, with several bastions, part of which stand upon rocks of granite about 180 feet high, and part close to a plain. It has an appearance, therefore, of great strength. After passing through a number of crowded streets, and a good square, we reached our inn. The population

Digitized by Google

population of Tortosa is about 20,000, and the whole of it was in bustle and confusion from an expectation of the French. The cathedral is a vast and noble edifice; the bases of some of its pillars are faced with marble, of which the province produces some most brilliant and beautiful species. The citadel stands on an eminence, and contains nearly a mile within its area, in which the barracks are situated. The prospects of the environs of the city, of the distant country, the mountains, and the windings of the Ebro, from this elevation are surprising. Our dinner was rendered pleasing by the martial music which accompanied it: all was the noise of drums, the bustle of recruits drilling, and marching off to join the patriotic army. The men, as I have said, bear a strong resemblance to English yeomen; they had a boldness, an activity, and an apparent hardihood, which promised much.

Upon quitting Tortosa we entered a most flourishing and beautiful country, abounding with mountain scenery, and numerous picturesque masses of hills and rocks crowned with trees. This province is called the Switzerland of Spain, and is said to be subject to as many vicissitudes of weather as England itself. We slept at the small village called Carillon.

Sept. 23. Our journey this day was through the same delightful and romantic scenery, over an excellent road, along which we frequently met with carts drawn by four and five mules. We dined at Cambrills, a small dirty town, very near the sea, where we found the wine very excellent. The women wear large ear-rings, which descend in families.

We continued forwards, and, after passing Villa Seca, a neat and flourishing town, we saw the steeples and towers of Reus rising from an extensive and well cultivated plain to the north-west of Tarragona, and the convents, churches, elevated buildings, and ramparts of the latter, seated on a chain of rocks, and presenting a handsome and imposing appearance at a distance. We crossed the river Francoli, and close to the gates of the city saw the limbs of traitors nailed to posts, to which labels were affixed, reciting their crimes and sentence. After ascending a craggy eminence, and passing a redoubt, we entered the city of Tarragona, through the principal street, which runs the whole length of it. It was half choaked up with shot, shells, and cannon, and crowded with officers and soldiers. Nothing could be more miserable than the inn to which we were conducted.

From the ramparts of the city there is one of the most beautiful views in Spain. Tarragona is the capital of a province, and is said to have been fortified by Scipio against the Carthaginians. A few Punic and many Roman antiquities are still to be found there; amongst the latter is still to be seen the house of the Roman proconsul, which now forms part of the palace of the archbishop, and on the walls of which are several inscriptions. There are likewise a portal of a temple, a circus, and an amphitheatre.

(Military Chronicle.)

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

June. THE progress of vegetation in the beginning of the month, continued, as in the latter half of May, to be wonderfully rapid. The time of flowering of various trees and herbs, however, was necessarily, owing to the inclement weather of April, considerably

Digitized by Google

ably later than usual. Hawthorn began to shew its blossoms on the 12th; but was not generally in flower before the 16th. After the middle of the month a good deal of rain fell. The corns, potatoes and grass are all reported to be very promising crops; and turnips have been sown in favourable weather.

Feroe Islands.—The accounts of these northern islands by Debes and Landt, though pretty satisfactory concerning their zoology and botany, are quite deficient on the subject of their mineralogy. It has been long known that some of the finest specimens of zeolites and calcedonies to be found in the collections on the Continent were brought from the Feroe Islands to Copenhagen; but our information concerning the mineralogy of the islands still remains extremely uncertain and defective*. From the descriptions of Captain Born and Mr Landt we can only gather, that the islands consist chiefly or entirely of what are termed *trap-rocks*, and that a considerable portion of these rocks belong to the division distinguished by the title of *newest floetz*. Basaltes are described as abounding; and under this name seem to be included basalt, greenstone, and greenstone-porphyry, when they assume the columnar shape. A lofty sea-cliff detached from Myggenaes, one of these islands, forms one of the most curious mineralogical scenes. In the precipitous face of this cliff, about twenty successive beds of rock are displayed; and if we understand aright the loose and unscientific report of Landt, the stratification of basalt, and its alternation with amygdaloid, slate-clay, and coal, is here excellently seen. We understand that two distinguished philosophers of this place (Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. and Thomas Allan, Esq.) are at present engaged in an investigation of these islands; and we may express a hope that the public may be made acquainted with the result of their observations.

West Greenland. The accounts of West Greenland (or the east coast of Davis' Straits) and of the Danish and Moravian settlements there, by Hans and Paul Egede and by Crantz, are doubtless interesting; but they throw very little light on the zoology, botany or mineralogy of that extensive country and its numerous islands. The mineralogy of West Greenland has become particularly interesting since the capture of a Danish vessel returning from that country—the Fruhling, which was condemned in Leith. This prize had on board a collection of minerals, containing a great quantity of Cryolite, with several other rare and some new minerals, particularly the Allanite and Sodalite, of which Dr T. Thomson last year read descriptions and analyses before the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Mr Wormskiold, a Danish naturalist, has just sailed from Leith, in a vessel called the Freden, for the settlement of Gothaab (Good Hope) in Baal's River. This gentleman intends to spend the remainder of this summer in the neighbourhood of that settlement. Next season, he purposes to travel to the southern extremity of the peninsula; and in the following year to go as far north as Disco Island. He has a draughtsman with him, to make figures for the Flora Danica, at the expence of the Danish Government. His zoological and mineralogical collections are to be entirely for his own behoof. The Freden carries out a supply of provisions for the three Moravian missions at Hernhut, Lichtenfels, nad Leihtenau, as well as for the Danish settlements; s

* The memoirs of a Danish Natural History Society published within these few years, contain, we believe, an account of the Feroes, particularly of their mineralogy, with views, charts, &c.; but no copy of the work has yet reached this country.

of which, it is said, have of late been reduced to the utmost extremities by want. N.

Edinburgh, June 1812.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

THE forty fourth exhibition of the Royal Academy contains 940 works of art, in painting, drawing, and sculpture, most of them above mediocrity. The chief historical pieces are by Hilton, Trumbull, West, Craig, Northcote, and Turner. The best portraits are by Owen, Lawrence, Beechey, Phillips, Lonsdale, Shee, and Howard. The principal landscapes by Daniell, Constable, Callcott, and Farington. The vulgar life by Carse, Bird, Frazer, and Wilkie. The chief drawings by Craig, Westall, Buck, Varley, and Wilson. The architecture by Soane, Wyatt, Gandy, Porden, Inwood, & Tapper. And, the sculpture by Flaxman, Garrard, Chantrey, Turnerelli, Nollekens, Dawe, and Bacon. The *chef d'œuvres* of the Exhibition are, Owen's portrait of the Chancellor, Lawrence's Kemble in Cato, Hilton's Christ Restoring the Blind, and Craig's Christ Feeding the Multitude: it is, however, an invidious task to name particular pieces in a congregation of so much excellence, particularly as many other artists have enthusiastic admirers, and as there is no infallible criterion of absolute beauty in works of art.

A new philosophical Society has been established in Dublin, on a plan somewhat different from those already existing in that city. Its object is to promote the cultivation of chemistry, mineralogy, and other branches of natural history; and it means to concentrate its attention to these pursuits exclusively. The members, desirous of paying the greatest and only tribute of respect in their power to the venerable and illustrious Mr. Kirwan, greatly distinguished in the first rank of philosophers, for a long continued course of labours, equally useful to the world and creditable to himself, have resolved upon establishing themselves under the name of the Kirwanian Society.

M. Flesentrom, now at Petersburgh, lately travelled through Siberia, as far as the Frozen Ocean, from whence he visited two islands, called the Holy Islands. He there found a vast number of skeletons of the mammoth, rhinoceros, elephant, and whale-fish, from whence he considers these uninhabited islands as the burial places of unknown generations. He has also found the claws and pinions of a bird which must have been at least three times the size of the Condor of South America, which is the largest of all that are known of the feathered creation, and the wings of which, when extended, measure from fifteen to sixteen feet. In both the islands, pathways were discernible, which must have been made by wild beasts. From all these circumtances, it is supposed, there must be a continental land extending from the 80th degree of the pole, and which must be chiefly inhabited by white bears and black ravens, who are particularly fond of the climate.

M. F. Keienlin, in his micellaneous works, states, that Marianne Fisher, aged 24 years, who was under the care of Dr Heini, in the hospital at Friburgh, from the month of January, to December, 1811, discharged one frog, three small crayfish, fifty-two leeches, and eight worms, from the stomach. Dr Heini, attributed the cause to the waters of a march, which this young woman frequently drank, in the previous month of August.

In July last, the skeleton of a man, ten feet three inches high, was dug up in the valley of Masara, in Sicily. Human skeletons of a gigantic size, have heretofore been found in the

Memoirs of the late Sir Andrew Balfour. By Dr Walker, late Professor of Natural History, in the University of Edinburgh.

SIR ANDREW BALFOUR was the youngest son of Sir Michael Balfour* of Denmiln in Fifeshire, and was born at that place, on the 18th of January 1630†. His education at school being finished, he studied philosophy at the university of St Andrews, where he received the degree of Master of Arts. During this period, his education was conducted by his brother, Sir James, who was no less than thirty years older than himself, and an accomplished scholar‡. Here, his early attachment to botany appeared, which first led him to the study of the practice of physic ‖.

On his removal from the university, he went to London, about the year 1650, where he was conversant with the celebrated Harvey, Sir Theodore Mayerne, Dr Glisson, Dr Charleton, and Sir John Wedderburn, physician to the king, who chiefly directed his medical studies ¶.

Upon going to France, the year after§, he went first to Blois, where he remained for a considerable time. His inducement to visit that place, was the botanic garden of the duke of Orleans, which was then the first in Europe, and kept by the celebrated Morrison. Here he contracted an intimate friendship with that great botanist, which continued unimpaired while they lived.

From thence he went to Paris, which was for a long time his fixed residence;

* The surname of the family of Balfour was probably derived from the ancient castle of Balfore, upon the river of Ore in Fife. From this family sprang several branches, which, at different periods, afforded many considerable men, both in arms and letters.

The head of one of these branches, Balfour of Balgarvy, who was employed upon several embassies by James VI., was created a Peer by that monarch, anno 1607, by the title of Lord Burleigh.

In the reign of James II. of Scotland, James Balfour, a younger son of Balfour of Balgarvy, acquired the estate of Denmiln, in the western part of Fife, in the parish of Abdie. Soon after the death of his sovereign, this gentlemen fell in the action at Roxburgh Castle; and his son John was slain with James IV. at Flowden Field. He again was succeeded by his son Patrick, and afterwards by his grandson Alexander, who was father to Sir Michael Balfour of Denmiln, Bart., who lived in the reign of Charles I.

This Sir Michael had five sons and nine daughters.

His eldest son, was Sir James Balfour, Bart., of Kinnaird, Lyon King at arms*.

His second, Alexander, was a clergyman, remarkable for many excellent qualifications.

The third, Michael, was Laird of Randerston.

The fourth was Sir David Balfour of Foret, Bart., Lord of Session and of Justiciary.

The fifth, and youngest, Andrew, was the gentleman, whose history makes the subject of this memoir.

Sir Michael, the father of the above family, lived to see his progeny amount to three hundred; and his youngest son, Sir Andrew, informed Sir Robert Sibbald, that he had seen six hundred persons sprung from his father.

* This Sir James Balfour prosecuted with great ardour the History and Antiquities of Scotland; upon which subjects there are many of his manuscripts still preserved in the Advocates Library. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by Charles I., anno 1633. Previous to the institution of this order, in the year 1621, there were no hereditary knights in Scotland.

† Memoria Balfouriana, p. 47.

‡ Balfour's Letters, Praef. p. 3.

‖ Mem. Balf. p. 48.

¶ Ibid. pp. 49, 50.

§ He went first abroad anno 1637, and did not again return to Scotland till 1665. Mem. p. 94.

Digitized by Google

residence; and where, with great ardour he pursued his education as a physician. The lectures and conversations of Rioalus, Moreau, Guenotius, De la Chamble, and Patin, the practice of the public hospitals, the opportunities of private dissection, and his studies in the botanic garden, qualified him to appear, as afterwards he always did, with dignity in his profession.

After this, he travelled through the whole of France, in company with an English knight of the name of Watkinson-Pelior, with whom he came to England, and remained for some time at that gentleman's seat in Yorkshire. On his return to France, he maintained a public disputation in the university of Caen, "De Venae Sectione in Dysenteria," when he obtained the degree of Batchelor in Medicine, and afterwards that of Doctor, in the same university, on the 20th of September 1661, in the thirty-first year of his age, and after eleven years spent in the study of medicine with the greatest advantages.

Soon after this, coming over to London, he was introduced to Charles the second; and was nominated by the king as the most proper person to travel abroad as governor to the young earl of Rochester. After four years absence, he returned with him from Italy, in the year 1667. During this tour, he endeavoured, and at the time, not without an appearance of success, to recal that abandoned young nobleman to the paths of virtue, and to inspire him with the love of learning and of study. Rochester himself often acknowledged, and to Bishop Burnet* in particular, only three days before his death, how much he was bound to love and honour Dr Balfour, to whom, next to his parents, he thought he owed more than to all the world.

From the accounts we have of him, and from his own letters, he appears to have been a studious observer of the antiquities, laws, customs, and manners of the countries through which he passed. Their manufactures he carefully examined, of which he has given an example in his description of the saltworks of Brouage. He made it his business to visit their laboratories and shops, and to be well informed concerning their drugs and manner of practice. As a naturalist, he examined their gardens and cabinets, traversed the woods and mountains; nor suffered any extraordinary productions or phenomena, within his reach, to pass unnoticed. His residence he always prolonged in the seats of learning. An intercourse with the men most celebrated in letters, was one of his principal objects; and their correspondence he enjoyed and cultivated afterwards in his own country. Being previous to Mr Ray, he appears, in fine, to have set the first example of a literary and scientific traveller in modern times.

We are informed by Sir Robert Sibbald, that in his Itinerary, which probably does not now exist, were engrossed the most instructive observations upon Vesuvius, the Campi Phlegraei, the Monte Nuovo, and their productions; as also upon the Italian Baths, the Bononian Phosphorus, and on his travels in the Alps†.

At Naples, he executed the most satisfactory experiments that had then been made, upon the Grotto del Cane. With great sagacity, he drew from them a conclusion, which of late years has been demonstrated

* Bishop Burnet's Life of the Earl of Rochester, p 3.

† Mem. Balf. pp. 59, 60, 61. See also, a curious fact regarding the Bononian stone, in Balfour's Letters, p. 211.

Digitized by Google

monstrated by the experiments of Dr Priestly, "That the vapour of that famous grotto, is the same aerial fluid with what prevails in the coal mines of this country, by the name of the *Choke Damp.*"

Having spent fifteen years in travels of this kind, he returned home at last, loaded, as it were, with the spoils of foreign nations.

He brought with him the best library, especially in medicine and natural history, that had till then appeared in Scotland; and not only these, but a perfect knowledge of the languages in which they were written; likewise many unpublished MSS. of learned men: A series of antique medals, modern medallions, and pictures and busts, to form the painter and the architect. The remarkable arms, vestments, and ornaments of foreign countries: Numerous mathematical, philosophical, and chirurgical instruments, which he not only possessed but used; with operations in surgery, till then unknown in this country: A complete cabinet, with all the simples of the materia medica, and new compositions in pharmacy; and large collections of the Fossils, Plants, and Animals, not only of the foreign countries he traversed, but of the most distant parts of the world*.

These treasures of learning, imported into a country where the like had not been formerly seen, made a considerable figure, and drew the eyes of all who had any taste for letters. But they were not so much designed for show, by the proprietor, as for use. It was not a mere rage for collecting, that put him to so much labour and expence. These valuable materials for the purposes of medicine and natural history, he dedicated through his whole life, as he did at last, to the service of the public.

When he returned to Scotland, he took up his residence in the city of St Andrews, where he practised as a physicain. Here he employed his leisure hours in the studies of anatomy and natural history. Here he first introduced into Scotland the dissection of the human body; and may thereby be considered, as having laid the foundation of any honour, that this country may have since acquired in medicine.—In the course of his dissections, he found a foetus of four months, lodged in the Fallopian tube, which was for many years afterwards preserved in his museum †.

He collected and investigated the indigenous plants of the country.—He discovered the Ligusticum *scoticum*, Linn. then unknown to botanists.—He first made known the Pulmonaria *maritima*, Linn. and the Rubus *chamaemorus*, Linn. as indigenous plants.—And the Arenaria *peploides*, Linn. he found, from much experience, to be of great power in some cases of dysentery.

He took every opportunity of enquiring into the natural history of his own country.‡

He had the curiosity to send to the most remote islands of the Hebrides, for some of the bones which had long been currently reported to be the bones of Pygnies. But by an accurate examination he put an

* Mem. Balf. pp. 63—67. The whole plants preserved in his travels, bound in several volumes, were in his museum after it was placed in the College of Edinburgh. Mem. p. 53. But this collection, which would now be of great value, has since disappeared.

† Mem. Balf. p. 62.

‡ "The natural history of Scotland has been chiefly cultivated (begun, I might say, and founded) by Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald, Doctors of Physic; two of the greatest ornaments of their country and profession which this age has produced." Bishop Nicholson's Scottish Historical Library. Lond. 1702. p. 26.

Digitized by Google

end to that legendary tale, and shewed them to be the bones of sea birds*.

He examined with still greater care, the Concha *anatifera*, or Barnacle shell, that marvellous and boasted production of the Scottish seas, in marvellous times; and overthrew the romantic ideas, which till then had been entertained concerning it. He had drawings made of the animal, and wrote an essay on the subject, which appear now to be lost. In these, however, he for the first time undeceived the learned world, who, for above a century, had been made to believe, concerning this animal, incredible things. He exposed the error, which till then prevailed, of its wonderful transformation into a bird. By an accurate dissection, he demonstrated the structure of the sucker tube, by which it adheres to sea plants and to the bottoms of ships. He was the only naturalist who had as yet observed the eggs of this animal; which he found to be of a blue colour, and upon boiling to become red; and from his discoveries declared it to be a distinct genus of testaceous animal, which only propagated its own kind†.

He was the first who detected in our seas the Tetraodon *Mola*, Linn. or Sun-fish, an animal very rarely seen. He first persuaded the people in this country to eat the Anarrhices *Lupus*, Linn. or Sea-cat; whose forbidding aspect had made them always abstain from it, but which has ever since been accounted a delicacy at the best tables.

In a letter to a friend, which seems to have been published, but has since disappeared, he endeavoured also to free the minds of his countrymen from the pernicious ideas of witchcraft, fascination, and other vulgar errors.

Dr Balfour's merit was too conspicuous to suffer him to remain long at St Andrews. He removed to Edinburgh in the year 1670, and came immediately into the greatest practice.

Upon his settlement here, his general acquaintance with the learned produced a more extensive literary intercourse with foreign nations, than this city had ever before enjoyed. To his countrymen who travelled abroad, his advice and recommendations were of great value, and easily obtained. Of a liberal and communicative disposition, his library, his museum, and his instructions, were open to all who had the merit to avail themselves of the advantage.

Here he performed many experiments on the transfusion of the blood of animals; a practice then much in vogue, but which ceased without any utility. He projected the manufacture of paper in this place, and was the means of introducing that valuable art into the country ‡.

Adjoining to his house in Edinburgh he had a small botanic garden, which he furnished by the seeds he received from his foreign correspondents; and in this garden he raised many plants, which were then first introduced into Scotland.

There lived at this time, Patrick Murray, Baron of Livingston, who had been initiated by Dr Balfour in the study of natural history. This young gentleman, who had an

* Mem. Balf. pp. 77, 80, 81.

† Sibbaldi Auctarium, pp. 175, 176.

‡ An example of the low state of the arts in Scotland in former times.—The manufacture of paper had then been established one hundred and twenty years in England: the first paper-mill having been erected at Dartford in Kent, Ann. 1590. Gough's Topogr. Vol. i. p. 225.

ample

ample fortune, formed, at his seat in the country, a botanic garden, containing one thousand species of plants; which at that period was a very large collection. To increase it, he travelled abroad. He traversed the whole of France, in quest of the plants of that country; and in his way to Italy, died immaturely of a fever, deeply regretted by his friend Dr Balfour, and much to the prejudice of natural history in Scotland*.

Soon after his death, Dr Balfour had his collection of plants transported from Livingston to Edinburgh: and with these, joined to the plants of his own garden, he had the merit of laying the first foundation of the public botanic garden in this city.

The necessary expences of this new institution were at first defrayed by Dr Balfour, Sir Robert Sibbald, and the faculty of Advocates. But at length the City of Edinburgh allotted a piece of ground, near the College Church, for a public garden, and appointed a salary for its support out of the revenues of the University. Dr Balfour selected Mr James Sutherland to be the intendant of this new garden; which soon became considerable, by means of the Doctor's foreign correspondence. Plants and seeds were sent to it from Morrison at Oxford, Marchant at Paris, Herman at Leyden, Watts at London, and Spotswood at Tangier; from whom many new African plants were received, which flourished in this country.

Sutherland published his Hortus Edinburgensis in the year 1684; a book I have some respect for, as it was the first on botany I ever perused, when ten years old; containing a catalogue, both considerable and accurate for that period†.

Sir Robert Sibbald mentions a letter he saw, directed to Dr Balfour, from M. Marchant, intendant of the King of France's garden, in which fifty plants were specified, which he wished might be sent from Edinburgh to the Paris gardens.—So soon did this new garden become enriched with rare plants, by the influence and assiduity of its founder.

When Dr Morison, at Oxford, was about to publish his History of plants, he found in Dr Balfour a forward and effectual patron, by whose interest many liberal subscriptions were procured among the Scots nobility, to defray the expence of the plates in that excellent work‡.

His fame being now extended, he was about this time created a Baronet by Charles the Second, and appointed Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty.

His interest with the Ministers of State, and with the City of Edinburgh, appears to have been always considerable, and was always exerted for the public good, and the encouragement of merit in learned men. He had the principal hand in procuring the Mathe-

* Mem. Balf. pp. 45, 67, 68, 70, 79.

† Mr Sutherland was not only a considerable botanist for the times he lived in, but remarkable for his skill in Antiquities. His ancient medals still continue to make a conspicuous figure in the collection of the Faculty of Advocates. "The best advances in botany, made in Scotland, are owing to the extraordinary skill and industry of Mr James Sutherland, the present worthy overseer of the Royal and Physic Gardens at Edinburgh; whose happy labours, and settlement in that city, are justly registered among the many and great benefits for which she will ever be indebted to the memory of Sir Andrew Balfour." Bishop Nicholson's Scot. Hist. Libr. p. 32.

‡ Mem. Balf. pp. 72, 73.

matical

Digitized by Google

matical Chair, in the College of Edinburgh, for Mr James Gregory, the celebrated inventor of the reflecting telescope. After his death, he procured the same office to Mr David Gregory, his nephew, who was afterwards called to be Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. And upon his removal, he had the place filled by Mr James Gregory, his brother, then Professor at St Andrews; and who, in an inaugural oration, had there first announced the Newtonian philosophy in Scotland.

When abroad, Sir Andrew Balfour was peculiarly attentive to the institutions in the seats of learning, for the regulation of the practice of physic. Upon his settlement in this city, he saw with regret the medical art conducted in a very loose and irregular manner. Being averse to all empirics, and empirical practice, he first planned the establishment of a Royal College of Physicians in this place. And by his interest and zeal completed that institution, which has ever since been so useful and ornamental to his country.

He was elected by his colleagues the first President of that respectable society.

The work that naturally fell to be first performed by the Royal College, was the publication of a Pharmacopœia. In this Sir Andrew took the most considerable part. The whole arrangement of the Materia Medica was particularly committed to his care, for which he was signally qualified, by his uncommon skill in natural history. This performance was first published in the year 1685, an edition now rarely to be seen, but allowed by an unquestionable judge*, to be superior to any Pharmacopœia of its era.

Not long before his death, his desire to advance the science of medicine in his native country, joined to the humanity of his disposition, led him to project an hospital in the city of Edinburgh; till that time, the poor had never been cured of their diseases at the public expence. The institution was, at first, narrow and confined, but it continued to subsist till the days of another patriotic citizen, the late Provost Drummond, by whose zeal, this City Infirmary was enlarged, and advanced to that degree of usefulness in which you now behold it.

He continued, during twenty-three years, to practice medicine in this place, with higher character, and with more emolument, than any former Physician in Scotland. But though Sir Robert Sibbald is profuse, in praise of his skill, of his prudence and success, yet he acknowledges that he was not without his traducers. "Lucripetae quidam Practici," as he terms them, endeavoured, on many occasions, to detract from his high and well-earned merit. These, however, were entirely overlooked, by the high-minded and disinterested Balfour; who, as Sibbald expresses it, "ad opes et honores, gradu composito, "per virtutis semitam, incideret†."

When about thirty years of age, he languished for a long time under a slow fever at London. From that period, till he arrived at the age of forty-three, he enjoyed perfect health; but soon after this, his health became variable, and his constitution sickly. He died anno 1694, in the sixty-third year of his age, after a severe conflict with the gout, and other painful disorders; which gave him an opportunity of displaying upon the approach of

* Dr Cullen.

† Mem. Balf. p. 84.

death,

Digitized by Google

death, those virtues, and that equanimity which had all along been so remarkable in his life*.

His person, like his mind and manners, was elegant; he was possessed of a handsome figure, with a pleasing and expressive countenance; of a graceful elocution, and by his natural disposition, as well as by his long intercourse with the higher ranks of mankind, of a most courteous and polite demeanour†. There was a print of him executed at Paris, which was in the hands of his son, but it is now unknown if any copies of it exist.

Along with natural abilities of the first class, he seems in literary attainments to have excelled all his countrymen, of the era in which he lived. Sir Robert Sibbald expresses himself concerning him, in the following terms: "Sapientia "certe, animi moderatione, et humaniorum literarum cognitione, "multos anteibat; historiae vero "naturalis, et rei Antiquariae peritia, omnes superavit; in hisce "studiis, Scotorum primus‡."

Nor was his character less conspicuous as a man, than as a scholar. Pious and virtuous; noted for the candour and generosity of his mind; for his benignity, munificence and public spirit; his whole life seems to have been a series of public and private offices to God, to his king, to his country, and his friends; and he seems, in fine, to have possessed all the virtues that enter into a great and good character.

His library and museum were forty years work, of unremitted attention||. For their better accommodation, he built an addition to his house, when he had arrived at near his sixtieth year; but after the building was completed, he became so infirm as to be unable to put them in that order which he intended.

After his death, his library, consisting of about three thousand volumes, besides manuscripts, was sold, of which there is a printed catalogue that still remains.

His museum was deposited in the College of Edinburgh, in the hall, which is now the library; and there is reason to think it was then the most considerable that was in the possession of any University in Europe. There it remained for many years, useless and neglected; some parts of it going to inevitable decay, and others abstracted. Yet even after the year 1750 it still continued a considerable collection, which I have good reason to remember, as it was the sight of it, about that time, that first inspired me with an attachment to Natural History. Soon after that period, it was dislodged from the hall where it had been long kept; was thrown aside; and exposed as lumber; was further and further dilapidated, and at length, almost completely demolished.

In the year 1782, out of its ruins and rubbish I extracted many pieces still valuable and useful, and placed them here in the best order.

* Mem. Balfour, p. 90.

† Ibid p. 92. His most intimate friends among people of rank, were the Duke of Rothes, the Earls of Murray, Morton and Strathmore; his relation the Earl of Middleton, Mem. p. 87.; the Viscounts of Stormont and Tarbat, Sir John Murray of Drumcairn, and Sir Charles Scarborough, the King's Physician at London.

‡ Memor. Balfour. p. 86.

|| In his library, he had always many duplicates of rare and valuable books for the gratification of his friends, and colleagues. At a visit paid him by the Duke of Lauderdale, in which the conversation turned upon the Greek classics, he presented the Duke with some of the most ancient scholiasts upon the Greek Poets, which the latter had not been able to procure. Sibbald.—Mem. p. 67.

I could.

Digitized by Google

I could. These, I hope, may now remain long in this place, and be considered as so many precious relics of the first naturalist, and of one of the best and greatest men this country has produced.

His letters, his consultations, and medical cases, the description of many dissections, and other papers; several of which, no doubt, related to Natural History, were left in the hands of his son, and are now probably lost*.

From the account that has been given of Sir Andrew Balfour, every person conversant in natural history or medicine, must be led to regret that he never appeared as a writer. His kinsman, Sir Robert Sibbald ascribes this to the dislike he had to any work that was not finished in the highest degree. Neither his time nor his health admitted of this. His fame in his profession had risen to the greatest eminence, without the aid of publication. He was become, perhaps, too great a judge to risk the judgment of others, and was thereby withheld, as many of the best qualified men have been, from being an author.

He had written a series of familiar letters to his friend Murray of Livingstone, to direct him in his researches while abroad, which contained indeed a sort of history of his own travels. These he sometimes shewed to his intimate friends, but would never consent to their publication. After his death however they were printed by his son, and dedicated to the Earl of Murray, his father's particular friend, with a preface by Sir Robert Sibbald†.

This small work, now become scarce and little known, contains the first specimen of literary and philosophical travels; a species of writing, by which the world has ever since been highly entertained and instructed. He was immediately followed in this line by Mr Ray and Dr Lister; these again by Addison, Bouguer and Condamine, succeeded by the Swedish naturalists, Kalm, Hasselquist, Osbeck, Loeffling, and others; and in our own time, by Bernoulli, Ferber, Born, Pallas, Forster, and Sparmann, who have made greater additions to the general stock of useful knowledge than perhaps any other set of writers whatever. There is no science nor any art but what may receive improvement from the skilful traveller.

It appears that Mr Murray, in the course of his travels, had transmitted to Sir Andrew Balfour an account of his progress; which seems to have contained the natural and economical history of England and France, written during the three years he was employed in the examination of these countries. Unfortunately, this work, which could not fail to be interesting, never was published. We are certain that it was extant in the year 1700, but appears now to be irrecoverably gone‡.

After the detail now given of this gentleman's life, I persuade myself, that it may be allowed to be a life worthy of being recalled into view; and perhaps at no time, nor in any place, more proper than the present.

To introduce the dissection of the human body into this kingdom, at a very superstitious period; and the first hospital for the relief of disease and poverty at the public expence:—To be the founder of the botanic garden; and I may say,

* Memor. Balfour, p. 82.

† Letters written to a friend, by Sir Andrew Balfour, M. D. Edinburgh, 1700, 12mo.

‡ Sibbald's Pref. to Balfour's Letters, pp. 6. 10.

fo.

Digitized by Google

of the science of botany, in this country:—Of the royal college of physicians; and I may say, in effect, of the school of medicine, in this place:—And to leave, as a bequest to the public, a museum, which, at the time, would have been an ornament to any university, or any metropolis.

These were the certain features of an enlightened mind, and of an excellent heart. They were great works for a private man to accomplish: and for which, surely, his name deserves to be had in honour.

To the character of the most eminent physician in this country, we find added, those of a consummate scholar, of an able philosopher, of an accomplished gentleman, and of a patriotic and beneficent citizen:—A group of qualifications, which to my view at least, forms one of the most respectable characters in human life.

Essays on the Natural History and Rural Economy of the Hebrides.

View of the State of Society in the Caraccas.

From Semple's Sketch of the present State of Caraccas. 8vo. London 1812.

WE traversed a small but interesting portion of the Continent of America. Every where we have found a fertile soil, and, (pt in particular spots upon the (a pure and healthy air. Even (..wholesomeness of these situa- (s is compensated by their exu- (ant fertility, and by the gradual (ptation of the inhabitants to the (osphere in which they live. (h little labour man here earns (easy subsistence, and the indus- trious European has never failed to acquire in time a certain portion of opulence and ease. Let us recapitulate some of the more obvious particulars, and add others as they may occur to our remembrance. We will then examine what has retarded, and long will retard, the progress of this country towards that perfection which some of its admirers so ardently contemplate.

We land at La Guayra. A heavy surf breaks along the shore, and we are obliged to watch the swelling of the waves to leap upon the wharf. Flocks of grey pelicans float upon the waves, from which they rise at intervals, and then plunge down upon their prey. We notice the fins of sharks above the water, whilst people are carelessly swimming near the wharf, and are told, that, by a sacred charm, these voracious fish have no power to do hurt between the two small capes that shelter the road of La Guayra. When we are farther credibly informed, that accidents never do occur; being hereticks, we attribute it to the constant noise of the breakers, and agitation of the water. From La Guayra to Puerto Cabello, high mountains border all the coast; rising, generally, immediately from the sea. At intervals, rich valleys open, and the sides of the mountains are covered with the finest trees, whilst their opposite slopes towards the interior are bare, or covered only with inferior timber. The average height of this chain of mountains is about four thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, although the peak, which rises to the eastward, and behind La Guayra, is upwards of eight thousand feet high. In this town, closely confined by steep hills, we do not stop longer than is necessary to taste the tropical fruits: or perhaps to visit a wild glen which bounds it to the eastward, and to bathe

Digitized by Google

bathe in the cool stream, which there pours down from the hills. We pass the pleasant village of Macuta, a mile from La Guayra, and soon look down upon it, from the height of a thousand feet. We ascend, and, on the mountain tops, the European breathes with delight, the cool air of his native country between the tropics. We go on foot, and smile at the idea of a bad road forming a defence to a great country. How charming is the view of the valley of Caraccas at the dawn of day, when the mists slowly rising unveil the prospect, and linger in the form of white clouds on the tops of the surrounding hills! We descend to the town, and pause anew to make our observations.

Four leagues to the eastward of Caraccas, on a gentle eminence, from which springs gush forth, stands a pleasant village, originally inhabited entirely by Indians. To the westward, on the other hand, on the opposite side of the Guayra, in a small recess of the mountains, a white church tower, surrounded by huts, points out an establishment, formed by the Missionaries. All throughout the valley are plantations of sugar, coffee, and maize. Irrigation is well understood, and its general use is favoured by the nature of the ground, which constantly slopes towards the east. The water is led in channels, from the upper parts of the stream, along the sides of the hills, and afterwards distributed throughout the fields. The same system is practised at the plantations on the Tuy, near Las Coucuisas, at La Victoria, and in the valleys of Aragoa. The use of the plough is unknown. All work is done with the spade and the hoe, and chiefly by slaves. The lighter work is performed by Indians, and free labourers, which last class is increasing rapidly. Maize and plantains form the basis of their food, to which are added, beef and garlic. The maize is generally eaten in the form of cakes, being first soaked, deprived of the husk, and then ground, or rather rubbed into a moist paste, by means of a roller, and a smooth curved slab of stone. This operation falls to the lot of the women. Beef seldom exceeds two pence sterling per pound, although sometimes, for several days together, there is none to be procured, owing to the want of regularity in the supplies from the interior, or the droughts in summer, when herbage cannot be procured along the road. The meat, when meant to be kept, is, in a manner, torn in long slips from the bone, soaked in strong brine, and then hung over poles in the open air, to dry. At every butchery, flocks of carrion-vultures, of a disgusting appearance, regularly attend, and being seldom molested, become nearly tame. To them is committed the task of picking the bones, and removing all the offals, which otherwise, with the indolence of the inhabitants, would, in this climate, soon become intolerable. Poultry is scarce and dear; a Spanish dollar being frequently the price of a common fowl. Mutton is unknown. Although this country has been colonized for nearly three centuries, the sheep has not yet been introduced upon these mountains, where it could not fail to multiply rapidly. The flesh of goats is used instead; which, although sufficiently palatable when young, can never be compared for flavour, delicacy, and nutriment, with that of the sheep. Fish are seldom procured good at Caraccas. It is a journey of six or eight hours for a slave from the coast; which, in this climate, when added to their necessary delays, seldom fails to deprive them of their flavour. The mode

Digitized by Google

mode of cooking is entirely Spanish, oil and garlick being necessary ingredients in most dishes, and both being imported, in large quantities, for that purpose. There is a dispensation from the Pope, for eating meat in Lent, and on fast days, on account of the difficulty of procuring fish, in many parts of the interior. At the close of all entertainments, great quantities of sweetmeats are used, of which the Creoles are exceedingly fond. In lieu of sweatmeats, the common people use coarse sugar, in the form of loaves, called papelon. It is also customary at feasts, even at the best tables, for the guests to pocket fruits and other articles, as I have witnessed to my great surprise. Although, generally, a sober race, on these occasions they drink liberally of strong liquors, in bumpers, to each other, or to favourite political toasts; a custom which they appear to have borrowed from the English. This they do standing up; or walking about, recurring to the table, at intervals. Meantime the ladies sit mingled with them, or in a contiguous apartment, the doors of which are open. The conversation is free; for an Englishman, frequently too much so. Every thing may be said, provided it be but slightly covered. A very little ingenuity is accepted as an apology for the grossest allusions.

In a word, the general manners and customs of the province are those of Spain, by no means improved by crossing the Atlantic, or by the mixture of Indian and Negro blood with that of the first conquerors. It may be laid down as an axiom, that wherever there is slavery, there is corruption of manners. There is a reaction of evil from the oppressed to the oppressor, from the slave to his master. Here it has been weakened, by the general mildness observed towards domestic slaves; but it has not been destroyed, and, even should slavery be finally abolished, its influence over private life will long be felt. After great debates, the importation of slaves has been forbidden by the new legislature; although many still remain of opinion, that they are necessary to the prosperity of the country. During my stay at La Guayra, a vessel arrived from the coast of Africa, with negroes: but as she had sailed previously to the passing of the prohibitory law, they were allowed to be landed, and were sold immediately, at more than three hundred dollars each, upon an average.

In general, the owners of slaves are little anxious how they are supported, provided they perform the usual offices, and make their appearance on certain occasions of ceremony. This is a great source of dishonesty. Whenever a slave can by any means make up the sum of three hundred dollars to his owner, he is free. He is not even obliged to give this sum at once, but may pay it in single dollars, or half dollars, until the amount be complete. A slave has also the liberty of seeking a new master, and may go about to sell himself. These, and other regulations, tend, in some measure, to alleviate the evils of slavery, and still more to evince, by their beneficial effects, how much preferable would be its complete abolition.

Almost the whole commerce of the country is carried on by European Spaniards, and by Islenos, or Islanders, from the Canaries. They buy and sell, are the merchants and the shopkeepers, in all the towns. A spirit of union, and frequently, an impenetrable provincial dialect, binds them together, and gives them great advantages in all their transactions. The European, who expects to see a number of purchasers in competition, is frequently surprised to find only one or two, until the bargain being completed, the whole

Digitized by Google

whole who were interested in it, appear. The natives of the country, so far from considering this transaction of their affairs by strangers as a reproach to their indolence, turn it into a source of national pride. "The Americans," say they, "have no need to go to Europe; but it plainly appears, that Europeans have need of us. We are not, like them, obliged to hawk our commodities over half the globe. Our rich and abundant products draw them hither, and convert them into our servants." In this manner reason the Chinese, vain of their supposed superiority over all mankind. And in this manner might argue the savages of the South Seas, who behold Europeans visiting them, but who never visit Europe.

The manners of the towns, and in the interior, differ greatly, or rather they belong to different periods in the progress of society. After passing the great chain of mountains which borders all this coast, from the gulf of Venezuela to that of Paria, we come to immense plains, devoid of trees, known by the general name of Las Llanos, or the Plains. Beyond them are other ridges of high mountains, which the traveller beholds rising gradually above the horizon, like land when first discovered at sea. These plains afford pasturage to innumerable cattle, the proprietors of which reside in the great towns, leaving them to the care of slaves, or people of colour. Hence a population is rapidly forming of a character wholly different from that of the immediate descendants of Europeans, or the natives of the coast. A bold and lawless race, accustomed to be always on horseback and living nearly in a state of nature, wanders over these plains. Among them are many professed robbers, who render travelling dangerous, and are already beginning to form into small bands. They live almost entirely on the flesh of cattle, without regarding to whom they belong; killing an animal at every meal, and after satisfying their hunger, leaving the remainder of the carcase to the birds of prey and the wild animals of the desart. These men are well known, and frequently pointed out in the villages, but the inefficacy of the laws leaves them at liberty, until some act of uncommon atrocity excites the attention of the magistrates. Even after being seized, they frequently make their escape, either through the carelessness of their keepers, or the delays of justice; and return with increased avidity to their former mode of life. In the villages and small towns thinly scattered over these plains, great dissoluteness of morals prevails. The mixture of races is a source of endless corruption, to which are joined a climate inducing indolence and voluptuousness, and the total absence of all refined methods of passing time away. The highest delight both to women and men, is to swing about in their hammocks, and smoke segars. Gambling to excess, and tormenting of bulls, are their principal amusements. Religion has no beneficial effect upon their morals: if they commit sins, they confess them and are forgiven. To all this is joined an apathy which is astonishing. Liveliness forms no part of their character; on the contrary, they generally speak in a mild and drawling tone, which gives the highest idea of indifference, and almost of a disinclination to the trouble of opening their mouths. When a little animated, however, this softness in the voice of the women, it must be confessed, is not unpleasing, until its monotony becomes tiresome to the ear of an European.

The elevated situation of the valley of Caraccas, and the purity and

Digitized by Google

and lightness of the air, have a material effect upon the physical and moral character of the inhabitants, and distinguish them advantageously from the natives of the coast. As the original Indians here were celebrated among the surrounding tribes, the same may be affirmed of the present race of Caraccas, that they are superior in quickness of perception, in activity and intelligence, to the inhabitants of most of the other towns in the province. But the great want of a solid education, and the blind subjection to an ignorant priesthood, render all these natural advantages of small avail. That high Spanish sense of honour which reigns in some breasts, is, in too many others, supplanted by a mere blustering appearance, which ends only in falsehood and deceit. Even this hollowness is not always covered by mild manners, or a plausible exterior, and high examples may be seen of great rudeness, joined to great insincerity. I shall not here speak of the political or general sentiments of the people of Venezuela. That is a topic worthy of being treated separately, and involves in it many extensive and important considerations, not only respecting this, but other countries; not only for the present, but for distant periods of time.

It remains here to speak of the women of Caraccas. In them perhaps the Spanish character appears with less alteration than among the men; and their dress and manners are exact counterparts of what we see in Old Spain. Here, as in Spain, their principal morning occupation seems to be going to mass, dressed in black, with their mantillas over their heads, their feet particularly ornamented with silk stockings, and flirting their fans which they keep constantly in motion. On this occasion, a female slave, frequently more beautiful than her mistress, follows her, carrying a small carpet on which she may kneel at her devotions. This carpet is a great mark of distinction, and is only allowed in the churches to white women; on which account, perhaps, they are particularly proud of having it thus borne in procession, at a slow pace, through the streets. It is in contemplation, however, to abolish the restriction; and, as a beginning, during my stay, special leave was granted by a public ordinance, to the women of a coloured family in a distant town to make use of these carpets. This innovation, slight as it may appear, excited great dissatisfaction among the higher classes of Caraccas, and a proportionate eagerness and hope of change among the coloured families. It is a delicate question how far the characteristics of rank should be carried in a well ordered society; but when nature has made obvious distinctions, and those distinctions have been acted upon for centuries, a new legislator should touch them with a trembling hand. Whether these rights have been since any farther extended, I have not learnt.

Upon the whole, the women of Caraccas are handsome, sprightly, and pleasing. To their natural charms they know how to add the attractions of dress, and of graceful motions. They are uniformly kind and affable in their manners; and whatever faults an Englishman may frequently observe in their domestic conduct, these are not more than may be traced in the manners of Old Spain.

There is a tolerably large theatre in Caraccas, but it is poorly ornamented, and seldom well filled. The actors are taken from the lower ranks, who pursue their several occupations through the day, and in the evening tread the stage. Considering this circumstance, their performance is entitled to be treated

Digitized by Google

ed with lenity, and, in general, the audience are not difficult to please. Patriotic songs are occasionally brought forward, and the singer is frequently not only applauded, but rewarded with pieces of money cast upon the stage. This circumstance is sometimes attended with inconvenience; and I have seen a hero obliged to stoop to avoid a friendly dollar thrown at his head. The other principal amusements are billiards, cards, and music. In this last the people of Caraccas have an excellent taste, and are making a rapid progress, although it has not been extensively cultivated among them, until within these last twenty-five years. I much doubt whether in any city of the Anglo-American States, this delightful science has arrived to nearly the same perfection as here. To this the religion of the country has greatly contributed, as both solemn and sprightly music are daily employed in aid of its rites. Indeed, in Roman Catholic countries, the ceremonies of religion, as they are generally practised, may well be ranked among the amusements of the people, or rather they form the very first class. Cards and billiards occupy only a few; but gilded images, carried about in procession; churches adorned with vessels of gold and silver, and dazzling with lights; streets illuminated; the firing of guns and the ringing of bells; all these united form, indeed, a brilliant show, which interests all ranks, from the ancient Spaniard down to the negro imported yesterday.

General View of the History of Modern Nobility.

From Butler's Revolutions of the Empire of Germany. 8vo. London 1812.

1. THE Romans were divided into Ingenui and Servi, or Freemen and Slaves: the lowest class of the Ingenui, were those who themselves had always been free, but whose parents had been slaves: the class immediately above them was composed of those, whose families, for several descents, had been free: on this account they were said to have Gentem et Familiam: the next and highest class consisted of the Nobiles. At first, the Nobiles consisted entirely of the Patricians, who descended from the two hundred Senators chosen by Romulus, and the hundred chosen by Tarquin: to them, in subsequent times, were added those, who were raised to the Curule magistracies, and the Senators. These were noble during their lives; but, if both the son and the grandson of such a magistrate, or of a senator, filled any of these magistracies, or were senators, the grandson's title to nobility was perfect, and he transmitted it to his descendants. The nobles had Jus Imaginum, or a right to have their images placed in a conspicuous place in their houses, and borne in processions; but the first acquirer of nobility was entitled only to his own image, and was, therefore, called Novus Homo.

2. The general division of the ancient Germans was into Freemen and Slaves. Among the freemen, those, who commanded the armies, or took a lead in the councils of the state, were particularly distinguished: from them, the prince was usually elected. In the middle age, the same division was continued, the Nobiles being distinguished from the Ingenui, or general body of freemen. The bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries ranked among the former; the other churchmen, among the latter. From the former, the king naturally chose his guards officers, advisers

Digitized by Google

ers and companions; from among their followers, the chiefs naturally selected theirs. At all times the dignity of the parent reflects on his issue; among the Germans it gave the descendants of illustrious parents an hereditary consequence, and insensibly an hereditary rank; this produced the three-fold distinction, of lineage royal, lineage noble, and lineage purely free.

The first was composed of Princes, or those who claimed royal descent; the second, of Dukes, Counts, Marquises, Barons and Knights. The Knights were divided into Knights Banneret, who had the right of carrying a banner, to which fifty soldiers, at least, were attached, and Knights Batchelors, who served under another's banner:—After the Knight, came the Esquire, who carried his shield, and he also was noble.—After the Esquire, came the mere freeman.

Such was the ancient nobility of the Germans, and of the Francs, their descendants. Afterwards it was acquired, 1st, by the grant of a noble fief, or a fief which immemorially had conferred nobility on its possessor;—2dly, by filling any of the great offices of state, or any of the great offices in the king's household, or any high office of magistracy;—and, 3dly, by letters of nobility.

It should, however, be observed, that it was in early times only, that the possession of a Noble Fief conferred nobility. The Ordonance of Blois, (article 258), expressly provided, that non-nobles should not be ennobled by the acquisition of a Noble Fief.

After the extinction of the Carlovingian dynasty, Germany was partitioned by a multitude of princes, bishops, abbots, and male and female Nobles, who, under the various names of Dukes, Princes, Counts, Marquises, Lords, Margraves, Burgraves, Rhingraves, and other more or less known denominations, possessed the rights appropriated to sovereigns: but all of them recognized the emperor as their Feudal Lord, and all were obliged to furnish him with a certain number of soldiers. They were principally divided into the Primitive States, or those which had uniformly been held of the emperor, as the dutchies of Saxony and Bavaria, the Palatinate, and several bishoprics:—those, which arose on the ruin of the Guelphic family, in consequence of the confiscation of the possessions of Henry the lion; those, which arose from the ruins of the Suabian family;—and, those which, (principally during the long Interregnum), arose from other causes.

3. A similar division of nobility took place in France, but, from the time of the accession of Hugh Capet to the throne of France, it was the uniform endeavour of the French monarchs to lower the territorial power and local influence of the nobility: their privileges, the French monarch always respected.

By degrees, all the great fiefs were annexed to the crown; and the inferior nobility were curtailed of their territorial power and influence.—Insensibly they became a privileged and favoured order of the state; enjoying many splendid prerogatives, but wholly dependent on the king, and subject to the law.

They were divided into three classes; the Nobles of Name and Arms,—the Nobles of Race and Extraction,—and the Ennobled.—The Nobles of Name and Arms, were those, who could prove their nobility from the time when fiefs became hereditary, which in Germany was the accession of the Suabian line; in France, the accession of Hugh Capet:—The Nobles of

Digitized by Google

of Race and Extraction were those, who could prove a century of nobility in their family;---in respect to the Ennobled, three distinctions were observed; High Offices, as those of Chancellor, or Keeper of the Seal, immediately conferred nobility on the persons to whom they were granted, and the immediate transmissibility of it to their descendants. Certain inferior offices conferred an inchoate or intimate nobility, which, if both the son and the grandson of the party held such an office, vested a complete nobility in the grandson, and it then became transmissible to the lineage of the first grantee;---Nobility acquired by Magistracy, was called Nobility of the Robe.

In France, and all military countries, Military Nobility stands much higher than Nobility of the Robe: the Robe did not, however, degrade the military nobleman. Consequently, a nobleman of name and arms, by filling an office of magistracy, did not lose or taint, in the slightest degree, his military nobility.

Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts and Barons, as such, were not noble. Almost always, they were of noble birth; but the King might create them from the non-nobles; and when he intended to confer such a dignity on a non-noble, he previously ennobled him. The princes of the blood were out of the line, and preceded all.

At court, and at ceremonies and assemblies, held by the officers of the crown, in that capacity, the dukes, and peers, and the hereditary dukes, had precedence; and a precedence was there allowed to the Marechaux de France, to the knights of the order of the Holy Ghost, and to those, who commanded nobility, as Governors of Provinces, and Lieutenants-General. With this single exception, all the nobility of France, whether Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts, or Barons, were, in all respects, of the same degree.---Public opinion made a difference among them;— it was founded on the antiquity of their rank, and the illustration of their families by dignities and alliances. ---Thus, in public opinion the Baron de Montmorency was, at an immeasurable space, above the Duke de Luynes; and the Count de Rieux ranked much higher than the Prince de Poix.

In England, it is often said, that, among the French, noblemen and gentlemen were convertible terms, every nobleman being a gentleman, every gentleman being a nobleman. But the expression is inaccurate;--- every French gentleman was a nobleman, but every French nobleman was not a gentleman. A person, to whom nobility was granted, or who was appointed to a charge conferring nobility, the transmissibility of which was suspended till it vested in his second descendant, was noble; but neither he nor his son was a gentleman; the grandson was the first gentleman of the family. Thus, in France, gentleman was an higher appellation than nobleman: ---Francis the First, styled himself the first gentleman of his kingdom; the king's brother, was Monsieur, the first gentleman among the subjects of the French king.

In France, trade in general, and farming the lands of another, derogated from nobility. At any time, within a century after the first act of derogation, the derogated nobleman, unless he had been bankrupt or otherwise disgraced, might easily obtain letters of relief or rehabilitation. After that term, he could only be ennobled by a new title.

In Britanny, when a nobleman engaged in trade, his nobility was said to sleep; the instant he quitted trade, paid his debts, fulfilled all his mercantile engagements, and entered

Digitized by Google

ed this on the public registers, he was restored to his nobility. Under these circumstances, a nobleman of Britanny was considered noble, not only within Britanny, but in every other part of the French dominions.

The privileges annexed to nobility in France were very considerable: the principal of them were, an exclusive right to assist at the assemblies of the nobility; to be admitted into certain orders and chapters; 2. Exemption from bannalité and corvées, personal servitudes, the taille, quartering of soldiers, and the duty of franchief. 3. A right to carry arms, to wear coat-armour with a crest, and to be judged, in criminal matters, by the Tournelle, and the Great Chamber of Parliament.---The dukes and peers were entitled to a seat in parliament, and to be tried by their peers.

In France, nobility had become very venal; but this was not peculiar to France: in 1750, the court of Vienna published at Milan, a tarif, fixing the price at which the title of prince, duke, marquis, or count, might be purchased.

The Germans carried their notions of nobility farther than the French;---the Spaniards farther than the Germans. "We," said the Justiza of Arragon, in the name of the nobility, to the king, when they swore allegiance to him, "we, who are each of us as good as you, and who are altogether more powerful than you, promise obedience to your government, if you maintain our rights and liberties; but if not, not."---When the duke of Vendome made the Spanish nobility sign a declaration of allegiance to Philip the fifth, most of them added to their names, the words, "Noble as the King."---The duke bore this with tolerable patience; but could not contain himself, when one of them, after these words, added "And a little more"---"Heavens!" exclaimed the duke, "You don't call in question the nobility of the house of France, the most ancient in Europe."---"By no means," replied the Spaniard, "but, my lord duke, please to consider that after all, Philip the fifth is a Frenchman, and I am a Castilian."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Account of TUMULI, *or* LAWS, *which have been lately levelled and examined in Strathmore.*

IN North and South Britain, a variety of eminences are observable, differing greatly in size, but agreeing in their uniformly conical appearance. Of these, some are evidently artificial, while others are no less certainly natural; altho' both be known by the common name *Law*. This word, according to Jameson, signifies, a mound, a grave, or tomb.*

The propriety of this account, when confined to artificial conical mounds, is illustrated and confirmed by accidental discoveries daily making. A multitude of these, distin-

* "Dict. in vo: Law; in Saxon, Thlauve, "Thlawe, agger, scervus, cumulus, tumulus, a law, low, loo, or high ground, "not suddenly rising up as a hill, but by "little and little. Hence that name given to many hillocks and heaps of "earth to be found in all parts of England; being no other than congestated "earth, brought for a kind of burial "used by the ancients, and thrown upon "the bodies of the dead."

SOMNER, in Voc.

"There came a lide of the *law* in lond is
"not to layne,
"And glides to Sir Gawayne the Gates to
"Gayne,
"Yasland and yomerand with many loud
"yells."

That is an inhabitant of the tomb. It is a description of a ghost.

Digitized by Google

tinguished from each other by the addition of the name of the most contiguous place, might be enumerated in the eastern extremity of Strathmore; but of these only a few shall at present be mentioned. In the parish of Tannadice, prestytery and county of Forfar, there are still four artificial conical mounds called "Laws." Two of these are nearly levelled and removed; of which the largest and most remarkable is situated on a farm called "Baldoukie," the property of James Ogilvy, Esq. of Islabank. This and the other three are completely insulated, and on elevated, dry, arable fields. The occupier of the ground on which the one particularly referred to stands, being an active and enterprising farmer, began some time ago to level it, for the double purpose, of acquiring useful stones, and an additional quantity of arable surface. The perpendicular height of this law above the common surface was nearly twenty feet, and the diameter of its base five times as much. The whole was composed of earth and stones, thrown promiscuously together, without the least appearance of attention to arrangement or construction. The stones differed extremely both in size and quality. Some would have required more than the strength of an ordinary man to move them; but by far the greater proportion were fit only for building ordinary dykes or filling drains. Of these various kinds, some were free stones, others whinstones and granite: but all of them might be collected from the neighbouring surface. Most of the earth was of the same appearance and quality as the soil on which the law stood, and of which it most probably was originally a part. There was indeed a stratum, of about a foot thick, containing little or no extraneous matter, or materials, differing from itself, and which seemed to have acquired the peculiarity of its appearance from the influence of fire. Among this stratum of ashes, no cinders or fragments of combustible materials appeared, which most likely would have been the case, had pit-coal, or even large pieces of hard wood, been consumed. It may therefore, with probability, be inferred, that turf, furze, or broom, and not unlikely a portion of each, composed the fuel; nor had the heat of this been so intense as to vitrify, or materially alter, the appearance of the few stones found among the ashes, or in their immediate vicinity. Both above and below this stratum, there lay several feet of the common collection of earth and stones, the principal component parts of the law; fifteen feet below the summit of which, and nearly five above the base, three of what are commonly called "stone coffins" were found. These coffins consisted of four upright free stones, of different and unequal thickness, without any mark either of hammer or chissel, or of any artificial means having been employed to improve or alter their figure. The stones at the two opposite sides were nearly five feet long, by eighteen inches deep; those at the opposite ends were of the same depth as those at the sides, and nearly three feet long: so that the space they contained was nearly five feet by three, and eighteen inches in depth. The cover was a large coarse free stone, more than equal to the space contained by the upright stones, and, like them, unaltered by any artificial means. The bottom consisted of very coarse gravel, abounding with flinty and sparry stones, such as children, or men of childish taste, might consider as ornamental, and collect from the channel of a neighbouring stream, where many similar may still be found. Upon this gravelly bed, many fragments of human bones were found; such as teeth, part

Digitized by Google

part of a scull, parts of the leg, arm, and thigh bone. At first their appearance was such, that even the most ignorant observer could not hesitate in referring them to his own species. But, by a few days exposure, they mouldered into dust. Most of them were, indeed, after as little exposure as possible, carefully committed to the earth, in a more secure situation. Along with the bones, two pots, or urns, were found, entire, in one of the coffins. These urns were four inches in diameter, and six in depth, and were shaped like the frustum of a cone, or very much like small barrels in which pickled oysters are packed; only they were open at the upper end, and their contents only a little black earth or ashes. Strong clay and coarse sand, mixed, were the materials of which they were composed. Within, they were quite smooth; but without, they were coarsely checquered with serrated streaks. The heat to which they had been exposed in baking had been so great as nearly to vitrify the sand. One of them still remains entire, and is in the possession of the farmer, on whose ground it was discovered; the other is fallen to pieces. Fragments of like coarse earthen ware, and of human bones, were found, in such quantities, in the other coffins, as unequivocally to indicate their having contained articles of the same kind, although more decayed than those found in their neighbourhood.

The other of the four laws in the same parish, and mentioned as partly levelled this season (for the same reasons as the one described) although inferior to both in diameter and elevation, contained ten coffins of like description, but less by fully a third in every dimension. Numerous fragments of human bones were found in each, but no urns, or any indication of such ever having been there. On the shores of the Tay, the banks of the South Esk, and Noran, and places remote from navigable rivers and trouting streams, many repositories of the same nature have at different times been discovered, but without any artificial accumulation, or peculiarity of name. These spots, however remote or dissimilar in situation, all coincide in being dry and gravelly, level with the common surface. It is probable, that the former were the depositories of the more, and the latter of the less, illustrious dead. Boards being formed with difficulty when both the saw and the axe are unknown, stones are made, as far as possible, to supply their place. As the bones appeared of a size proportioned to those of men in the present age, and the stone coffins of dimensions insufficient to contain them, means must have been employed to reduce the size, particularly of the vulgar dead, to the diminutive proportions of the places in which they were deposited. Tradition and writing being silent as the sepulchres concerning the process employed for this purpose, we are left, with regard to it, entirely to conjecture. But, as all men, particularly the ignorant and barbarous, have a sacred, or perhaps superstitious, respect for the remains of their departed relations, it is unreasonable to suppose that they would so far deviate from this respect as to lacerate or mangle their lifeless corpses. The inconsiderable depth of the coffins must have rendered it impossible to fold up the knees towards the chin, and place the legs under the hams; and, even in this constrained posture, the greater part of the coffins were not only insufficient in depth, but also in length, to contain the bodies.—None of the bones bore any marks of fire. Besides, had the bodies been burnt, urns alone would have been sufficient to contain the ashes and few remaining fragments. Are

we

Digitized by Google

we then to suppose, that the earlier inhabitants of this country, like the Aborigines of America, or the inhabitants of many of the islands scattered in the Pacific Ocean, had their receptacles, or morais, above ground, in which they deposited the remains of the dead; and where they occasionally visited them with grateful and melancholy respect, till putrefaction rendered the different bodies undistinguishable from each other, and dissolved the parts?—Then, at intervals of public appointment, or of individual suggestion, they, with affecting care, collected and deposited the remains, in the manner and places where they may at present be found. This hypothesis is countenanced by fact. In various places of America, *tumuli* or *laws* are to be found, containing bones collected from the places where the dead had expired, or their bodies been deposited above ground. These are well known to be much revered and frequented by the native Indians.* The urns, which were found only in the burying places of the great, might have contained some much esteemed portion of a fellow-creature to whom they were closely related, or something deemed peculiarly valuable or dear to them while alive.

As it was not uncommon to sacrifice or offer to the dead, what was considered as most acceptable to them, and, on these occasions, to meet for melancholy recollection or important deliberation, fire would be kindled from necessity, or for the comfort of their surviving relations, acquaintances, or inferiors. On these occasions, all culinary or common fires were extinguished, intimating thereby, that strifes and feuds were laid aside; and after the meeting was dissolved, each carried a live coal from the law, with which to relume his domestic fire. These fires being kept alive, or renewed, till the purposes for which they were lighted were accomplished, might give origin to the stratum of ashes observable in the laws.

The extinction or emigration of a family would naturally occasion the relinquishment of their burial place; or, without either of these events happening, the *tumulus* or *law* might be considered as sufficiently full, and a quantity of earth and stones thrown upon the stratum of ashes as a seal to the cemetery. When occasion required, a similar situation would be selected, and an eminence formed, of like appearance and materials, for the same purpose.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* Jefferson's Notes on the State of Virginia, p. 156.

On the Advantages to be derived from Planting. (From Nicol's Planter's Kalendar, edited by Edward Sang, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1812.)

THAT Timber is of the utmost importance to mankind, both in the savage and civilized state, has been fully exemplified in the history of every quarter of the globe. The foliage of thick forests afforded shelter to the ignorant and naked inhabitants of these islands at a remote period; and at this moment, in some parts of the world, the natives have no other shelter. Experience and necessity, in due time, taught our forefathers to construct huts of trees, both to defend them from the attacks of destroying animals, and to afford shelter from the inclemency of the seasons. The same powerful agents gradually instructed their children to apply their trees to more elevated and noble purposes; till, at the present day, they have become, in the form of a triumphant Navy, the means of exalting these islands to a height of

Digitized by Google

of glory unrivalled in the history of the world.

Daily experience teaches us, that timber is a most necessary, useful, and valuable article in common life. Indeed, without it, we would be nearly as destitute as we should be without food or raiment. Timber, therefore, is equally necessary to our private comforts, and to our existence in a national point of view; besides, wood is to the country as clothing to the body. By the proper management of wood, the seats of the great are embellished in an eminent degree;—towns and villages are beautified, and our fields are sheltered.

The advantages to be derived from subdividing extensive tracts of barren country by plantations, are evidently great, whether considered in the light of affording immediate shelter to the lands, or in that of improving the local climate. The fact, that the climate may be thus improved, has, in very many instances, been sufficiently established. It is, indeed, astonishing how much better cattle thrive, in fields even but moderately sheltered, than they do in an open exposed country. In the breeding of cattle, a sheltered farm, or a sheltered corner in a farm, is a thing much prized; and, in instances where fields are taken by the season, for the purpose of fattening them, those most sheltered never fail to bring the highest rents, provided the soil be equal with that of the neighbouring fields which are not sheltered by trees.

If we inquire into the cause, we shall find, that it does not altogether depend on an early rise of grass, on account of the shelter afforded to the lands by the plantations; but, likewise, that cattle which have it in their power, in cold seasons, to indulge in the kindly shelter afforded them by the trees, feed better; because their bodies are not pierced by the keen winds of spring and autumn; neither is the tender grass destroyed by the frosty blasts of March and April. But, indeed, shelter is not more useful in cold seasons, than the shade of trees is gratifying to cattle in hot ones. In an exposed, open field, under a burning sun, the torture which cattle often endure is truly distressing.

It may be argued, that the desirable effects of shelter and shade may both be obtained, by simply planting single rows of trees in the division lines, or around the sides of fields. This is granted, in many cases, where the land is good; but in situations more exposed, even with tolerably good soil, the rearing of single trees is a matter of great difficulty. But it may justly be said, that, even in the best of lands, by planting a stripe of belt of a moderate breadth, and keeping the fields of a good size, there would not, ultimately, be any ground lost to the purposes of husbandry. When the trees were past being injured by the browsing of the cattle, the fences might be thrown open; and, the plants being properly thinned out, the pasturage under them would be found early, and the shelter and shade most valuable. Even the corn farmer, in many instances, might be very much bettered by planting. Whether his farm be situated on the plain, or on the side of a hill, if destitute of wood, it is pronounced, by common consent, a bare, cold looking place. Certainly a spirit for planting has other objects in view than that of increasing the quantity of arable ground.—All that we propose is to advise the making of useful plantations: And he is surely a short sighted proprietor, who would grudge the planting of such a part as shall evidently benefit

Digitized by Google

benefit the rest by a moderate and convenient shelter,—even supposing the lands to be, what rarely can happen, solely appropriated to tillage; for, surely, under good management, in many cases the arable farmer must occasionally become a feeder, and then he must necessarily be sensible of the good effects of planting, in common with the breeder and grazier, as in the cases adverted to above.

It is very generally known, that such estates as have a quantity of well arranged, healthy timber upon them, when brought to sale, bring an extra price, according to the quality and value of the wood, not only at the time of sale, but, counting forward on its value, to a distant period. Thus, supposing the half-grown timber on an estate to be valued at ten thousand pounds at the time of the sale, instances are to be found where thirty thousand pounds have been given, over and above the valuation of the lands.

The purchasers of such estates wisely foresee the increase of value which will arise from healthy timber growing, where it may not only be cherished till of full maturity, but where, probably, it can then be turned to the best advantage, by reason of its local situation. But, besides the real value of growing timber, there is most generally an ideal value attached to it, namely, that of its ornamental appearance.

The actual profits arising from planted timber, we have known, in several instances, to be very great; and, probably, in none would it sink, in eighty or an hundred years, below what could have been procured from the land in name of rent, provided the trees be well managed. One instance lately came under our observation, where a plantation of an acre and a half of sycamores, of 60 years standing, was offered to be purchased, at the rate of L. 14 per acre per annum since the time of planting!—and, perhaps, this same land would not, at an average, have rented at 30s. per acre per annum! Other instances might be adduced, where the profits of planting have been remarkably conspicuous. These profits, however, must vary, in every county and district of the kingdom, according to the quality of the soil, local circumstances, and the like. Every proprietor who has ever cut an acre of timber, or of underwood, and who has rightly considered the value, for a given time, of an adjoining acre of the same quality, which has been employed in agriculture, and has experienced an ordinary management, must, in some measure, be satisfied of the relative value of a crop of trees.

List of Scottish Trees of remarkable magnitude.

(From the same.)

	F.	IN.
The Oak. An oak tree, at Killearn Place in Stirlingshire, in 1795, measured in circumference	12	0
Another at Cockwood, in Annandale, in the month of April 1773, measured, at six feet from the ground, in circumference - - - - -	14	0
This tree was about 60 feet high, and supposed to be about 230 years old.		
At Blairquosh, in the parish of Strathblane, Stirlingshire, an oak measured, in 1796, in circumference -	15	0
The remains of a decayed oak, upon the road between Inverness and Strontian in Argyleshire, were measured in October 1764, and found		

to

Digitized by Google

	F.	IN.
to be in girth, at a foot above the ground - - - - -	17	3
Wallace's oak, so named for ages, must have been a large tree 500 years ago. It was situated in a wet clay soil, in the Tor-wood, near Falkirk, and in 1778 was supposed to be in girth, at four feet above the ground	22	0
No trace of this venerable tree now remains.		
The largest oak which we have noticed in Scotland is in the old oak wood on the north side of Loch Arkeg, in Lochaber. When measured, it was found to be in girth, at four feet above the ground - - - - - -	24	6
In a moss in the parish of Auchterderran in Fifeshire, the remains of an oak which has its root several feet above the bottom of the moss, measures in diameter at the root - - - - -	6	0
The Larch.—This is but a newly introduced tree; none of them are above 60 years old; the oldest are to be found at Dunkeld. The finest of these is 100 feet high, and in circumference at the ground - - - -	10	0
In Monzie garden there are four larch trees, said to be the largest in the island. They are not yet 60 years old; yet the largest one is 80 feet high, and its girth at the ground is - - - -	16	0
Other two are about the same height, but the circumference of the one at the ground is - - - - -	15	0
The other is - - - -	9	0
And the last is 95 feet high, and at the ground is in girth only - - - - -	8	0
The Ash.—An ash at Lord Morton's, near Aberdour, in Fifeshire, measured in March 1812, extended in length of bole 50 feet, and in girth, at four feet high - - - -	10	3
An ash at Newbottle, in Mid-Lothian, standing east from the house, near the river, in the month of July 1789, measured in circumference - - - - - - -	11	4
An ash in the island of Loch Leven, in Fifeshire, in September 1706, measured, in circumference, at four feet from the ground - -	12	0
An ash at Yair, in Selkirkshire, measures, at the surface, in circumference -	12	9
An ash near the church of Logierait, in Perthshire, measured, at four feet from the ground, in 1770 - - -	16	0
An ash tree at Wemyss Castle, in Fifeshire, growing about 100 yards from the gate, measured, on the 13th March 1812, 35 feet bole; and in circumference, at four feet from the ground -	15	9
An ash in the church-yard of Bonhill, in Dumbartonshire, in September 1784, measured in circumference at the surface - - - -	33	0
The *Glammis Ashtree* at Castle Huntly in Perthshire, measured in circumference at the ground - - - -	27	9
And at a yard high -	17	0
At the river Blackburn, in the parish of Castletown in Roxburghshire, the trunk of an old ash measures in circumference - - - - -	13	9
An ash at Midstrath, in the parish of Bine, at the ground - - - - - -	20	0
An ash near Deskford, in the county of Banff, called St John's		

Digitized by Google

	F.	IN.
St John's Tree, measures in girth	24	5½
A few yards from Cessford Castle, in Roxburghshire, there is a venerable ash tree, which measures at the base	27	8
An ash tree near Bonhill House, in Dunbartonshire, which is surrounded with a sloping bank of earth, about three feet in height, measured, in circumference, in September 1784, at four feet above the general surface of the ground	34	1
An ash tree in the churchyard of Kilmalie, in Lochaber, burnt down during the troubles in 1746, was long considered as the largest and most remarkable tree in Scotland. Its remains were measured in October 1764, and, at the ground, the circumference was no less than	58	0
The Elm.—On the estate of Castle-Huntly there are several fine Scots elms, which measures, at three feet from the ground, about	11	0
At Lord Morton's, Aberdour, Fife, there is a Scots elm, which measured, March 10, 1812, forty feet length of bole, and in girth	11	6
Two elms at Yair, in Selkirkshire, measure, each, at the surface of the ground	13	0
An elm tree in the parish of Roxburgh, in Tiviotdale, called the *Trysting Tree*, was measured in 1796, and its girth, at four feet from the surface of the ground, found to be	30	0
The Beech.—A beech at Leslie House, in Fifeshire, measured, in March 1812, by estimation, 56 feet to the branches, and was in girth, at breast high	11	0
Another, at the same place, is 30 feet of bole, and, at the same height from the ground, in girth	13	8
Another, at breast high, at the same place and time, measured in circumference	15	0
Another, at same height, with a trunk 45 feet, was in girth	10	2
Another, at same height, with a trunk 60 feet	10	0
Near the Abbey of Balmerino, on the banks of the river Tay, a beech tree, measured in 1793, was found to be in girth	12	7
A beech at Inverary, whose stem was 12 feet in length, and the diameter of its head 90 feet, had a trunk whose circumference was	14	0
A beech, near the castle of Kelly, in the county of Fife, was measured in 1793; its stem was 30 feet in height, and the circumference	16	0
The large beech at Newbottle Abbey, standing on the lawn behind the house, was measured in July 1789, and the circumference ascertained to be	17	0
The large beech at Ormiston-hall, in East-Lothian, measured, in May 1762, in circumference	18	10
A beech near the house of Oxenford, in Mid-Lothian, was measured, in June 1763, and, at three feet high, the circumference was	19	6

(To be concluded in our next.)

Observations on the Topaz of Scotland. By Professor Jameson.

IT is said that the greater number of the precious stones have been

Digitized by Google

been, at different times, discovered in the mountainous districts of Scotland; but hitherto no accurate account of them has been published. This is owing to a deficiency of mineralogical skill, and the interested motives of the discoverers, who have always endeavoured to conceal the knowledge of the spots where these stones have been found. According to the jewellers and lapidaries of Edinburgh, the *ruby* occurs at the Ely in Fifeshire, also near Portsoy in Banffshire, in Inverness-shire, and Aberdeenshire: The *emerald* at the mountains of Cairngorum in Aberdeenshire: The *aqua marine*, or precious beryl, at Invercauld, and in the different Orkney Islands: The *sapphire* in different places of the Highlands, as at Benachie and Invercauld in Aberdeenshire, and Portsoy in Banffshire: The *amethyst* at Invercauld, and in Strathspey, and other parts of Scotland: The *garnet* abundantly in Aberdeenshire, and other parts of Scotland: and lastly, the *topaz*, is said to occur frequently in Strathspey, at Invercauld in Aberdeenshire, Cairngorum, and in the Isle of Arran.

But are all these true precious stones? The ruby of the Ely, and the other places already mentioned, cannot be referred either to the spinelle ruby, or the red sapphire, which is the oriental ruby of jewellers. The mineral found at the Ely is not unlike the Cinnamon-stone of Werner, which I consider as a species of the garnet family. The Emerald of Cairngorum and Strathspey, and the aqua marine of Invercauld, are varietes of precious beryl; and the aqua marine of the Orkney islands, if the specimens in the late Dr Walker's cabinet be truly from that quarter, is also precious beryl. The sapphire of the Highlands, from the examination of specimens in the possession of Mr Deuchar, is a pale celandine-green coloured topaz. The Amethyst is the true amethyst of mineralogists. The Topaz of Cairngorum, Isle of Arran, and other places, is rock-crystal of various colours, as yellowish-white, clove-brown, wine-yellow, and orange-yellow. The clove-brown varieties are named *smoke topaz*; the orange and wine-yellow varieties are sometimes sold as true topaz. The Garnet is the precious garnet of Werner; the Syrian or oriental garnet of many jewellers.

It thus appears, that precious beryl, topaz, amethyst, and precious garnet, are the only true gems hitherto discovered in Scotland. But the topaz of Scotland has been considered as a variety of sapphire, and its true nature was not understood until lately, when its characters were fully exhibited in a fine series of topaz-crystals of remarkable size, brought from the upper part of Aberdeenshire to Edinburgh, and now in the possession of Mr White, lapidary.

Topaz of Aberdeenshire.

Colour greenish white, and intermediate between mountain green and celandine-green.

Is slightly opalescent.

The form of the largest crystal is an oblique eight-sided prism, deeply bevelled at the extremity; the bevelling plans set on the acute lateral edges; the proper edge of the bevelment truncated, and the angle formed by the meeting of the bevelling plane and the lateral planes bevelled.

The surface of the crystal is rough, owing to attrition.

Internal lustre splendent and vitreous. Cross fracture distinctly foliated; longitudinal fracture perfect conchoidal. Is semitransparent, inclining to translucent. Harder than precious beryl; but not so hard as spinelle.

Digitized by Google

spinelle. Specific gravity 3,570, *(Thomson.)*

This crystal weighs 7 ounces 3 pennyweights 18½ grains Troy; and a fragment of a crystal, from the same tract of country, now in the possession of Mr Farquharson of Invercauld, weighs 1 pound 3 ounces 8 drams, and 8½ grains Troy weight.

These are the largest topazes hitherto found. In the National Museum at Paris, which is the most extensive in Europe, the largest topaz is one weighing 4 ounces 6 gros*.

The discovery of so valuable a gem in this country, naturally leads us to enquire in what situation it is found, and whether or not it is likely to occur in considerable quantity. Unfortunately the data for answering these questions are not complete: we must, therefore, at present rest satisfied, with a short statement of the geognostic relations of the topaz of foreign countries, which, when compared with the accounts given of our topaz, will enable us to guess at its probable geognostic situation.

This gem occurs in considerbale quantity in the Electorate of Saxony, in a particular species of mountain-rock, denominated, by Werner, *Topaz-rock*, because topaz is one of its essential constituent parts. Besides forming an essential ingredient of topaz-rock, it also occurs in it in drusy cavities, along with quartz crystals and lithomarge. In Bohemia and Saxony, it occurs in veins that traverse gneiss and mica-slate. These veins are generally narrow, intimately connected with the rock they traverse, of very old formation, and contain, besides topaz, also tin-stone, arsenic pyrites, sometimes copper pyrites, apatite, fluor-spar, quartz, and steatite. The Siberian topaz appears to occur in veins in primitive mountains, and probably also in large drusy cavities, in rocks of a very old formation.

About 25 leagues north from Catharinenburgh, in the Uralian Mountains, topaz is found in considerable quantity, in a kind of granite, resembling that variety, known under the name of *pierre graphique*. There it is said to occur in drusy cavities, along with quartz and precious beryl. It is also found in the opposite extremity of Siberia, in a mountain named Odon-Tschelon, in the province of Dauria, where it occurs in druses, along with precious beryl. The topazes of Odon-Tschelon, and, indeed of Siberia in general, are generally snow white, frequently celandine green, and very rarely of a beautiful blue, resembling the sapphire; and some varieties exhibit a kind of opalescence. The Brazilian, and sometimes also the Saxon topaz, are found in alluvial soil†; and the topaz of Pegu, Ceylon, Hawkesbury River in New Holland, and Cape Barren Island in Basses Straits‡, has a similar geognostic situation‖.

Such are the geognostic relations of the topazes of foreign countries. The topaz of Scotland has hitherto been found only in alluvial soil, along with uncommonly large rock-crystals, and middle-sized crystals of precious beryl, and in a tract of country,

* It is said that there is a topaz, in the rich collection of Sir John St Aubyn, the size of a fist.

† Topaz has lately been found embedded, in small crystals, in transition rocks.

‡ Dr Monro *junior* presented me with a rolled piece of topaz, said to be from Hawkesbury river; and Captain Laskey, with a crystal of the same gem, from Cape Barren Island, in Basses Straits.

The topaz of Basses Straits, as my learned Friend Mr R. Brown informs me, was first discovered by Mr Humphry *junior*, who was, some years ago, sent out by Government to examine the mineralogy of New Holland and Van Diemen's Island.

‖ In the collection of the Museum of Natural History at Paris, there is a large rock crystal, containing reddish coloured crystals of topaz from Brazil.

Digitized by Google

country, as far as we know, entirely composed of primitive rocks; and hence it is highly probable, that its original repository is in a primitive country. But in which of the primitive rocks is it probable that the topaz is contained, and in what kind of repository does it occur? The tract of country where our topaz is found, is said to be principally composed of granite, and to contain, besides, considerable portions of gneiss and mica-slate. This being the case, it is probable the topaz will be found in one, or possibly in all these different rocks. It may, however, be alleged, that, probably the topaz-rock also occurs there, and that the topaz may be derived from it. But the topaz-rock is one of the rarest of the mountain-rocks, and the topaz which it contains has always a yellow colour, and differs somewhat in regular form from the topaz of Scotland; it is also smaller, and is never accompanied with rock crystal or precious beryl. Hence it is not probable, that the topaz-rock occurs in the districts of which we are treating. If, then, the topaz-rock is wanting, it will be inquired in which of the primitive rocks, already mentioned, we are to look for it? Some may be of opinion, that it occurs in veins, in gneiss, or mica-slate, as is the case with the Bohemian and certain varieties of the Saxon topaz. The want of all the accompanying minerals, as tin-stone, arsenic pyrites, copper pyrites, fluor-spar, &c. render this supposition improbable. But the topaz of Siberia agrees with that found in Aberdeenshire, in having green and white as its most frequent colour; in opalescence; in figure, being generally bevelled at the extremity; in size, the largest topazes being found in Siberia; and in accompanying minerals, which are usually rock-crystal and precious beryl.

Lastly, the Siberian topaz is said to occur in drusy cavities, or veins in granite, and in considerable quantity. If this account be correct, we may infer that the Aberdeen topaz will be found in drusy cavities or veins in granite, and in considerable quantity.

I trust, the conjecture I have now suggested, will induce mineralogists to examine the tract of country, where this interesting mineral is found.*

Letter written by Her Majesty, when Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, to the King of Prussia (the Great Fredrick,) on his entering the Territories of her Cousin the Duke of Mecklenburgh Swerin, and which that Monarch sent over to his late Majesty as a Miracle of Patriotism and good sense in so young a Princess.

"May it please your Majesty,

"I AM at a loss whether I shall congratulate or condole with you on your late victory; since the same success that has covered you with laurels, has overspread the country of Mecklenburgh with desolation. I know, Sire, that it seems unbecoming my sex, in this age of vicious refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wish for the return of peace. I know you may think it more properly my province to study the arts of pleasing, or to turn my thoughts to subjects of a more domestic nature; but, however unbecoming it may be in me, I cannot resist the desire of inter-

* Since this paper was read to the Society, I have been informed, by my friend Colonel Imrie, that the large fragment of topaz, in the possession of Mr Farquharson of Invercauld, was broken from a mass of granite.

ceding

Digitized by Google

ceding for this unhappy people. It was but a very few years ago that this territory wore the most pleasing appearance: the country was cultivated, the peasant looked cheerful, and the towns abounded with riches and festivity.—What an alteration at present from such a charming scene! I am not expert at description, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but sure even conquerors themselves would weep at the hideous prospect now before me. The whole country, my dear country, lies one frightful waste, presenting only objects to excite terror, pity, and despair. The business of the husbandman and the shepherd are quite discontinued; the husbandman and the shepherd are become soldiers themselves, and help to ravage the soil they formerly occupied. The towns are only inhabited by old men, women, and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds or loss of limbs, rendered unfit for service, left at his door; his little children hang round him, ask an history of every wound, and grow themselves soldiers before they find strength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate insolence of either Army, as it happens to advance or retreat. It is impossible to express the confusion even those who call themselves friends create; even those from whom we might expect redress, oppress us with new calamities. From your justice, therefore, it is that we hope relief; to you even children and women may complain, whose humanity stoops to the meanest petition, and whose power is capable of repressing the greatest injustice.

"I am, Sire," &c.

(GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.)

A short Account of the celebrated Guerilla, Colonel Don Francis Espoz y Mina, and of the brave Division of Volunteers of Navarre, which he commanded; illustrative of the great Qualities that adorn that Spanish Hero, his Manner of carrying on the War against the French, and the severe Military Discipline he is obliged to maintain, to enable him to exist in a Country surrounded on all sides by the Enemy. Written by Colonel Don Lorenzo Ximenez, Captain in the Spanish Guards, and Eye-witness to all that he relates.—Translated from the original Spanish, by a British Officer now serving at Cadiz.

INTRODUCTION.—After a circuitous march, and all of us prisoners worn down with sorrow and fatigue, we approached the French frontier; when it pleased Divine Providence that 21 officers, and 800 Spanish soldiers, prisoners of war, should owe their liberty to that illustrious partizan, Don Francisco Espoz y Mina, and his brave companions in arms. Although I owe to this great man the singular benefit of being saved by him from slavery, and perhaps death, and that I love him, and shall love him to the latest hour of my existence; do not, for this reason, believe that the account I am about to write is exaggerated. I am, on the contrary, afraid that want of talent will prevent my explaining myself with sufficient force and precision; and that the military reputation of this celebrated *Guerilla* will suffer in this attempt of mine. I have been an eye-witness of most of what I relate; and where I have not been such, I have heard it from Mina himself, of whose veracity no one can ever doubt, particularly when his countrymen, the people of Navarre, men of simple manners, but of unshaken patriotism, affirm the same. I have given myself no trou-

ble

Digitized by Google

ble to arrange or dress out this account; being contented with relating simply, and with strict truth, what happened; and with placing before the eyes of my companions in arms the faithful picture of a hero, who perhaps may be destined by the Deity, some day or other, to liberate Spain from its ferocious Enemy; as a small token of my gratitude to that valiant hero, who broke my chains of slavery, as well as those of 800 Spaniards, setting us at liberty to return and fight for our beloved Country.

NARRATIVE.—Having left Vitoria the 25th of May, 1811, the convoy that went with us consisted of 1600 infantry and 200 cavalry (French). We had hardly marched two leagues, when, between Mondragon and Vitoria, we saw two woods on the right and left of the road; immediately on approaching them, we heard a shot; instantly a most destructive fire assailed us on each flank, in front and in rear; which was so unexpected, that, with the confusion of killed and wounded, such was the panick that seized the *Invincibles* (the French), that they were unable to form, or to make the least resistance; nor could they even see their enemy, the Guerillas not only being concealed in the bushes, but having also climbed up the trees. In the midst of all this horror and confusion, of killed and wounded, and carriages knocked to pieces, the Invincibles were obliged to beg of us prisoners to assist them. The intrepid Mina, in front of 150 cavalry, charged them at this moment in the rear, and like a lion, cut to pieces and destroyed every thing he met with, spreading terror and dismay in the road, putting to death men, women, and children. At this moment, we ran to our companions and defenders, while the hottest of the fire was going on, and every one tried to save himself from instant death. As soon as this horrible massacre was over, I had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with Mina, who ordered us to be marched in security to Zalduendo, six leagues distant from the point of attack. The whole of the convoy fell into his possession (the value of which was not less than a million of dollars); and between 7 and 800 Invincibles were killed, 150 prisoners, with a Colonel (Lafette), were taken, and eight other officers. I must not pass over in silence the circumstance of Mina's having in his division a countryman who fires four blunderbuss barrels in one stock; they are so made as to rest upon a swivel, which, when he intends making use of it, he chains to the ground; he loads each of these barrels with 32 balls, and he fires the four off with one lock. On this attack, at one discharge, he knocked over four coaches that were in the convoy, killing all the women and officers that were in them.

With respect to the spy, who brought him the intelligence that the convoy was going to proceed on its journey to France; of the day it was to start from Vitoria; of the number of prisoners that were with it; and of the French troops who composed the escort; with many other particulars; he ordered him to be lashed to a part of the rock, placing a guard over him, with strict orders to kill him if he offered to try to get away. The instant the attack was over, which lasted five hours without intermission, he sent for him, and said,—"You are a good fellow—you have not deceived me—go—here is a thousand pound for you."

In a small village that we passed through, about a league and a half from Vitoria, we found all the doors of the houses shut, and there was not a living soul to be seen. The reason

Digitized by Google

reason of this, I found, was, that Mina, as soon as he determined to place himself in ambush, in the evening of the preceding night went into the village, and carried away every creature out of it; men, women, and children, old and young, he collected in the market-place, tied them two and two, surrounded them with his division, and marched them up into the mountains; he there placed a strong guard over them, and told them, if they offered to speak, or make the least noise, that they should be instantly put to death; promising them, if they made no resistance, to set them at liberty in eight hours. By this means, the French were unable to get the least intelligence of the ambuscade.

Mina is a well-made man, of a florid complexion, robust, and about five feet eight inches high, a man of few words, frank in his manner, detesting women, for he will not allow one to be with an officer or a soldier of his party, nor, indeed, will he keep an officer or a soldier with him who is attached to them; he is between 20 and 30 years old; scarce ever eats; and never sleeps more than two hours in the night, and then always with his loaded pistols in his girdle, and his room locked, on the few nights he ever passes in a village. He is very thoughtful; never communicative; his officers never, by any accident, know where he intends to march. The instant the drum beats, whether it is for roll-call or not, he insists upon their all appearing, and the officers mounted, (that is, the captains, for none others are allowed horses,) and their mules, with baggage, loaded. When least expected, he places himself at the head of his men, saying, "Follow me!"—and often he marches them in this way thirty miles; and, even on the day of his attacking the convoy, he marched them 40 miles without the horses or men eating the whole day. He happened, at this time, to have little or no forage, either for his men or horses; but, when he has plenty, he is very liberal in giving it away, never allowing any one to receive pay for it; and, indeed, the patriotism of the people, and their adoration of Mina, is such, that they give every thing cheerfully. Whenever a volunteer of infantry joins Mina, he is not allowed to bring any thing but a pair of sandals, half-stockings, breeches, and jacket. Whenever his shirt is dirty, he goes to the first house near him, enters, and says, "The shirt I have on is dirty—give me a clean one." The countryman changes with him; and, if he has time, washes it, and gets his own back; if not, he keeps Mina's, and Mina the countryman's. His arms are all rusty on the outside, but he is particularly careful to have them well cleaned within, and good locks and flints: his bayonets are encrusted with the blood of Frenchmen. The captain who commands the advanced guard is called the *Dos Pelos*, (why, I know not;) but in this last business he ordered all his men to put three musket-balls in each of their pieces; and said, "I know they did as I ordered them, for in the first discharge they killed and wounded 60 people. His cavalry, at this time, consisted of 150 intrepid and valiant men, dressed like Hussars, with jacket and blue pantaloons; caps like the rest of the army, with this difference, that they have about a yard of red cloth hanging down their backs, in a point from the cap, and a gold tassel at the end. All of them wear sandals and spurs; and Mina himself never wears boots, or half-boots, but sandals, in order the more easily to escape, by climbing up the side of mountains, if he gets

Digitized by Google

gets knocked off his horse. He has several times saved himself miraculously in this way.

Whenever a youth wishes to enlist in the cavalry, after being well examined by Mina, and questioned, he calls for the Commanding Officer of the infantry, and says, "This boy wishes to serve in the cavalry: take him first with you, and let me know how he behaves. The first action they are engaged in, this captain, who commands the infantry, and is on horseback, keeps the boy close to him during the whole of the action, and watches narrowly how he behaves; and after having been four times in action, and if he distinguishes himself, the captain brings him to Mina, and says, "This lad will do; he is worthy to die for his country." Mina then furnishes him with arms, and a horse, closely watching him himself, to see how he behaves. By these means, his corps is composed of the most desperate and intrepid Spaniards that live.

Mina has one boy of 14 years old in his troop. He is mounted on a poney, with arms in proportion to his youth, a double-barrelled carbine, with pistols and sword. He is always in the advanced guard, and, of course, goes into action the first. This lad, by himself, got between five French cavalry soldiers, and called to them to surrender. The French, observing that a strong party of Mina's cavalry were headed by the boy, turned about, and were in the act of galloping off, when the boy charged one of them, and knocked him off his horse, and kept hold of the bridle of a second, until some of his companions came up, who put them both to the sword. Mina himself says, that he is one of the bravest lads that he has in his division; and, if Mina says so, you may be assured that the boy is something remarkable.

The French call Mina the King of Navarre. In whatever town he enters, he is sure to find every thing that he wants; the whole province think it an honour to have him as a guest. No officer in Navarre pays for his meals; every thing is brought out to them *gratis*. This extraordinary man has found means to get rid of all French spies cleverly enough, and without putting them to death. Whenever any of his partizans have brought him any, he strips them stark naked, to see if they have papers, plans, or drawings; and, if he finds any thing of the sort, he calls instantly for one of the soldiers of his guard, and says to him, "Take this fellow—he is a spy—cut off his right ear." The soldier (who has had pretty good practice at this work) draws his sword, and performs the operation as cleverly as a regular surgeon. This operation being finished, he heats an iron mark red-hot, and stamps upon his forehead—*Viva Mina!* With this mark the man remains during the rest of his life; and I have been assured that, so ashamed are those who have suffered this operation, of shewing themselves, that they have been found singly in the mountains actually starved to death. Mina has an hospital for his sick and wounded near a beautiful little village called Estella, close upon the brow of a mountain. Six women attend upon the sick, with two excellent surgeons. They are well supplied with every thing *gratis*. The French know the spot where he has established this hospital, and have made several attemps to surprize it, but never with success. Mina is sure to get information when they are coming; and the inhabitants of the little village all turn out, and carry the sick and wounded on biers, on their shoulders, up six leagues into the mountains, where they

Digitized by Google

they remain, in perfect security, until the French retire. In this same mountain, he has a cave, where he fabricates his own gunpowder; and with this he is pretty well supplied. Mina encourages the people of Navarre to trade with the French: he gives them passports to do so: by which means he secures many articles for the comfort and advantage of his men, that he could not obtain otherwise. And, for allowing this trade, he gets what he wants *gratis*. If those who wish to trade are rich, he exacts money from them, which goes towards the pay of his soldiers, but more particularly to pay his spies, to obtain information of the movements of the French. To these men he is unbounded in his liberality, and he is supplied with the most correct information of the motions of the enemy; not a man can stir, that Mina is not informed of it. If the alcaldes (or justices of the peace) of a village are ordered by the French to make any requisition, and if they do not instantly inform Mina of it, he goes himself to their houses, in the night, and shoots them: he has done this to no less than nine of these fellows. If they inform him, Mina then takes steps accordingly, either to intercept their communications, or cut off their soldiers, or molest them in one way or other. Every volunteer has plenty of wine, meat, and bread. Every thing he takes in an action is his own; however, it must be after the battle is over—he shoots every man that plunders while he ought to be fighting. His tactic is reduced simply to forming line of battle, column, charging, and great care never to fire without being sure of hitting the object. He never allows gaming, nor a pack of cards, either among the officers or soldiers. Plunderers at all times he shoots. Officers and soldiers are all punished alike, when they forget their duty. He never takes either a regular soldier, or a regular-bred officer, into his corps. He says, "*they pretend to have too much theory—and he sees they fail in all their attempts.*" His second in command is Guruchaga, about his own age, taller and thinner, of a most violent and hasty temper, moderate talents, brave to a degree that is incredible, impetuous in action, and a powerful arm with the sword. Mina is very fond of him, and is the only man in whom he places implicit confidence, and sometimes consults. This man is severe with the troops, and makes himself feared and respected. He is, in general, the observer of the conduct of the army in battle; and, according to his report of their individual valour, they are promoted. Mina has a perfect knowledge, as well as all his officers and soldiers, of the whole country, and all the passes in the mountains; and, whenever it is necessary, he disperses his people, appointing a particular spot, some distance off, to meet; where they never fail to arrive, although the country is surrounded by the French. On a recent occasion, he practised this with great success: he was surrounded by 20,000 French, who had received orders to destroy him and his corps at all hazards. Mina knew the peril of his situation; but, with his 3000 men, he remained in the mountains 15 days, treating the French with the utmost contempt. At length, about dusk in the evening, he saw himself surrounded by four columns of the enemy, who were pressing down upon him. With the greatest coolness, he called all his men around him, and said, "Gentlemen, we are in an unpleasant situation here. Let every captain take care of his company. Let the rendezvous be at such a place (naming one)—

Mina

Digitized by Google

Mina the rallying-word. And now let every man disperse, and make the best of his way. They immediately dispersed. The French deployed their columns at day-light, in the morning; and, when they thought that they had these people in their power, they found the whole of them had escaped. In five days afterwards, Mina was at the head of his men, committing depredations on the French, ten leagues from that spot, and without having lost a single individual. This is Mina's own account of this circumstance.

After we came into the power of Mina, by the capture of the French convoy, who were escorting us, Mina's whole care was to provide for our security. He marched us through different villages, and across mountains, sometimes close to the French lines. He endeavoured, if possible, to get us to Valencia, for which purpose he sent to Duran and Empecinado, to desire them to co-operate with him, and to pass along the banks of the Ebro, in order that they might protect our passage across. He waited with anxiety 12 days for an answer from Empecinado, but got none. (Unfortunately, Empecinado had been attacked by the French at this time, and lost his artillery.) At length, he determined to execute this project by himself. He ordered some boards to be placed on cars, with preparations to make a bridge; and spread a report that he intended to cross the Ebro at a certain point. The carts and waggons, that he loaded with these materials, he moved down in the day-time towards the water. The French, hearing this, waited anxiously expecting Mina and his troops. In the mean time, Mina started in the middle of the night, marched twelve miles *from* the spot where he intended building his bridge; and, coming to the banks of the river, he jumped off his horse, and said, "Here is the spot where I will take you across." Without the least noise or confusion, Mina halted all his men, forced his own horse into the river, to try the depth; and, finding it practicable, he ordered a hundred men to get up behind a hundred of the cavalry, and plunge into the river. In this manner, he contrived to pass over 800 Spanish prisoners, and land them in perfect safety, before the French were aware that he was not coming down to the bridge. The moment he had placed us in safety on the other side of the river, he said, "Now, Spaniards! you are safe." He divided two handkerchiefs full of dollars amongst us, saying that we had as good right to share in the plunder of the French as they had; and, wishing us farewell, galloped into the river with his cavalry, and disappeared, leaving 20 dragoons and an officer to escort us.

This extraordinary man might, if he chose, increase the number of his army to ten or twelve thousand men; but he has no vanity; and says fairly, that he thinks he can manage four or five thousand men better than a larger number.

Account of the Foundation and present State of the Edinburgh Lancastrian School.

From Sermon, by Sir H. Moncreiff Wellwood.

THE parochial schools of Scotland, a constituent part of our civil and religious establishment, (a character which the new Society in England, though, it has assumed the name of The National Society, does not in any legitimate sense possess) have provided for the general instruction of the poor of every class, to an extent, and with

Digitized by Google

a degree of success, surpassing every similar institution, in any country of the world.

In the low country of Scotland, though we may receive improvements in our manner of teaching, there are but few stations, where there can be any urgent occasion for many additional schools; or where new schools, established even on the improved plan of Mr Lancaster, would answer any important end. It is only in the great towns, or large manufacturing villages, or in very extensive parishes, where the population far exceeds the provision of parochial schools, that any considerable advantages can either be offered or required, by means of the schools in question.

It is certainly unnecessary in this place, to do what no individual, really acquainted with our views and manners, will attempt; to admonish the people of Scotland how to estimate their parochial schools. Still less is it necessary to intreat them, not to undervalue or abandon rashly their parish schools, for any late invention, with which either England or any other country can furnish them. We know, as well as any of our neighbours, how to estimate the value of what we already possess: and though we will not reject advantages which are really wanted, we are certainly in no danger of forgetting the value of a distinction transmitted to us from our fathers, so very essential to the prosperity of our country, as our parochial education.

But, on the other side, though we ought to be thankful for a well-meant advice, even though we do not require it, we are not for that reason prepared to reject, when it is within our reach, any important addition to advantages, in which we have always been far before our southern neighbours; and, at the same time, we believe ourselves to be sufficiently acquainted with the subject, not to estimate any new invention beyond its value.

A Lancastrian school has been established in this city; which at present we consider as sufficient to answer every purpose of public utility.

The Teacher, with a liberal education before, has been thoroughly educated in Mr Lancaster's plan; and the school has at this moment on its list upwards of 400 children.

The whole mechanism and discipline suggested by Mr Lancaster, are employed to teach this numerous body of poor children to read the Bible, and to acquire the arts of writing and arithmetic; and, what Mr Lancaster's plan admits of, wherever the circumstances are the same, the teacher being a member of the Established Church, the Assembly's Catechism is regularly taught; and though no individuals are required to learn it, contrary to the will of their parents, premiums are given for the faithful repetition of it, which have rendered it an object of general ambition in the school.

The progress of the scholars, both as to the time they require, and the information they receive, is equal to the most sanguine expectations of those who support the Institution; a fact, of which every individual may satisfy himself by personal inquiry. A small fee to the master is required, according to the usage of Scotland, that the parents may be the more induced to estimate the value of the advantages which are given them; and, at the same time, a certain number of the children, to whose parents the fee might be a hardship, have the payment advanced for them by the Directors of the Society.

The discipline of the school is equally correct and efficient; remote from every idea of severity; and

Digitized by Google

and evidently calculated to turn the different dispositions of the children to the best account.

I mention this part of the subject with most particular interest and satisfaction; for the punishments in use in Mr Lancaster's schools have been sometimes represented, not only as ill-judged and ineffectual, (an observation which individuals without experience might perhaps have hazarded), but as calculated, in their very nature, to destroy all the honourable sense of shame among the children; and, by doing so, to prepare them, when they go into the world, *for every species of depravity, and even for that which will lead to the last punishment of crimes.*

I can place against this assertion a fact, which almost supersedes every argument, and which it is impossible either to explain away or controvert. Mr Lancaster has taught a school, in a suburb of London where there is the greatest resort of the lowest of the people, for fourteen years together; and of seven thousand children educated there, amidst all the profligacy of a corrupt and overgrown metropolis, not one single individual has ever been charged with a criminal offence, in any court of justice.

I make this assertion from the first authority; from the public resolution of a numerous meeting for supporting the Lancastrian schools, at which the Duke of Bedford presided, supported by the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester, and by many others among the most distinguished men in the kingdom, on the 11th day of May last, in which the fact is asserted in the most unqualified terms; and I am able, besides, to bring it down to the 31st day of January 1812.

After stating this fact, it is useless to add a single remark on assertions so completely and irrefragably refuted.

The discipline suggested by Mr Lancaster, is a discipline substituted for corporal punishments, hitherto in common use in all our schools; and has this simple and natural object in view,—to influence the ingenuous dispositions of the youth, not so much by the fear of punishment, as by the love of distinction on the one hand, and by the sense of shame on the other. If I said a single word to prove, that this species of school discipline, if it is effectual, is in every point to be preferred to the corporal punishments so often resorted to, I should offer an insult, both to the understanding and the heart, of every man who is himself a father.

It has indeed been conceded to us, that, in the Lancastrian school in this city, we have selected the best, and excluded the worst parts of the system; and much praise has on this account been given us.

Even of this concession, liberal as it is, the Directors cannot avail themselves. They have taken the whole of Mr Lancaster's plans as they understand them; and they are certainly entitled to affirm, that if there is no just exception to the only Lancastrian school existing here, there can at least be no room for supposing in this city, that the Lancastrian system threatens us with inventions, capable of making any dangerous impressions whatever on the morals of our youth.

It deserves just to be mentioned, before I leave the subject, that whatever else the system admits of, or different circumstances may require, the punishments actually inflicted in this school, have hitherto consisted entirely, in the detention of the children in fault, for a quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes, after their companions are dismissed;

Digitized by Google

sed; and that a solitary instance has occured, in which it was necessary, for aggravated and obstinate disobedience, to send away from the school altogether two single individuals.

They who will attend to the particulars of what has been done, since the school was established, will not find themselves at liberty to say, that the mode employed has been unsuccessful, in any essential part of its arrangement.

The Institution is under the management of a society among yourselves, consisting of men who are heartily disposed to watch over its prosperity, and to promote, to the utmost of their power, its general and permanent usefulness.

His Grace the present Duke of Buccleuch has just intimated to the Directors, his willingness to accept of the situation of President of the Institution, vacant by the much regretted death of his most respectable father.

Though the members of this Society are heartily united in promoting the great objects of the Institution, they do not wish to forget, that they have come together from very different religious communities. Churchmen, Presbyterian and Episcopalian Dissenters, Independents, and the class known by the designation of The Friends, are all concerned in the establishment or superintendance of this school. They have cordially united in a service, which they consider as embracing a most important object: And they fear neither perversion nor disunion, because they give their assistance together in this labour of love.

They have built and furnished a schoolhouse; and acknowledge with gratitude the liberality of the Magistrates, who have given them the ground without expence. The building and furniture have required nearly L.1000. This has, for the present, exhausted their funds, and left them in a small debt of about L.200. But they know their fellow-citizens too well, not to be assured, that this sum will soon be realized by their liberality; and they look with the same confidence to the occasional donations and annual contributions, from which the ordinary expenditure must arise.

I have said enough to satisfy you of the importance of the Institution. But I take the liberty of mentioning a single fact more. In the investigation of the atrocities which have so lately disturbed the peace of this city, some of the miserable creatures who appear to have been concerned in them, have been found incapable to read or write.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Observations respecting Precedence, and some of the Distinctions of Rank, Ecclesiastical and Secular, on which it is founded, referring especially to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland. By Thomas Brydson, F. A. S. Edinburgh. 4to. 1812.

MOST of our readers are probably aware of the circumstance in which this little work originated, and which has excited some speculation in this metropolis. Long usage had established, that in all the processions which took place at the time of the General Assembly, the Doctors of the Church should take the precedence of those lay persons who held the rank of esquires. Several of this last description, however, who conceived that the possession of an ample fortune, and the respect which it procured, raised them very much above the members of a church so little distinguished by its wealth, took

Digitized by Google

took umbrage at this preference. A complaint was preferred to the Lord Commissioner, who, in order to bring the question to a decision, refered it to the gentleman holding the office of Lord Lyon. Sentence was given in favour of the esquires, who accordingly at the assembly 1811, took their station in the front of their ecclesiastical rivals. The church, however, felt no disposition to acquiesce in this decision. They complained that, in a question by which their dignity was so deeply affected, they had not been afforded an opportunity of pleading their own cause; that the matter had been deliberated and determined, before they had received the smallest notice, that it was at all in agitation. They even insisted that the Lord Lyon, from the very rare occurrence of any such discussions, must, even if furnished with the proper materials, be a much less competent judge, than those who presided in the other Scottish courts. So far, indeed, did they carry their resentment, as to determine, during the late Assembly, to withhold their presence from every exhibition in which themselves, and the esquires could be combined. They absented themselves not only from the public procession through the streets, but from the levee and the table of the Commissioner. In order to justify the proceeding above alluded to, and to counteract the impression made by the judicial sentence given against them, they naturally wished to prepare some statement of the grounds to which their claim to precedence rested. It is to this circumstance that the present publication owes its rise. Mr Brydson, we are convinced, has given nothing but his genuine opinion; but as he was invited to the undertaking by a person who holds a high rank among the aggrieved class, and doubtless with a knowledge, that his sentiments entirely corresponded, we may fairly consider his work as a pleading on the side of the Doctors. As it does not appear that a similar statement has been put forth by the opposite party, and as we cannot pretend to be deeply skilled in heraldic lore, we should hesitate extremely in giving any decided opinion. We shall only observe, that the Doctors having been so long in the possession of this precedence, and the Assembly being the place where they were naturally entitled to take the lead, it would, we think, have been more laudable, had the lay members forborne to press even a claim which they conceived to be legal. On the other hand, it may be alleged, that the dignitaries of the church adhered to their supposed rights with greater pertinacity, than was altogether consistent with the spirit of Christian humility. The refusing, indeed, to appear in a public procession, was a more serious consideration, since it tended to compromise the dignity attached to the church, and through it, to religion itself, in the eyes of the multitude. But whether, supposing the clergy to have continued to attend the Commissioner's levee, and even to have accepted his invitations, any very alarming consequences would have ensued, does not so precisely appear.

For the reason above stated, we are not prepared, either to adopt or to refute the opinion maintained in this volume. We are more disposde to extract some of the various information here given by our author, who, we believe, has studied the subject very profoundly. Mr Brydson goes back to the feudal times, with a view to fix the standard of precedence; and as the aristocracy of modern Europe is founded chiefly on the usages of that period, the consideration of it must certainly throw

Digitized by Google

throw a remarkable light upon the subject. At the same time we must observe, that if any arrangement has been followed by long continued modern usage, the precedent must be considered as thereby fixed; and it seems vain to appeal against it to the practice of a remote age.

The following observations are curious, and apply immediately to the subject under discussion.

"The church was connected with the whole system of chivalry by a variety of relations, besides the protection and defence pledged to her in the oath of knighthood. Among those relations are the following, beginning with the universities, as depending on the church; Academical honours or degrees were analogous to those of chivalry. That of doctor, corresponding to knighthood, was formerly termed master, which designation is still retained in the schools as a junior degree, and was adopted in chivalry as the proper appellative title for a gentleman, bearing no rank or title superior. Bachelor was expressly a title of chivalry applied to those esquires who were more especially or necessarily candidates for knighthood; as in the schools it denoted the next and immediately preparatory degree to that of doctor. The possessors or heirs of "knights fees," among others, who did not possess the more extensive fiefs, termed banner fiefs, which communicated the title of "banneret," were styled "bachelors." Most of those who presided in the schools as professors were formerly ecclesiastics; those who belonged to the highest faculty, that of divinity, were necessarily such. With reference to knighthood itself, it was connected with all other distinctions of rank, ecclesiastical and secular; with the ecclesiastical, inasmuch as prelates could confer the order of knighthood; and priests, who were not prelates, could confer the degree of "esquire;" a degree in chivalry preparatory to knighthood, and formed on the model of that order. The leading order of chivalry was even incorporated with the church in the persons of those composing the ecclesiastical or "clerical orders of knighthood," as these of Malta, of the Temple, of the Teutonic order, and others, whose sworn profession was war."

He adds afterwards the following important fact.

"The oath of knighthood, and likewise a system of laws for the regulation of the military profession, were originally framed by Aimon, Archbishop of Bourges. With the assistance of certain other prelates, of several distinguished persons among the laity, and with the concurrence of the military order itself, the above regulations were finally sanctioned in the council of Clermont, according to the seventh letter of Boulainvillers, and the oath became so sacred as not to be violated under the penalty of death, or abandoning Christendom. Thus at the call of the church, in a period of unexampled depravity, the beginning of the eleventh century, *ut supra*, the entire fraternity of knighthood became a barrier in the absence of regular government, between the abounding enormity of the times and the threatened destruction of society.

"The renowned fraternity of knighthood is thence primarily indebted to the church, for the specific dignity and importance which, in consequence of the foregoing event, attaches to this leading order of chivalry. The oath, at first common to the nobles in general, came afterwards to be restricted to knights, and at their creation by prelates

Digitized by Google

prelates was always administered, which it could not be by any layman; yet, though afterwards dispensed with in the case of esquires, it appears to have given rise to the conferring the latter degree by presbyters."

We may next proceed to Mr Brydson's definition of the character of esquire.

"The next, and immediately superior rank to that of gentleman, is the degree of esquire, armiger, bearer of arms, not armorial ensigns, but military weapons, as having publicly received them by a formal ceremonial. This degree of chivalry is modelled on that of knighthood, and conferred with a similar, though less solemn, investiture. It is described by St Palaye, sec. 1. p. 10. The youth having been previously initiated in the accomplishments and exercises of chivalry, "was presented at the "altar by his father and mother, "who, each holding a lighted ta-"per in their hands, attended the "solemnity. The officiating priest "took from the altar a sword and "girdle, on which he bestowed se-"veral benedictions; and having "invested the young man with the "sword, he afterwards constantly "wore it." Another mode of investiture conferring the degree of esquire, applicable to those esquires who gave military attendance on knights, as may be seen in Selden, part II. p. 374, was "by delivery of "a sword only, with a blow on the "cheek, which gave the liberty of "bearing a sword or other arms, "as in attendance on a knight, but "not of wearing it girded on as the "knight did." This must be understood chiefly with regard to the ceremonial, as in succeeding times those esquires wore swords in common with others. Knights of the Bath are at their creation still attended by the esquires, who retain that degree. When the Kings of England, for the last four centuries, conferred the degree of esquire by creation, as may be seen in Selden under that title, they invested the grantee with a collar of "SS" of silver, of the same form with the golden collars worn by knights. Heralds and "serjeants at arms," who are always created esquires, still wear silver collars of "SS." Princes, and all classes of the higher nobility, were esquires, unless they had received the order of knighthood. The King of the Romans elect, previously to his receiving knighthood, is at his coronation, ann. MCCXLVII. styled esquire by the King of Bohemia, when presenting him to receive that order. "*Præsentamus hunc electum* "*armigerum*," as appears by the ceremonial in Favine, B. III. p. 304.

"The degree of esquire, in contradistinction to the hereditary degree of gentleman bearing armorial ensigns, is strictly personal: it implies recognised personal eminence, and cannot, in ordinary cases, be obtained otherwise than by creation or ascription; accordingly no man is born an esquire. Hence, the "*Armigeri Natilitii*" mentioned by Spelman and others; such as the eldest sons of knights, &c. must be regarded as esquires by ascription or reputation, which others also are, as has been already shewn. Birth, as above, is in some instances regarded as constituting one species of that personal eminence characterized by the degree of esquire; "For," as is remarked by Blackston, B. I. C. 12, "it is not an es-"tate, however large, that confers "this rank upon its owner."

Upon this subject, however, we suspect that the observation which we made above, must be considered

Digitized by Google

as applicable. The rank of esquire may have been originally personal, and required a formal creation, but the opposite practice is now so deeply rooted in the usages of society, that it were vain to attempt recurring to the ancient system.

Mr Brydson endeavours to prove, that Doctors in the church correspond to knights bachelors in chivalry, and as belonging to the first estate, are entitled to take precedence of them. Knights bachelors then being superior to esquires, it follows that the Doctors possess a decided superiority over the latter. We cannot, however, undertake to follow our author through the train of argument by which he endeavours to establish these propositions.

At the close of the volume, Mr Brydson gives the following general table of precedence, which will probably, to most of our readers, be an object of curiosity.

"From the later editions of Blackstone, B. I. C. XII., note, the rules of precedence in England may be reduced to the following table, in which those marked * are entitled to the rank here allotted them, by statute 31 Hen. VIII. c. 10.——marked †, by statute 1 W. & M. c. 21.——marked ‖, by letters patent 9, 10, and 14 Jac. I., which see in Seld. tit. of hon. II. 5. 46. and II. 11. 3.——marked ‡, by ancient usage and established custom; for which see (among others) Camden's Britannia, *tit. ordines.* Milles's Catalogue of Honour, edit. 1610, and Chamberlaynes's Present State of England, b. 3. ch. 3.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

* The kings children and grandchildren.
* ————brethren.
* ————uncles.
* ————nephews.
* Archbishop of Canterbury.
* Lord chancellor or keeper, if a baron.
* Archbishop of York.
* Lord treasurer.
* Lord president of the council.
* Lord privy seal.
* Lord great chamberlain. But see private stat. 1 Geo. 1. c. 3.
* Lord high constable.
* Lord marshall.
* Lord admiral.
* Lord steward of the household.
* Lord chamberlain of the household.

above all peers of their own degree, if barons.

* Dukes.
* Marquisses.
‡ Dukes' eldest sons.
* Earls.
‡ Marquisses' eldest sons.
‡ Dukes' youngest sons.
* Viscounts.
‡ Earls' eldest sons.
‡ Marquisses' younger sons.
* Secretary of state, if a bishop.
* Bishop of London.
* ————Durham.
* ————Winchester.
* Bishops.
* Secretary of State, if a baron.
* Barons.
† Speaker of the house of commons.
† Lords commissioners of the great seal.
‡ Viscounts' eldest sons.
‡ Earls' younger sons.
‡ Barons' eldest sons.
‖ Knights of the garter.
‖ Privy counsellors.
‖ Chancellor of the exchequer.
‖ Chancellor of the duchy.
‖ Chief justice of the king's bench.
‖ Master of the rolls.
‖ Chief justice of the common pleas.
‖ Chief baron of the exchequer.
‖ Judges, and barons of the coif.
‖ Knights bannerets, royal.
‖ Viscounts' younger sons.

‖ Barons

Digitized by Google

‖ Barons' younger sons.
‖ Baronets.
‖ Knights bannerets.
‡ Knights of the Bath.
‡ Knights bachelors.
‖ Baronets' eldest sons.
‖ Knights' eldest sons.
‖ Baronets' younger sons.
‖ Knights' younger sons.
‡ Colonels.
‡ Serjeants at law.
‡ Doctors.
‡ Esquires.
‡ Gentlemen.
‡ Yeomen.
‡ Tradesmen.
‡ Artificers.
‡ Labourers.

N. B. Married women and widows are entitled to the same rank among each other, as their husbands would respectively have borne between themselves, except such rank is merely professional or official;—and unmarried women to the same rank as their eldest brothers would bear among them during the lives of their father.

Self-Indulgence; a Tale of the Nineteenth Century. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. Clarke. Edin.

AS this work appears to us very considerably superior to the ordinary class of such productions, we feel disposed to lose no time in conveying some idea of it to our readers. The title sufficiently indicates that the plan of it was suggested by a former work of the same kind, recently published in this city, with almost unprecedented success. There would be no foundation, however, for the idea of servile imitation, which this resemblance might tend to awaken. In the hero of Self-Indulgence, we see exhibited a defect of character the most common, perhaps, to which human nature is liable. Without any propensities decidedly bad, he is yet unable to resist the impulse of the moment; whether it be the allurement of pleasure, the dread of shame, or the indulgence of ease. By giving way to these impulses, he is gradually seduced into a course of conduct decidedly criminal, and involves in irretrievable wretchedness, himself, and all those to whom he is most attached. The story is somewhat new, and is conducted with considerable interest; but it would obviously be acting no friendly part to our reader, were we to anticipate him by an analysis of it. We shall rather present a few extracts, illustrative of the manner in which different subjects and styles are handled by our author. The first we shall give is humorous and descriptive of manners, being the style with which the work chiefly opens, though it is by no means the reigning one throughout.

"Sophia Dickens was the only child of a wealthy merchant in Bishopsgate Within; she had attained her seventeenth year, and was as beautiful and as frivolous as Nature and a fashionable boarding school could make her. Being summoned to her father's house one day unexpectedly, what was her astonishment at finding, instead of her parents, a very handsome young man, whose air and address were a passport to every woman's good opinion. Surprise, mingled with pleasure, flushed Sophia's cheek, and there was a charm in the artless confusion of her manner, which was felt by the object that occasioned it, but upon whom the novelty of the thing alone produced effect.

'I beg your pardon,' said Sophia, as she stood hesitating whether to advance or recede.

'I beg your's, rather,' returned the

Digitized by Google

the gentleman, 'but I came here by appointment to meet Mr Dickens upon some very urgent business of my father, Lord Donneraile, and I was afraid of being late, which has occasioned my coming before the hour agreed upon, and makes me now an intruder; but if you will allow me to wait in any other room, I shall not, Madam, trouble you longer.'

'Saying which, he moved to pass Sophia, who stood holding the lock of the door, when a little pert looking woman entered, screaming in a shrill voice—

'Sophy, Sophy, I say;' but no sooner beheld Mr Donneraile, than turning round, she made a kind of bending slide which it was evident had been one of the prime studies of her life to acquire. 'You are waiting, Sir, for Mr Dickens, I conclude; he is only talking to one of our young men about a little business, and will attend you immediately. Sophy, my love, we will leave the parlour to your papa and the gentleman—come, let us retire.' Another sliding curtsey was in preparation, when Mr Dickens blocked up the door-way. He was a tall robust man with a consequential air, which added to his vulgarity. Entering very much out of breath, he addressed Mr Donneraile with—

'My lord, I am your lordship's most obedient, and very humble servant, I beg your lordship a thousand million of pardons for having detained you so long, allow me to introduce Mrs and Miss Dickens, of Wellborough Place, Islington, to your lordship's notice and protection;' saying which, with a pompous air, he took his little wife in one hand, and she made three of her best salutations, while the awkward blushing Sophia slunk abashed behind her father.

"Mr Donneraile, for he had not yet any right to the title with which Mr Dickens was pleased to belord him, bowed, and declared himself happy, and fortunate, and delighted in the honour and pleasure, &c. of making their acquaintance.

"After the first compliments passed, Mrs Dickens once more prepared to withdraw, but Mr Dickens cried out in a loud measured tone,

'Mrs Dickens, lovee, take this key;' whereupon he drew forth a large one from his breeches pocket, without minding, or even understanding the winks and frowns his more elegant wife made him. 'Take this key, do ye hear me, Mrs Dickens, and go down to the cellar.'

"Here Mrs Dickens rose, and had a loud and long fit of coughing, but all in vain. Mr Dickens waited patiently till it was over, standing in an attitude with the key in his hand; 'Go, my dear, to the last chest, marked No. 500, it contains—my lord (turning to Mr Donneraile) the finest No-Yo your lordship perhaps ever tasted; I hope no offence. I had it from my old friend, Abraham Cuyler, who has lived forty years in Rotterdam, the greatest wine merchant that is perhaps in all Holland; and with much difficulty, in spite of the Mounseers, he contrived to send it over to me; a glass of the same will be no bad cordial this rainy morning.'

"Mr Donneraile bowed, but expressed himself shocked to give Mrs Dickens so much trouble.

'Oh,' said she, simpering to prevent herself from crying, 'he could not trust any body but me with the key for the world;' then giving a glance of rage and mortification at her husband, she snatched the key out of his hand.

'Allow me,' said Sophia, turning to her mother, and offering to go for her.

'Hold up your head, child, and stay where you are,' said Mrs Dickens,

Digitized by Google

Dickens, in a tone of the shrillest kind which, though not intended for Mr Donneraile's ears, could not fail of reaching them."

The greater part of the incidents, however, are of a more serious and pathetic cast. In order to exhibit our author's powers in this tone of composition, we shall give the history of the Comte de Morienne, not that it is superior to the rest, perhaps even not quite equal; but that, forming a detached portion, it can be understood without reference to any thing which precedes or follows. The following is the delineation given of his character.

"The Comte de Morienne was one of those persons that seemed designed for another age than the present. His high chivalrous sentiments, his noble dignity, and wild romance of character, were ill calculated for the evanescent froth of senseless wit, and the heartless selfishness of modern philosophy; for even the gravest set of the present day, laugh at every ennobling sentiment, and wish to degrade human nature, in order to bring it to a level with their own narrow understandings, or vicious intentions; but the Comte de Morienne was one of those few upon whom nature has set the seal of pre-eminence; and it was not in the power of the world to efface the heavenly impression. Misfortune, that tamer of the human passions, had somewhat tempered the enthusiastic flame which once shone in the expressive features of de Morienne, but if health and youth no longer "knit every joint, and every sinew strung," the mellowing hand of time had only impaired, not destroyed his manly beauty, and the heart's sorrows were traced in every lineament of a countenance which said—I would not be pitied, but I have need of sympathy."

He afterwards tells his own story as follows.

'Near that spot was the Chateau de Montbazon, in which resided a woman who was more than a mother to me—a woman whose virtues were an honour to humanity, and who is surely rewarded in a better world for the indignities and misery she suffered in this. She had two daughters of exquisite beauty. Eliane, the eldest, was my betrothed wife: the other was some years younger. The day was fixed that was to unite us, but that sun of joy was never to rise for me. —The bare recollection of this tragedy inspires me with all of love, and rage, and despair, the human heart can feel.

'The ancient family, the pure blood of the Montbazons, nay, the very virtues that adorned their high station, were so many fatal gifts to hurl them into the abyss of ruin.'

"The Comte de Morienne's voice faultered—in a low tone of agony, he again continued,

'The bloody emissaries of the sanguinary Robespierre arrived at Montbazon the very night previous to that of my marriage, and, under pretence of the family being suspected by the nation, hurried them to prison, without allowing them time to take the smallest article; and, the instant these wretched victims of lawless tyranny were carried off, another party of ruffians plundered the house, and then set fire to it.—And, where was I the while? Could I calmly view this scene of horror? Could I behold all that made life valuable to me snatched away, and not strain every nerve to rescue the objects of my love, or die in the attempt? I raved,

I raged,

Digitized by Google

I raged, I slew many of those monsters, that deserved not the name of men; vain was my rage, idle were my ravings, my arm was impotent to save, my tongue to plead for mercy; overcome by numbers, I sunk to the earth, wounded and insensible. I was cast into a dungeon at Besancon; oh! that I had never been taken thence in life; but my youth and strength reserved me for futher wretchedness. A man of the lowest extraction, to whom I had rendered some service in the regiment of ———, though leagued with these blood hounds, still retained some sentiments of humanity, and laboured with incessant earnestness to obtain my liberty, while in the interim he restored me to valueless health. He effected my release about three weeks afterwards; oh! fatal kindness, the life of life was gone for ever, why was mere existence left?'

"Soon after my restoration to life and liberty, those blessings by others so prized, by me so loathed, I crawled over the earth like some crushed insect. Every thing was to me as though it were not; and when afterwards consciousness returned, then came the overwhelming tide of remembrance, bearing back agony unutterable. My pistols were near me; I snatched up one of them, and rushed out of the house, determined to end my wretchedness.

"In the church of the Assumption at Besancon is a beautiful picture of the Madona, which was always reckoned to be a perfect resemblance of my lost Eliane. Thither I went, intending to terminate my being before that blessed image—to me doubly blessed. By mere accident, this sanctuary had escaped the destruction which many, indeed almost all those dedicated to holy purposes, had suffered. The evening was closing in fast, and the lurid and threatening aspect of the sky suited the mental tempest of my thoughts.

'I entered the vast edifice; no sacred rites had for a long time been performed within its venerable pile. Habit induced me to stretch my hand to the consecrated water; it had long since dried up. I shuddered as I said, 'And so is the source of mercy to me.' Let no one conceive themselves unhappy, till they have felt that drought of the soul which withers up a reliance and trust in Heaven.—I walked onwards, and grasped my pistol firmer in my hand. The last beam of the setting sun shone out in refulgent splendour at the very moment in which I stood opposite the Madona's picture. It irradiated the glory that surrounds the forehead, and lit up the eyes with preternatural lustre. I dropped upon my knees; I could not pray; yet sure the wish to do so was in my heart.

'For some time I remained in this state of suspended faculty, when again a full sense of my situation flashed upon me. 'One more gaze,' said I, 'at features that are so dear.' Yes, it was all I thought of; no holier feeling was mercifully given to me. I did gaze at the picture; one hand grasps a lily, the other points upwards. 'I come,' said I—'I come;' and snatching up my pistol, was about to perpetrate the deed that cannot be recalled, when a tremendous flash of lightning dashed the fatal instrument from my hand, and left me senseless.

'How long I remained so I know not. When I first awoke as from a dead sleep, I beheld, by the light of an unclouded moon, that I was still lying in the same place; but two children were kneeling by me, apparently in the act of prayer. Never shall I forget that moment. I also knelt, and prayed. The children

Digitized by Google

ren, probably awed into silence, for some moments spoke not. At last they burst out in an exclamation of joy, saying, 'he lives! and may yet save our father.'

'I gazed at them, as one that wakes from a fearful dream. Had I not awoke in heaven? were they not angels?

'Oh! do not wait,' they cried, both speaking at once, 'but come, come to Basil, who sent us for you. We were terrified by the dreadful thunder storm, and ran in here for safety, where we found you lying, we thought dead: thank God, it is not so. The storm has been for some time dispersed. Come then, now, and save our father, who says he cannot die in peace till he sees you.'

'I suffered the little children to conduct me.'

New Works Published in Edinburgh.

ANSTER FAIR, a poem in six cantos, small 8vo. 4s.

A select collection of Criminal Trials. By Hugo Arnot, 8vo. 12s. (Glasgow reprinted).

Literary Intelligence.

MR ALEXANDER MURRAY, the editor of Bruce, and the most profound philologist, perhaps, whom this country at present possesses, will speedily publish in two volumes 8vo. a work entitled, the Philosophical History of the European languages. This work contains the history of language from its origin, through all the various stages of its progress, until it attained the state in which it now appears in the different dialects of Europe. The first volume comprehends a particular account of the rise and progress of the inflexions of the noun and verb, of the indeclinable parts of speech, and of the properties of the Teutonic dialect; the same of the English, German, Dutch, Icelandic, Danish and Swedish.—The second volume includes the complete philology of the Greek, Latin, Sclavonic, Celtic, Lappish, Persic, and Sanscrit languages, being related dialects of the primitive speech spoken in Asia by the ancestors of the European nations. The affinity of all these dialects is traced and illustrated; the general laws of philology are developed by induction from all the languages of the East and West connected with the subject, and by an abstract of the Nomenclature of the external world and man, as fixed by the inventors of the primary dialect.

Professor Stewart, of the East India Company's College, is preparing a History of the Kingdom of Bengal, from the earliest period of authentic antiquity to the conquest of the country by the English in 1757.

A life of the late John Horne Tooke has been undertaken by Mr Stephens, a gentleman who lived in considerable intimacy with that celebrated literary and political character, for many years. This work, which is intimately connected with most of the great events in the reign of George III. will contain biographical portraits of several of the statesmen and men of letters, who have flourished during that period. The author has been busied for a considerable time past in collecting the materials, and he has already been furnished with several important documents by Mr. Tooke's executrix, with whose approbation and assistance it has been undertaken.

Mr. Jackson's Grammar of the Æolo-Doric or modern Greek Tongue, vulgarly called the Romaic, which was announced some time ago as being ready for publication, is now

Digitized by Google

now printing with great diligence at Oxford. Under the signature of Philoromaikos, Mr J. offered his opinions regarding the Modern Greek through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, as early as June, last year, asserting it to be a compound of the ancient Æolic and Doric dialects; and it is with the concurrence of several learned philologists of modern Greece, that he has announced his Grammer under the title of Æolo-Doric in preference to that of the Romaic language. In the course of the work, the peculiarities of the Æolo-Doric will be distinctly traced to their respective dialects of which the modern Greek is composed: and, besides the usual appendages of a Grammar, as familiar dialogues, letters, translations, &c. it will contain specimens of a modern Greek tragedy, with the English version opposite, and a copious vocabulary.

In the course of the present year will be published Researches into the History and Invention of Playing Cards, with incidental illustrations of ancient manners, and of the origin of printing and engraving on wood; embellished with engravings, among which will be fac-similes of ancient cards.

Dr. Stokes is employed on a Botanical Materia Medica, to make 4 octavo volumes.

The Rev. W. Bennet, of Camberwell, has in the press, an improved edition of his Essay on the Gospel Dispensation, &c.

A new edition is announced of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses. The passages omitted in the second editions will be uniformly restored. The additions by Bishops Humphreys, Kennet, and Tanner, will be given, with those of Sir Philip Sydenham, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. Baker, Cole, Loveday, Moran, Peck, Wanley, and Whalley, besides the communications of several intelligent friends. Very large collections have also been made for a *continuation* of the work to the year 1800. This edition is to be closely printed in royal quarto, in columns, and the first volume will be published in October next, the second in February 1813.

The Rev. James Hall, author of a Treatise on Heat and Cold, Travels in Scotland, &c. has in the press, and will publish in June, Remarks on Ireland; particularly on the interior and least known parts, drawn from actual observation on the spot, during a late tour.

Mr J. Buckler has completed, for Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. seventy drawings of Ecclesiastical, Monumental, and Castellated Antiquities from North Wales.

Mr Charles Phillips, barrister, has in the press the Emerald Isle, a poem, with notes, founded on the Consolations of Erin.

Translations of the popular Comedies of Aristophanes are preparing for the press, by a gentleman of Cambridge.

Observations and Remarks on various Parts of Great Britain, during Four Excursions in the Years 1810 and 1811, by Mr D. C. Webb, will shortly be published.

Poetry.

Loughrig Tarn.

From Wilson's Poems.

Thou guardian Naiad of this little Lake,
Whose banks in unprofaned Nature sleep,
(And that in waters lone and beautiful
Dwell spirits radiant as the homes they love,
Have poets still believed) O surely blest
Beyond all genii or of wood or wave,
Or sylphs that in the shooting sunbeams dwell,

Art

Digitized by Google

Art thou! yes, happier even than summer-cloud
Beloved by air and sky, and floating slow
O'er the still bosom of upholding heaven.

Beauteous as blest, O Naiad, thou must be!
For, since thy birth, have all delightful things,
Of form and hue, of silence and of sound,
Circled thy spirit, as the crowding stars
Shine round the placid Moon. Lov'st thou to sink
Into thy cell of sleep? The water parts
With dimpling smiles around thee, and below,
The unsunn'd verdure, soft as cygnet's down,
Meets thy descending feet without a sound.
Lov'st thou to sport upon the watery gleam?
Lucid as air around, thy head it lies
Bathing thy sable locks in pearly light,
While, all around, the water lilies strive
To shower their blossoms o'er the virgin queen.
Or doth the shore allure thee?—well it may:
How soft these fields of pastoral beauty melt
In the clear water! neither sand nor stone
Bars herb or wild-flower from the dewy sound,
Like Spring's own voice now rippling round the Tarn.
There oft thou liest 'mid the echoing bleat
Of lambs, that race amid the sunny gleams;
Or bee's wide murmur as it fills the broom
That yellows round thy bed. O gentle glades,
Amid the tremulous verdure of the woods,
In stedfast smiles of more essential light,
Lying, like azure streaks of placid sky
Amid the moving clouds, the Naiad loves
Your glimmering alleys, and your rustling bowers;
For there, in peace reclined, her half-closed eye
Through the long vista sees her darling Lake
Even like herself, diffused in fair repose.

Not undelightful to the quiet breast
Such solitary dreams as now have fill'd
My busy fancy; dreams that rise in peace,
And thither lead, partaking in their flight
Of human interests and earthly joys,
Imagination fondly leans on truth,
And sober scenes of dim reality
To her seem lovely as the western sky
To the rapt Persian worshiping the sun.
Methinks this little lake, to whom my heart
Assigned a guardian spirit, renders back
To me, in tenderest gleams of gratitude,
Profoundest beauty to reward my hymn.

Long hast thou been a darling haunt of mine,
And still warm blessings gush'd into my heart,
Meeting or parting with thy smiles of peace.
But now, thy mild and gentle character,
More deeply felt than ever, seems to blend
Its essence pure with mine, like some sweet tune
Oft heard before with pleasure, but at last,
In one high moment of inspired bliss,
Borne through the spirit like an angel's song.

This is the solitude that reason loves!
Even he who yearns for human sympathies,
And hears a music in the breath of man,
Dearer than voice of mountain or of flood,
Might live a hermit here, and mark the sun
Rising or setting 'mid the beauteous calm,
Devoutly blending in his happy soul
Thoughts both of earth and heaven!—You mountain-side,
Rejoicing in its clustering cottages,
Appears to me a paradise preserved
From guilt by Nature's hand, and every wreath
Of smoke, that from these hamlets mounts to heaven,
In its straight silence holy as a spire
Rear'd o'er the house of God.

Thy sanctity
Time yet hath reverenced; and I deeply feel
That innocence her shrine shall here preserve
For ever.—The wild vale that lies beyond,
Circled by mountains trod up by the feet
Of venturous shepherd, from all visitants,
Save the free tempests and the fowls of heaven,
Guards thee;—and wooded knolls fantastical
Seclude thy image from the gentler dale,
That by the Brathay's often-varied voice
Chear'd as it winds along, in beauty fades
'Mid the green banks of joyful Windermere!

O gentlest Lake! from all unhallow'd things
By grandeur guarded in thy loveliness,
Ne'er may the poet with unwelcome feet
Press thy soft moss embathed in flowery dies,
And shadow'd in thy stillness like the heavens.
May innocence for ever lead me here,

To

To form amid the silence high resolves
For future life; resolves, that, born in peace,
Shall live 'mid tumult, and though haply mild
As infants in their play, when brought to bear
On the world's business, shall assert their power
And majesty--and lead me boldly on
Like giants conquering in a noble cause.

This is a holy faith, and full of chear
To all who worship Nature, that the hours,
Past tranquilly with her, fade not away
For ever like the clouds, but in the soul
Possess a secret silent dwelling-place,
Where with a smiling visage memory sits,
And startles oft the virtuous, with a shew
Of unsuspected treasures. Yea, sweet Lake!
Oft hast thou borne into my grateful heart
Thy lovely presence, with a thousand dreams
Dancing and brightening o'er thy sunny wave,
Though many a dreary mile of mist and snow
Between us interposed. And even now,
When yon bright star hath risen to warn me home,
I bid thee farewell in the certain hope,
That thou, this night, wilt o'er my sleeping eyes
Shed cheering visions, and with freshest joy
Make me salute the dawn. Nor may the hymn
Now sung by me unto thy listening woods,
Be wholly vain,—but haply it may yield
A gentle pleasure to some gentle heart,
Who blessing, at its close, the unknown bard,
May, for his sake, upon thy quiet banks
Frame visions of his own, and other songs
More beautiful, to Nature and to Thee!

Stanzas written on a Summer's morning.

How sweet, when morning's blushes tinge the sky,
And nature wakes to life and joy again,
Far from the city's crowded haunts to fly,
And rove at freedom o'er the flow'ry plain!
To hear the feather'd warblers pour the strain
Of untaught harmony, to Nature's sire,
As with fleet wings th' aerial heights they gain!
How sweet the countless beauties to admire,
That deck creation round, and ecstasy inspire!

Behold how summer's fostering breath has clad
The trees and shrubs in robes of living green!
The wild-flowers, o'er each hill and valley spread,
Wave their light heads, and grace the varied scene;—
The birds sing sweetly of their loves I ween;—
The roving breezes, as they wanton round,
Disperse wild thoughts of woe, and sullen spleen,
Till in the breast a sacred calm is found,
And sweet content, and peace, and love, and joy abound.

Is there a soul to Nature's beauties dead?
Say, is there one, with Reason's stamp imprest,
Which, void of sympathy, and dull as lead,
Feels not the charms which now the E nvest,
In all her gay luxuriance richly drest?
Alas! that soul, how joyless must it be,
That now in senseless apathy can rest!
How blind those film-bound eyes that cannot see
These marks of sov'reign pow'r and love, and bounty free!

The sun has mounted now his golden car,
And flings around his vivifying rays,
Now with extinguish'd light the morning star
Is quench'd amidst the high, majestic blaze;
On stream and lake the beamy radiance plays;
A face of gen'ral joy creation wears;
Who now of human kind around can gaze,
Nor feel his heart rejoice, and lose his cares,
And ev'ry passion dire that peace and health impairs!

Does not the common bliss that reigns around,
A kindred feeling to the soul convey?
Does not the earth with life and beauty crown'd,
Inspire such thoughts as banish grief away,
And discontent, and sullen envy's sway?
The healthful breeze, the sun's enliv'ning pow'r,
The goodness that makes nature all so gay
In grove, or wilderness, in field, or bower,
Brings new delight and life with each revolving hour.

Edinburgh, June 1812. GULIELMUS.

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 20.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Donoughmore, Grey, Fitzwilliam, and Holland, presented petitions from various places, and several descriptions of persons, in favour of the Catholic claims.

Lord Grenville presented a petition against them from the University of Oxford. While he performed this duty as Chancellor of the University, he must at the same time observe, that he completely disapproved of the prayer of the petition, which, he was fully convinced, instead of promoting, would, if long acted upon, infallibly defeat the object they had in view.

Tuesday, April 21.

The Duke of Gloucester presented a petition from the University of Cambridge, against the Catholic claims. His Royal Highness said, that from the high office he had the honour to hold in that University, (Chancellor) he would, in deference to that learned body, whatever his own opinion was, remain neutral on this great question, and immediately left the House.

Lord Donoughmore then called the attention of the House to the grievances under which the Catholics of Ireland laboured.—Having gone over the old grounds for emancipating them from the remaining restrictive laws, he alluded to the new era, to which the Catholics of Ireland had long been taught to look forward with the most sanguine hopes. The "new era" had indeed arrived, but it was only to see the confirmation of intolerance,—to see the most interesting faith, and the most sacredly plighted honour, complimented away as a boon and a premium to the continuance in power of such an administration as the present; an administration which had betrayed the interests, and insulted the feelings of a great portion of the people. But in whatever form bigotry might disguise itself,—whether the evil genius should put on the mitred head, or assuming the lineaments of that softer sex which first seduced man to his destruction,—should add, to the allurements of Calypso's court, the charms of that matured enchantress; aye, though the spirit of darkness, issuing forth from the brothel or the gambling-house, should gain possession of the royal ear, and should whisper away every encumbering prepossession and burthensome predilection; though this spirit of mischief should so far succeed in its foul work as to be able to remove from the royal person that first instructor of his youth, and that counsellor of his maturer years,—that ornament of this—that pride and hope of his own distracted country (Lord Moira); and though, instead of recommending the counsels of that illustrious mind, it should select for an adviser some wretch from Change-ally or the Stews; though all this consummation of evil should come to pass, yet it was not permitted him to despair: still he could not believe that a mind, at least once noble, could for any time submit to the enslavement of those degrading fetters. The delusions of the moment would, he hoped, pass away; and the shifting of the cloud would restore the illustrious character from the obscuration under which it suffered, to its original brightness. The Noble Lord then urged the necessity of conciliating the Irish people at this most perilous moment, and concluded by moving, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of repealing the restrictive laws still in force against his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

The motion was supported by the Duke of Sussex, Marquisses Wellesley and Downshire, and Lords Selkirk, Moira, Byron, Grenville, and Holland; and opposed by Lords Redesdale and Liverpool, and the Lord Chancellor.

At five o'clock in the morning a division took place, when the numbers were—Contents 67, Proxies 35—Total 102. Noncontents 103, Proxies 71—Total 174.

Monday,

Digitized by Google

Monday, April 27.

The Earl of Liverpool, after dwelling upon the strength and importance of Badajoz, and the various sieges it had undergone, reverted to the late capture of that fortress, praising the skill and decision of the commander, and the gallantry of the officers and troops. The conduct of Gen. Picton (he observed) had inspired a confidence in the army, and exhibited an example of science and bravery, which had been surpassed by no other officer. The two attacks led by Generals Picton and Walker, had succeeded by escalade at the extremities of the place—the latter attack was a feint at first; and the troops had got into the fortress by escalade, where there was no breach, and in the face of a strong bastion. It was due to Gen. Walker to say, that he had on this occasion sustained the reputation which he had acquired on former occasions—particularly at the battle of Vimiera, where he commanded the 50th regiment, and manœuvred it in so superior a manner, as to defeat the efforts of a body of the enemy, five times the number of that regiment, and occasioned the French General who was taken to desire to be introduced to him, stating that he had done what he had never seen before in any battle. The noble mover also spoke of the behaviour of Colonel Barnard with admiration, and noticed the race of young officers that were rising under the auspices and command of the distinguished leader of the combined armies. He hoped the friends and relatives of those who so gloriously fell, would derive consolation from the fame of the illustrious dead—from the reflection that they had performed the most eminent service to their country, and that if they had fallen, they fell not in vain. Lord Wellington was praiseworthily distinguished for not exposing the lives of his men to unnecessary hazard—on the present occasion, though the loss was great, it did not exceed the magnitude of the object attained. The Noble Lord concluded with moving the thanks of the House to the General, the Officers and Troops, in the usual manner; which, after a few words from Lord Holland in support of the motion, was carried unanimously.

Lord Derby presented a petition from Liverpool against the Orders in Council, stating, that one sixth of the population was supported by subscription. The petition was laid on the table.

Tuesday, April 28.

Lord Holland presented a petition from some Dissenting Ministers in London and Westminster, against all penalties on account of Religion.

Lord Holland inquired of Ministers what truth there was in a statement in the American papers, that an emissary had been employed by England to foment disturbances in a part of the United States.—(See Historical Register for last month.)

Lord Liverpool said, he felt no difficulty in stating (without any reservation whatever) that there never had been an attempt, design, or wish, on the part of Government, to effect any separation or disunion between any parts of the United States, or to foment any dissatisfaction towards the Government of that country; if Captain Henry was employed by General Craig, it was merely to procure such information as might be useful to the interests of this country in that quarter, and for the good of his Majesty's service. The Government here knew nothing of his being employed till his return to Quebec.

Tuesday, May 5.

Lord Holland addressed their Lordships upon the subject of the disclosure made by Captain Henry to the American Government, and insisted upon the necessity of a Parliamentary enquiry into the affair. He concluded with moving, that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying, that the correspondence and papers connected with Capt. Henry's mission, should be laid before the House.

Lord Liverpool stated the proceedings of Congress, towards the close of 1808, to be such as excited a just apprehension on the part of Sir J. Craig, that an attack was meditated upon Canada. Captain Henry was undoubtedly sent to ascertain the chance of the separation in case of war; and that to this extent alone his commission went, might be argued from his being ordered to return the moment the war seemed to be deferred. The Noble Lord who had filled the department in 1809, which he (Lord Liverpool) now filled, in sending instructions to Sir J. Craig, cautioned him most particularly against the employment of individuals who might disturb the harmony of this Government and America. Such was the general spirit of the transaction. As to Captain Henry, he subsequently came to England for remuneration. His demands were backed by some most respectable individuals in London; and Mr Ryland, who was then here on leave of absence, gave his testimony to his exertions. Whatever might have been objectionable

Digitized by Google

objectionable as to the conduct of the affair, it could not have been made an object of reprehension with the Government, from the declining state of Sir James Craig's health, who was then labouring under a mortal disease, and who died in a few weeks after his return to this country. But what was the conception to be formed of the proceeding of the American Government, which, without requiring explanation, or making any notification to the British Minister, had at once laid those papers before Congress. Lord Liverpool concluded his speech by saying, that Government would take the necessary steps on the subject; that the House might rely on the integrity of spirit in which they had conducted the business, and hoping that they would not think it necessary to take out of the hands of the executive a business on which they were bound to exercise their best diligence.

Lords Grey, Darnley, Lauderdale, and the Marquis of Lansdowne supported the motion. Lords Sidmouth, Westmoreland and Mulgrave opposed it, and, on a division, it was negatived by 73 to 27.

Monday, May 11.

The House had finished hearing counsel in an appeal case, and were proceeding with the reading of some private bills, when a bustling noise was heard without doors. Presently a cry was heard "Mr Perceval shot!—Mr Perceval shot!"—and a gentleman connected with one of the Parliamentary offices, rushed in, and stated to the anxious Peers who surrounded him, that he was standing close by Mr Perceval in the lobby of the House of Commons, when a pistol was fired at Mr Perceval, who uttered a cry of "murder," or "murdered," staggered two or three paces, and fell at his side. The officer then came away; but said he believed that "Mr Perceval was dead." Most of the Lords immediately rushed out, leaving only Lord Eldon and two Bishops in the House; and upon their return, after a few minutes private conversation, the Lord Chancellor said that having just been apprised of a melancholy and atrocious event which had occurred in the lobby of the other House, he should give proper directions to the officers that none go out of the doors, without being searched, (alluding to the strangers below the bar.) After some private consultation, an address to the Prince Regent was agreed upon; but Lord Ellenborough thought they should have some evidence how Mr Perceval came by his death; and for this purpose, Mr Taylor, a door-keeper, being called, said he saw a pistol aimed and fired at Mr Perceval, who fell, and expired.—Earl Radnor then moved a Resolution for an Address to the Prince Regent, "expressive of the horror which their Lordships felt at the atrocious assassination of Mr. Perceval in the lobby of the House of Commons, and to pray his Royal Highness would take the speediest measures for bringing the perpetrators of the crime to justice." The motion was then unanimously agreed to, and the address ordered to be presented.

Tuesday, May 12.

The Duke of York presented the answer of the Prince Regent to the address, declaring that his Royal Highness participated in the sentiments of horror felt by their Lordships at the atrocious murder of Mr Perceval, and would take the requisite measures to bring the perpetrator to justice.

The Earl of Liverpool then delivered a Message from the Prince Regent, stating that being desirous of marking his sense of the public and private virtues of Mr Perceval, and of affording relief and assistance to his numerous family and afflicted widow, his Royal Highness recommended a parliamentary provision for them. The Earl of Liverpool, in moving a corresponding answer, paid an affecting tribute to the memory and virtues of his departed friend. His Lordship said he knew no man possessed of more virtues, or of fewer faults—or more devoid of guile.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 20.

Mr Bathurst brought up three petitions, one from the inhabitants of Bristol, another from the Corporation, and a third from the Bristol Dock Company, against the East India monopoly.

Mr Elliot presented a petition from the Catholics in Ireland, praying, in the usual style, for the repeal of all civil disabilities.

Mr M. Fitzgerald brought up a petition from the Protestant proprietors in Ireland, in favour of the Catholic claims.

Tuesday, April 21.

A petition was presented from the University of Oxford against the Catholic claims.

Mr Grattan presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland generally, praying for a repeal of the penal laws now in force against them; and also another petition

Digitized by Google

tition from the Catholics of the county of Monaghan.

Mr PONSONBY presented a petition from several noblemen and gentlemen, connected by birth and property with Ireland, being Protestants, praying that the penal laws against the Catholics might be removed.

Wednesday, April 23.

Mr GRATTAN brought forward his motion for a Committee to consider the civil disabilities of the Catholics of Ireland. The right honourable gentleman, in a speech of peculiar force and eloquence, combated all the arguments which had formerly been urged by the opposers of Catholic emancipation, and impressed upon the House the policy and the necessity of uniting in one interest all the members of the empire; the danger that might spring from a continued refusal of this boon to the Catholics; and the injustice of having so long withheld from them what he contended was their natural right. In alluding to the sanguine hopes which had been cherished by the Catholics of Ireland, in consequence of this avowed favourable sentiments entertained towards them by the heir of the Crown of these kingdoms, and their subsequent disappointment—Mr Grattan expressed himself in the following effusion of masterly eloquence:—"I cannot (he said) forget the kindness shewn by the people of Ireland on the occasion of the Regency of 1789. I cannot forget how it was held out to them that they should be rewarded, and how they were to be repaid by gracious predilections—*(hear, hear.)* I cannot forget that they were told, and taught to believe, on authority, that a great *Coming* was on its way. I cannot forget that it was industriously propagated that they might expect an end to their disabilities. It was this that cheered and supported them under all their afflictions. It was this that made privation and suffering light. It was this, the light which they followed—faint, needy and weary—into the Desert, and which charmed their steps as they trod the barren and burning sands of the Wilderness, to the very verge of the *Land of Promise*; and when they have got there, is the prospect to vanish at once from their view?—*(Shouts of hear.)* I will not believe that this Princely promise was made to be broken, and that they whom it comforted are still to be cursed with the fate of their fathers—to be left with their miseries entailed upon them and their posterity for ever—*(hear, hear.)*

The debate on this question occupied two days. The speakers in favour of it were Lord Binning, Lord Milton, Sir S. Romilly, Mr Ponsonby, Mr Whitbread, Mr Canning, Mr Shaw (of Dublin,) Mr W. Smith, Colonel Dillon, Mr Brougham, Mr. Elliot, Sir J. C. Hippesley, Colonel Lennon, Mr Owen, Mr Vernon, and Mr Maryatt—and against it, Sir W. Scott, Mr Yorke, Mr L. Foster, Mr Perceval, Lord Castlereagh, Dr Duigenan, Mr W. Bankes, Mr C. Adams, and Mr Bernard.

On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 85—the numbers being 300 to 215.

Monday, April 27.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after eulogising the military talents and exploits of Lord Wellington, moved the Thanks of the House to that gallant General, and to the officers and troops under his command, for their valour and skill displayed in the siege and storming of Badajoz.

General MATTHEW said, that he scarcely ever offered himself to the House with more pleasure than on the present occasion, concurring as he did for the first time, and probably for the last—*(a laugh)*—with the right honourable Gentleman who made the motion. He repeated that he was most happy to concur in the present motion of the right honourable gentleman, because it was a grateful duty to add his weak praises to the general voice of applause—because nothing could give him more pleasure than to speak the eulogy of many dear friends and gallant countrymen who had fallen on this glorious occasion. He would not attempt to recapitulate the exploits, or to count the glories of Lord Wellington; they were known to his country—they were felt by Europe—they were bright before the world, and would retain a splendour lasting to all time. It was sufficient to say, that he had been victorious wherever honour and his country called him, and that like Marlborough *he had never been beaten.* To no General was Lord Wellington second, and almost all had he surpassed.

The motion was then put, and agreed to unanimously.

Tuesday, April 28.

Lord STANLEY spoke at considerable length upon the subject of the Orders in Council. The arguments he used against the system have already been offered to the House upon a former discussion, but the chief point to which he directed his observations was the presentment of the numerous petitions

Digitized by Google

tions from the manufacturing counties of England. After having urged in the strongest terms the necessity of yielding to the prayers of the great mass of the British merchants and manufacturers, he moved for the appointment of a Committee to examine the petitions against the Orders in Council.

Mr Ross insisted upon the expediency of the measures that had been just condemned, and objected to the appointment of the Committee as unnecessary and injurious.

The motion for a Committee on the Orders in Council was ordered, and appointed to be proceeded on without delay.

In answer to a question from Mr Whitbread, respecting Captain Henry's mission to the United States, Lord Castlereagh stated that he had been sent by Sir James Craig, unknown to the British Government, and the view of Sir James was to obtain information of the military means possessed by America for the threatened invasion of Canada, and to prevent it if possible; and as soon as the danger was over, Henry was recalled by Sir J.; and that he was not instructed to attempt a separation.

Friday, May 1.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the report of the Barrack Estimates being read, the resolution voting £.594,000 was opposed by Mr Freemantle, Sir Francis Burdett, and others, and supported by Mr Wharton, Mr Perceval, and others. The House divided, for the resolution 134, against it 113—majority 21.

Monday, May 4.

Mr Bankes moved that the report of the Sinecure Office Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr W. Dundas and the Lord Advocate for Scotland opposed the bill, on the ground that its regulations, with respect to the Scotch Offices of State, violated the articles of Union.

Mr Lyttleton argued in support of the bill. He expressed his regret that he now witnessed an unfortunate era of favouritism: the Regent was surrounded by favourites and minions, but there were no persons of high character about him. As to Colonel M'Mahon, of whom so much had been lately said, it was not his intention to say any thing personally slighting or disrespectful, but it was certain the public knew nothing of his services; and for his own part, he would sooner give his vote for bestowing hundreds of thousands on a Nelson, or a Wellington, than give any thing to a Gaveston, or a Spencer.

Mr Canning supported the bill, and Lord Castlereagh opposed it. The House then divided, when Mr Bankes's motion was carried by a majority of 134 to 123. The report was then brought up, and on the motion of Mr Bankes, the bill was recommitted.

Tuesday, May 5.

Mr Sec. Ryder said that unlawful oaths, of a most horrible nature, had recently been administered in the counties of York, Lancaster, and Chester, not merely in breach of the public peace, but in the destruction of all kinds of private property, and even in the assassination of peaceable and industrious inhabitants. A copy of one of these oaths found in the pocket of a man killed in an attack upon Mr Burton's manufactory, was couched in these terms:

"I, A. B. of my own voluntary will, do declare, and swear, that I never will reveal to any person or persons, in any place or places, under the canopy of Heaven, the names of any of the persons composing the secret committee, either by word, deed, sign, or by address, marks, complexion, or any other thing leading to the discovery of the same, under the penalty of being put out of the world by the first brother whom I may meet, and of having my name and character blotted out of existence—and I do further swear, that I will use my utmost endeavours to punish with death any traitor or traitors, who may rise up against us, though he should fly to the utmost verge of existence.—So help me God to keep this oath inviolate."

He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, to amend the 31st Geo. III. cap. 103, making the administering or taking of the oath a capital felony without the benefit of clergy, with a provision however, that if an individual confessed his guilt previously to his being charged before a magistrate, and swore allegiance to the Sovereign, he should be exempted from the punishment imposed. —Messrs W. Wynne, Horner, Brougham, and Whitbread, opposed the motion, without a Committee of Inquiry was first appointed. The existing law punished the offence by transportation: that act should have been resorted to, and shewn to be inefficient before a new capital punishment was created.—Messrs Perceval and Stephens spoke, after which leave was given.

Thursday,

Digitized by Google

Thursday, May 7.

The Marquis of TAVISTOCK obtained leave to bring in a bill to reform the county elections for Members of Parliament. The principal feature of the intended reform, is that a special county court should be held, with proper notice, for the nomination of county candidates, previous to the election; and that the votes of the freeholders should be taken on the same day in each hundred.

Friday, May 8.

Mr BRAND addressed the House upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform. He said he was ready to prove that 182 persons in this Empire nominated 192 Members. There were 70 placemen in the House, and 40 Members returned by compromise. These never could be independent votes; but allowing there were 18 of these compromises that did act independently, this would leave 292 votes in this House which had no claim to independence. The remedy which he would propose for the evils arising from the present corrupt system of representation was to restore triennial Parliaments; to admit Copy-holders to vote at county elections; to throw some of the close Boroughs into the different counties, and to extend the right of representation to Manchester, Birmingham, &c. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the 31st George II. chap 48, and to allow copyholders to vote at elections for members for counties.

The motion was seconded by the Marquis of Tavistock, and supported by Mr. Lyttleton, Sir F. Burdett, Sir S. Romilly, Mr Ponsonby, and General Tarleton. It was opposed by Mr Elliot, Mr Ward, Lord Milton, Mr D. Giddy, Sir W. Gooch, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr Martin (of Galway); and, on a division, was negatived by 215 to 88.

Monday, May 11.

The House had gone into the Committee on the Orders in Council, and were examining witnesses, when the proceedings were interrupted by the report of a pistol, and immediately after the Serjeant at Arms announced that Mr Perceval was shot.—[See page 387 of this volume.]

Tuesday, May 12.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, brought up a message from the Prince Regent, recommending a provision for the wife and family of Mr Perceval. His Lordship, in an impressive address, rendered nearly inaudible at times by the acuteness of his feeling, stated that his honourable and lamented friend, while in the zealous and conscientious discharge of his duty, had fallen a victim to the resentment and revenge of a disappointed individual. He was happy to state, that the crime attached itself to a single individual—that he had no accomplice, and so far the national character remained without a stain. After some just encomiums on the character and disposition of the late Mr Perceval, his Lordship laid it down as a principle that unless there had been some base misconduct on the part of the public servant, it became the duty of the House to extend its protection to such servants, and defend them from public or private malignity. His Lordship then moved an address to the Prince Regent, declaring their abhorrence of the atrocious act committed within the walls of Parliament, and expressing their willingness to make the required provision. —Mr Ponsonby was anxious to second the motion, and expressed his entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Noble Lord. He bore testimony to the numerous virtues of the late Mr. Perceval, for whose person he entertained a warm affection.—Mr. Whitbread sincerely deplored the loss of the Right Honourable Gentleman, whose liberal and unceasing controul of temper he particularly admired.—Sir R. Wigram suggested a public funeral, which Lord Castlereagh said would be distressing to the family.

The motion was then agreed to *nem. dis.* and ordered to be presented by the whole House.

Wednesday, May 13.

Sir F. BURDETT rose, and in a short speech expressed his detestation of the assassination of Mr Perceval, and his concurrence in the proceedings of this House.

In a Committee on the Prince Regent's message, relating to the provision for Mr Perceval's family, Lord Castlereagh moved that an annuity of 2000l. should be granted to Mrs Perceval, and the sum of 50,000l. to be vested in trustees, for the benefit and use of the 12 children of the late Mr Perceval. His Lordship said that scarcely any property was left behind, and that only arising out of the fortune the widow was entitled to at her marriage. Messrs Herbert and H. Sumner thought the grant wholly inadequate, and the latter proposed that 70001. should be appropriated to each child. Messrs Wilberforce, Whitbread, Wynne, and Bankes, urged the propriety of unanimity—the sum proposed by the Noble Lord had the sanction of the family, and it would be better to vote it unanimously, than

Digitized by Google

that a larger sum with opposition. The grant of 50,000l. without fee or deduction to the children was then voted unanimously; and on the motion of Mr H. Sumner, carried on a division by 136 to 34, the annuity of 2000l. to Mrs Perceval, was on her decease to descend to the next heir male of the late Mr Perceval.

Historical Affairs.

UNITED STATES.

THE accounts contained in the American papers which have been received to the 14th of May, are of a very warlike nature. A large train of field and battering artillery had arrived at New York from Washington, and large depots of provisions were shipping for Albany and other stations on the Hudson, as if to prepare for an army destined against Canada. The governor had actually ordered a detachment of 1100 to march to the posts immediately on the Canada lines, and 13,000 more were ordered to be drafted from the militia without delay. A bill had passed both houses for appointing two assistant secretaries to the war department; and advertisements had appeared in the public journals, applying for contracts of every description of warlike stores. Fortifications were erecting along the coast. A bill had been twice read in the House of Representatives, and ordered for a third reading on the 11th ult. which, if adopted by the American government, could scarcely fail to embroil the two countries in hostilities. In this bill, which is entitled, "A Bill for the more effectual Protection of American Seamen, &c." it is enacted, "That any British or other subjects, proved to have been guilty of impressing American seamen, shall be deemed *pirates* and *felons*, and therefore punished with death; such persons to be tried on the spot, wherever they may be found.

"That the President be authorised to order the ships of war of the United States, to bring in any foreign armed vessels that may be found on the coast, molesting American ships, or *hovering on their shores*.

"That American seamen, who shall have been impressed, shall be authorised to levy on British debts, or British property in America, as an indemnification for the time of detention, at the rate of 30 dollars a month each; an exhibition of that claim by the creditor, &c. in America, to be considered a sufficient discharge to the claimant in Great Britain."

By the farther clauses of this bill, the American flag is made to cover all persons on board, excepting such as may be in the actual service of Great Britain; and it is ordered, that the government do seize so many British subjects in the United States, or in the *territories of Great Britain!* as shall be equivalent to the number of Americans detained on board the British navy; these hostages to be detained until a regular exchange by the usual way of cartel.

A proposition had been made by the Senate House to the House of Representatives, to adjourn over to the 20th of May, but it had been rejected by 59 votes to 51.

These acts of the American Congress are sufficiently hostile; but as the grand subject of complaint on the part of America is the operation of our Orders in Council; and as the British government have at length come to the determination of revoking these Orders, there is good ground to hope that the evils of war will be averted, and a friendly and beneficial intercourse restored between the two countries.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We regret to learn that the flames of war have again broke forth between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. Each party accuses the other of a violation of the treaty of peace and amity some time since entered into, and the war is carried on with increased vigour. The Monte Videans are supported by 7000 Portuguese; while the government of Buenos Ayres have to oppose to them an army of 13,000. Accounts from the latter place to the 4th February last state, that

Digitized by Google

that Mr Stapleton, who had arrived there in the character of British consul, had not been recognised by the Junta, on account of some alleged informality in his credential. Serious doubts were entertained that severe contributions would be levied on the property of British residents, if it were not even exposed to confiscation. A ship had arrived at Buenos Ayres, from the United States with artillery and arms, and ammunition of every kind

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

We are in daily expectation of hearing of a great blow being struck in Poland; the emperors of France and Russia, having for some time past been actively employed in concentrating immense armies in that quarter. Bonaparte left Paris on the 9th May, accompanied by his Empress, and several of his Marshals. At Dresden they were met by the Emperor of Austria, and several German Kings and Nobles, where they held a conference, and from whence Napoleon departed, for his armies on the Vistula, on the 29th. Alexander has also left Petersburgh and joined his armies in Russian Poland which are stated to amount to 300,000 men. Count Romanzow, the celebrated Russian negociator, is stated to have died suddenly at Wilna.

The day before Bonaparte left Paris, he published a decree relative to grain, in which, he fixes a maximum (the sure way to aggravate the scarcity) in the price of corn, ordering it to be sold at the rate of 33 francs the hectolitre, or seven bushels and two thirds of the old French measure.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The most important article of intelligence from the Peninsula since our last, relates to the successful termination of an expedition under Sir R. Hill. The object of the expedition, was the capture of the town of Almaraz, in which was an immense depot of provisions and stores of every kind, belonging to Soult's army, and the destruction of a strongly fortified bridge over the Tajo, which formed the shortest and best communication between the French armies of the South and of Portugal. This important object was atchieved on the 19th of May, with a degree of skill and valour seldom equalled; the troops employed consisted of one British and one Portuguese brigade, and the contest was wholly decided by the bayonet, the nature of the country rendering it impossible to bring artillery into action. The loss of the allies in killed and wounded, was only 110 men, principally of the 50th and 71st British, and 4th and 9th Portuguese. The only British officer killed was Captain Campbell, of the 50th. The enemy lost about 100 killed, and 300 prisoners, besides 250 drowned in attempting to cross the river, among the latter the French General who commanded.

The interior of Spain continues to be the scene of a desperate contest between the guerillas and the French troops, in which the latter suffer extremely. Letters from Lisbon of the 2d inst. state, that Mina had intercepted two valuable convoys, and made 2500 prisoners.

Letters from Cadiz of the 22d May state, that Baron d' Eroles has had a sanguinary action in Catalonia, in which he totally destroyed 4000 of the enemy; the Spaniards has 1200 men killed or wounded.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIST OF CAPTURES, &c. FROM THE ENEMY.

(From the London Gazette.)

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH LINE OF BATTLE SHIP, &c.

Letter from Captain Talbot, of his Majesty's ship Victorious, to Captain Rowley, senior officer in the Adriatic, dated Lissa, March 3, 1811.

SIR—On the 16th ultimo I arrived off the port of Venice; the weather was very foggy at that time, and continued so until the 21st, which prevented me reconnoitring the port. At half past 2 o'clock, P. M. on that day, a brig was seen E. N. E.; at three o'clock, a large ship, with two more brigs, and two settees, in the same direction; all sail was made in chace; at four o'clock I made the Weasle's signal to prepare for action; at this time I was convinced that the ship seen was one of the enemy's line of battle ships, proceeding from Venice to the port of Pola, in Istria. The enemy was sailing in a line of battle, with the two gun-boats and one brig ahead, the other two brigs in a line astern. At half past two o'clock, A. M. I perceived that one of the enemy's brigs dropped astern, and that the line of battle ship had shortened sail to allow her to close again. I hailed the Weasle, and ordered Captain Andrew to endeavour to pass the Victorious,

Digitized by Google

ship, and if possible to bring the brigs astern of the Commodore to action, in hopes it would induce him to shorten sail, which had the desired effect. At a quarter past four o'clock, his Majesty's brig Weazle commenced the action with the two brigs. At half past four we commenced action at the distance of half pistol shot, with the line of battle ship, neither ship having fired a single shot until that time. At five we perceived a brig to blow up; at daylight I perceived the Weazle in chace of the brigs, the gun-boats not in sight. I recalled her, as she did not appear to close with the chace. We were at this time in seven fathoms water, off the point of Grao, and I was fearful we might want assistance from her, in case either of the ships had got on shore on the bank. Captain Andrew, on being recalled, placed his brig very judiciously on the bow of the line of battle ship, within pistol-shot, and in that situation he gave her three broadsides. The enemy, for nearly the last two hours, had been rendered perfectly unmanageable, and had kept up a very slow fire, and that chiefly from two guns on the quarter-deck, her mizen-mast fell over her side about a quarter before nine o'clock. At nine they hailed us and said they had struck; I sent on board Mr Peake, the First Lieutenant, to take possession of her. I found the squadron we had engaged consisted of two gun-boats, the Mameluke brig of 10 guns, and Jena and Mercure of 18 guns each, with the Rivoli of 74 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Barre, the Commander in Chief of the enemy's forces in the Adriatic. From the length of the action, and smoothness of the water, the loss of men, and the damages on both sides, I am sorry to say, have been very great indeed, neither ship having been above half musket-shot distance from each other during the whole of the action, which only ceased at intervals, when the ships were hid from each other by fog and smoke, and were not able even to see the flashes of each other's guns. I feel great satisfaction in saying that the conduct of Commodore Barre, during the whole of the action, convinced me I had to deal with a gallant and brave man, and, in the manœuvring his ship, a most experienced and skilful officer. He did not surrender his ship till nearly two hours after she was rendered unmanageable, and had 400 killed or wounded; his captain and most of his officers either killed or wounded. I have to regret, as well as the service, the loss of two very fine young men, Lieutenant Thomas H. Griffiths and Robert S. Ashbridge, of the royal marines, who were mortally wounded early in the action, with many other brave and good men, both seamen and marines. The conduct of the officers has been throughout highly meritorious, both during the action, and in securing the masts of the ship, in the very bad weather we met before we gained the port of Lissa. Having received a contusion from a splinter early in the action, for some days afterwards I have been deprived nearly of my eyesight; all which time the exertions of Mr Peake, my senior Lieutenant, prevented my inability from being of any detriment to his Majesty's service. The Rivoli, in crossing the Gulf of Fiume, lost her fore and main-masts; but by the exertions of Lieutenants Whyte and Coffin, who had charge of her, she was brought into the port of Lissa under jury masts. I feel particularly indebted to Capt. Andrew of the Weazle, for his exertions during the action, and also for the assistance he gave to the Rivoli afterwards. During the whole of this severe action, not a single explosion took place on board, or a man hurt, either through carelessness or accident; both the officers and men, for their steady and cool conduct, deserve every credit. When we commenced the action, the Victorious had only five hundred and six persons actually on board, sixty of whom were in the sick list, but most of the sick were able to assist in the action. The Rivoli had on board eight hundred and sixty-two persons at the commencement of the action.

DESTRUCTION OF A FRENCH SQUADRON.

Letter from Captain Hotham, of his Majesty's ship Northumberland, to his senior officer, dated off the Penmarks, May 24, 1812.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you, the object of the orders I received from you on the 19th instant, to proceed off L'Orient, for the purpose of intercepting two French frigates and a brig, lately seen at sea, has been accomplished, by their total destruction, at the entrance of that port, by his Majesty's ship under my command (the Growler gun-brig being in company,) under the circumstances I beg leave to relate to you.

On Friday the 22d instant, at a quarter after 10, A. M. the N. W. point of the isle Groa bearing from the Northumberland north by compass, ten miles distant, and the wind very light from W. by N. they were discovered in the N. W. crowding all possible sail before it for L'Orient. My firs

Digitized by Google

first endeavour was to cut them off to windward of the island, and a signal was made to the Growler (seven miles off in the S. W.) to chase, but finding I could not effect it, the Northumberland was pushed by every exertion round the S. E. end of Groa, and, by hauling to the wind as close as I could to leeward of it, I had the satisfaction of fetching to windward of the harbour's mouth, before the enemy's ships reached it. Their commander, seeing himself thus cut off, made a signal to his consorts and hauled to the wind on the larboard tack to windward of Point Taleet, and they appeared to speak each other. I continued beating to windward, between Groa and the Continent, to close with them, exposed to the batteries on both sides, when I stood within their reach, which was often unavoidable. The wind had by this time freshened considerably, and was about N. N. W.: at 49 minutes after two, P. M. the enemy (in force as above described) bore up in close line a-head, and under every sail that could be set, favoured by the fresh wind, made a bold and determined attempt to run between me and the shore, under cover of the numerous batteries with which it is lined in that part. I placed the Northumberland to meet them as close as I could to the Pointe de Pierre Laye, with her head to the shore, and her main-topsail shivering, and made dispositions for laying one of them alongside; but they hauled so very close round the point, following the direction of the coast to the eastward of it, that, in my ignorance of the depth of water so near the shore, I did not think it practicable, consistent with the safety of his Majesty's ship (drawing near twenty-five feet) to prosecute that plan. I therefore bore up and steered parallel to them, at the distance of about two cables' length, and opened the broadside on them, which was returned by a very animated and well-directed fire of round, grape, and other descriptions of shot, supported by three batteries, for the space of twenty-one minutes, and was very destructive to our sails and rigging. My object, during that time, was to prevent their hauling outside the dry rock, named Le Graul, but in steering sufficiently close to it to leave them no room to pass between me and it, and at the same time to avoid running on it myself, the utmost difficulty and anxiety was produced by the cloud of smoke which drifted a-head of the ship, and totally obscured it. However by the care and attention of Mr Hugh Stewart, the master, the ship was carried within the distance of her own length on the south west side in quarter less seven fathoms, and the enemy were in consequence obliged, as their only alternative, to attempt passing within it, where there was not water enough, and they all grounded, under every sail, on the rocks between it and the shore.

The sails and rigging of the Northumberland were so much damaged, that I was obliged to leave the enemy to the effects of the falling tide, it being only one quarter ebb, while I repaired the rigging and shifted the foretop-sail, which was rendered entirely useless; working to windward during that time under what sail I could set, to prevent falling to leeward; in which interval, at five o'clock, the Growler joined, and fired on the enemy occasionally. At 28 minutes after five, I anchored the Northumberland in six and a half fathoms water. Point de Pierre Laye bearing N. W. half N. the citadel of Port Louis E. three quarters N. and the rock named Le Grand N. half E. two cables length distant, with her broadside bearing on the enemy's two frigates and brig, at point blank range, all of them having fallen over on their sides next the shore as the tide left them, and exposed their copper to us, and the main-masts of one frigate and the brig were gone, and from 34 minutes after five till 49 minutes past six (which was near the time of low water) a deliberate and careful fire was kept on them, at which time, believing I had fully effected the object of my endeavours, the crews having quitted their vessels, all their bottoms being pierced by very many of our shot, so low down as to ensure their filling on the rising tide, and the leading frigate being completely on flames, communicated to the hull from a fire which broke out in her foretop, I got under sail. Three batteries fired at the ship during the whole time she was at anchor, and although the position was so far well chosen that she was out of the range of two of them, the other (to which the enemy's vessels were nearest) reached her, and did as much execution in the hull as all the fire she had been exposed to before. I directed the Commander of the Growler to stand in and fire, to prevent the enemy from returning to their vessels after I had ceased.

At five minutes before eight, the frigate on fire blew up with an awful explosion, leaving no remains of her visible At the close of day I anchored for the night, out of the reach of the batteries on both sides, Point Taleet bearing N. N. W. half W.; S. E. point of Groa S. S. W. half W. the enemy's vessels N. by E. At ten, the other

Digitized by Google

other frigate appeared to be on fire also (some smoke having been seen on board her from the time the firing ceased) and at half past eleven, the flames burst forth from her ports and every part with unextinguishable fury, which unlooked-for event leaving me nothing more to attempt in the morning, the brig being quite on her beam ends, and very much damaged by our shot in every part of her bottom, even very near her keel. I weighed anchor at midnight, with a very light air from the northward, with the Growler in company, profiting by the brightness of the moon to get to sea; but it was so near calm that I made very little progress, and therefore saw the frigate burning from head to stern all night, and explode at 35 minutes after two in the morning of yesterday, leaving a portion of her after parts still burning till it was entirely consumed; and in the course of the day I had the satisfaction to see, from off the N. W. point of Groa, a third fire and explosion in the same spot, which could have been no other than the brig.

During the time of firing on the enemy's vessels, a seaman, who states himself to be a native of Portugal, captured in the ship Harmony, of Lisbon, by the frigates, on the 22d February, swam from one of them to the Northumberland, by whom I am informed their names were L'Arianne and L'Andromache, of 44 guns and 450 men each, and the Mameluke brig, of 18 guns and 150 men; that they sailed from the Loire in the month of January, had been cruizing in various parts of the Atlantic, and had destroyed thirty-six vessels of different nations, (Americans, Spaniards, Portuguese, and English,) taking the most valuable parts of their cargoes on board the frigates (and they appeared very deep for ships so long at sea,) and one vessel they sent as a cartel to England, with about two hundred prisoners.—[The remainder of the letter bears testimony to the creditable conduct of every officer and man engaged on this occasion, especially of the senior Lieutenant, Mr John Banks, Mr Stewart the master, and the pilot. He adds, that it was not to be expected that a ship should have been so long at different periods under the fire of the enemy's various batteries and vessels without some loss, but he is thankful it was not greater. The ship is damaged a little in the Hull, but more in the masts, yards, and rigging. The officer wounded (Lieutenant William Fletcher,) he is glad to say will soon be restored. The letter then concludes.]—A line of battle ship, with sails bent, and top-gallant-yards across, lay in the harbour of L'Orient, spectator of the operations of the day at the entrance of it; but the wind did not serve till night for her coming to the support of her friends; every assistance, however, was afforded them of boats, men, &c. from the port, directed as I apprehend, by the Admiral in person.

Dec. 4.—Two French armed vessels, one of eight guns and 53 men, the other six guns and 53 men, captured by the boats of the Sultan, Captain West.

Feb. 5.—L'Intrepide French privateer, of 18 guns and 180 men, attacked by the Richmond gun-brig, and blew up, having been previously set fire to, and deserted by her crew.

— 16.—La Gazelle French privateer, of 14 guns and 91 men, captured by the Leonidas frigate.

— 29.—The Grand Jean Bart French privateer, of 14 guns and 106 men, by the Semiramis frigate.

March 24.—The Emelie French privateer, of 12 guns and 84 men, by the Tonnant.

—— 27.—Le Petit Jean French privateer, of 16 guns and 46 men, by the Persian sloop of war.

—— —— The Rosario and Griffen sloops of war, attacked an enemy's flotilla off Dieppe, consisting of 12 brigs and a lugger, and after a gallant contest of several hours continuance, during which time they were also exposed to the constant fire of some batteries on shore, succeeded in capturing three of the brigs, driving two on shore, and materially damaging the remainder.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEGOCIATIONS FOR A NEW MINISTRY.

Upon the resignation of Lord Liverpool and his colleagues, the Marquis Wellesley received the commands of the Prince Regent to form an Administration, agreeably to the vote of the House of Commons of the 21st May. The Noble Marquis immediately communicated with Lords Grenville and Grey on the subject, and proposed their accession to the Cabinet under the following arrangement, viz.—

"It was the Prince Regent's pleasure that Lords Wellesley, Moira and Erskine, and Mr Canning, should be members of the Cabinet, Lord Wellesley as first Lord of the Treasury.

"That

Digitized by Google

"That Lords Grenville and Grey should nominate four of their friends, if the Cabinet consisted of twelve members, and five if it should extend to thirteen.

"That the nomination of the other four members should rest with the Marquis Wellesley."

This proposal was immediately rejected by Lords Grey and Grenville, on the ground that it was impossible to act for the benefit of the country with a divided Cabinet. The Marquis Wellesley, upon the failure of his negociation, resigned his commission into the hands of the Prince, who immediately sent for Lord Moira, and invested him with a similar authority.

The first step of the Noble Earl towards the fulfilment of his commission, was to obtain a personal conference with Earl Grey and Lord Grenville. At this interview the parties had come to a satisfactory understanding upon the general policy to be pursued by the new Ministry, when a question was put to Earl Moira, "whether the arrangement was to be understood as comprehending the removal of such of the great officers of the Household (meaning the Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain) as had been usually removed upon former changes of Administrations?"—To which question, Lord Moira replied, "that although he had no instructions from the Prince Regent to make any reservation on that head, yet he felt himself called upon to declare, that, upon public grounds, he could not concur in offering such advice to the Prince"—Lords Grey and Grenville declared that they also acted upon public grounds, and that the changes they requested were necessary in order to shew to the country that they possessed the entire confidence of the Crown. Lord Moira, however, was determined in resisting the measure, and thus this second attempt to form "a strong and efficient Administration" failed.

In consequence of the failure of these negociations, it was announced in both Houses of Parliament on the 8th instant, that it was the pleasure of the Prince Regent to continue Lord Liverpool in the office of first Lord of the Treasury; and the following Ministerial arrangements were subsequently made—

The Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of the Treasury and Premier.

Mr Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor.

Lord Harrowby, President of the Council.

Lord Castlereagh, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Sidmouth, Secretary for Home Department.

Earl Bathurst, Secretary for War and Colonies.

Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Earl of Westmoreland, Privy Seal.

Earl of Buckinghamshire, Board of Controul.

Lord Mulgrave, Ordnance.

Mr. Rose, Board of Trade.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th instant, Mr. S. Wortley brought forward another motion for an address to the Prince Regent, lamenting the failure of the late negociations for a new Ministry, and praying him to take any opportunity that may occur of strengthening the present Government. An amendment was moved by Lord Folkstone, praying for the appointment of such an Administration as would pledge themselves to reform existing abuses, and would thus rescue the country from the dangers which surround it. A second amendment was moved by Lord Milton, assuring the Prince of support in his public measures, and imploring him, at the same time, no longer to defer forming an Administration which would be entitled to the support of the Parliament and of the people.

The motion of Mr Wortley, with Lord Folkstone's amendment, were both negatived without a division, and the address proposed by Lord Milton, which involved in some degree the late negociations for a new Administration, and the character of the present Ministry, was disapproved of by a majority of 125; the numbers being 164 to 289.

REVOCATION OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

(From the London Gazette, June 23.)

At the Court at Carletonhouse, the 23d June, 1812, present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in Council.

Whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to declare, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, on the 21st day of April, 1812, "That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then and from thenceforth the Order in Council of the 7th of January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th April, 1809,

Digitized by Google

1809, shall, without any further Order, be, and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be, wholly and absolutely revoked."

And whereas the Charge des Affairs of the United States of America, Resident at this Court, did on the 20th day of May last, transmit to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a copy of a certain instrument, then for the first time communicated to this Court, purporting to be a Decree passed by the Government of France, on the 29th day of April, 1811, by which the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are declared to be definitively no longer in force, in regard to American vessels.

And whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, although he cannot consider the tenour of the said instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said Order of the 21st of April last, upon which said Orders were to cease and determine; is nevertheless disposed on his part to take such measures as may tend to re-establish the intercourse between Neutral and Belligerent Nations, upon its accustomed principles—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the Order in Council bearing date the 7th day of January 1807, and the Order in Council bearing date the 26th day of April 1809, be revoked, so far as may regard American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, from the 1st day of August next.

But whereas by certain Acts of the Government of the United States of America, all British armed vessels are excluded from the harbours and waters of the said United States, and the armed vessels of France being permitted to enter therein; and the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the said United States is interdicted, the commercial intercourse between France and the said United States having been restored; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased hereby farther to declare, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that if the Government of the said United States shall not, as soon as may be, after this Order shall have been duly notified by his Majesty's Minister in America to the said Government, revoke, or cause to be revoked, the said Acts, this present Order shall in that case, after due notice signified by his Majesty's Minister in America to the said Government, be thenceforth null and of no effect.

It is further ordered and declared, that all American vessels, and their cargoes, being American property, that shall have been captured subsequently to the 20th day of May last, for a breach of the aforesaid Orders in Council alone, and which shall not have been actually condemned before the date of this Order; and that all ships and cargoes as aforesaid, that shall henceforth be captured under the said Orders prior to the 1st day of August next, shall not be proceeded against to condemnation till further orders, but shall in the event of this order not becoming null and of no effect, in the case aforesaid, be forthwith liberated and restored, subject to such reasonable expences on the part of the captors, as shall have been justly incurred.

Provided, that nothing in this Order contained, respecting the Revocation of the Orders herein mentioned, shall be taken to revive wholly or in part the Orders in Council of the 11th of November 1807, or any other Order not herein-mentioned, or to deprive parties of any legal remedy to which they may be entitled under the Order in Council of the 21st of April 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is hereby pleased further to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that nothing in this present Order contained, shall be understood to preclude his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, if circumstances shall so require, from restoring, after reasonable notice, the Orders of the 7th of January 1807, and 26th of April 1809, or any part thereof, to their full effect, or for taking such other measures of retaliation against the enemy, as may appear to his Royal Highness to be just and necessary.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

JAMES BULLER.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

The spirit of turbulence and riot which has for several months past disgraced the manufacturing districts in the north of England, we are sorry to observe, is spreading wider and wider; and has frequently

Digitized by Google

frequently broke out into dreadful acts of violence and assassination. These alarming excesses have called for the interference of the legislature, and an act has been passed making it a capital effence to take or administer unlawful oaths; which the rioters it appears, have employed as a bond to hold them together. Special commissions have also been sent into the disturbed counties, by which many of the rioters have been tried, condemned and executed. These strong measures, however, aided by the constant and unremitting activity of the local authorities, civil and military, have only produced a greater degree of cunning on the part of the rioters in carrying on their depredations, which are now committed chiefly in the night; and having scouts posted to give the alarm, they disperse immediately on the approach of any force against them, and by these means too frequently elude detection. Parties of them, sometimes even to the number of a thousand, are often seen on muirs and commons going through the military exercise, under the cloud of night, and dispersing in different directions at the dawn of morning. That this defiance of law and order must be crushed is certain; and we have only to lament the little prospect there exists of its being effected without a deal of bloodshed; as in some cases, where the military have been employed against them, these deluded wretches have even had the hardihood to turn and fire upon their opponents. Their frequent nightly excursions in search of fire-arms, also bespeak a desperate spirit of resistance which will not be easily subdued.

THREATENING LETTERS.

[*From the London Gazette, May* 19.]

Whereas it has been represented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the following anonymous threatening letters have been sent to the Right Honourable Colonel M'Mahon:

"Provisions Cheaper—*Bread or Blood*—Tell your Master he is a *Damn'd unfeeling Scoundrel*, and if he don't attend to the above, *Death* shall be his portion, & that soon, it's come to the point now, & we are determined to strike the decisive blow.

May 12/12 Vox Populi."

Addressed to Col. M'Mahon,
Carlton-House,
Pall Mall.

"George Prince of Wales. Take care of yourself for your Life is in danger, you shall meet the same fate as Mr Perceval if Bellinghall is *hung before this reach you*. You blackguard you shall be shot before three months is *elapsed* if Bellinghall is hung you shall be shot as sure as

I remain, an Enemy of all the damned Royal Family."

Addressed to his Royal Highness the Regent, With Speed. Windsor.

His Royal Highness, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in writing and sending the anonymous letters above-mentioned, is hereby pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to promise his Majesty's most gracious pardon to any one of them (except the person who actually wrote the said letters) who shall discover his, her, or their accomplice or accomplices therein, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

R. RYDER.

And, as a further encouragement, a reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS is hereby offered to any person making such discovery as aforesaid (except as is before excepted), to be paid on the conviction of any one or more of the offenders by the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

IRELAND.

On Thursday the 18th instant, an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland was held in Dublin, when a series of 14 resolutions were adopted, recommending a new petition to the legislature, for a total and unqualified repeal of the penal laws affecting that body.

On the 22d a resolution was carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of 129, pledging the House early in the next session of Parliament, to take into consideration the claims of the Catholics with a view to some final and conciliatory arrangement. The principle of concession is therefore recognized by the legislature, and a prospect at length opened of this important question being brought satisfactorily to rest.

Scottish

Digitized by Google

Scottish Chronicle.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, May 21.

THIS day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met here.—His Grace Thomas Lord Napier, Lord High Commissioner. After an excellent sermon by the Rev. Dr Ranken, Moderater of last Assembly, from 1st Timothy, iv. 15. "Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly to them; that thy profiting may appear to all"—The members adjourned to the Assembly Room, when Dr William M'Morine, minister of Carlaverock, Dumfries-shire, was unanimously chosen Moderator.

His Grace's commission, and the Prince Regent's letter, on name and on behalf of his Majesty, for two thousand pounds Sterling, for propagating the Christian religion in the highlands and islands of Scotland, being read, as usual, the Assembly was opened by an elegant speech from his Grace the Commissioner, to which a suitable reply was made by the Moderator.

Dr Ranken, in a speech of some length, moved an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the present situation of public affairs. He began by lamenting the continued illness of his Majesty, and the earnest wish of all ranks for his restoration to health. He highly complimented the Prince Regent, for his conduct in the administration of public affairs, and particularly mentioned the success that had attended his Majesty's arms, both by sea and land. The French were now driven from all their possessions, both in the East and West Indies, and the war in the Peninsula had assumed a new aspect, owing to the bravery and gallantry of the army under the command of the Earl of Wellington, by the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. The Reverend Doctor next adverted to the present disturbed state of some places in England, and, with great feeling, lamented the unprovoked assassination of the Right Hon. S. Perceval—a deed of the greatest atrocity that ever had been committed. He concluded by saying, that the address, in addition to the above particulars, should also take notice of the opportunity that would soon open to the propagation of the gospel in India, by the expiry of the East India Company's charter—an opportunity which should be immediately embraced by this national church.

The motion was seconded by Dr Meiklejohn, at Abercorn, who went over the same grounds for an address, but had rather some doubts as to mentioning any thing about the expiry of the East India Company's charter. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Friday, May 22.

The Assembly appointed the Rev. Mr Robert Auld, at Ayr, and Rev. Mr David Landsborough, at Stevenson, to preach before the Commissioner on the 24th May, and the Rev. Dr John Lee, at Peebles, and Rev. Mr William Gillespie at Kells on the 31st May, which these gentlemen did accordingly.

Saturday, May 23.

The Committee that drew up the address, and an answer to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's letter, presented their report. The answer to the letter and Address were agreed to. The answer and address were then signed by the Moderator, and given to his Grace the Commissioner, who undertook to transmit

Digitized by Google

mit them to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to be presented to the Prince Regent.

Monday May 25.

A member rose, pursuant to notice given on Saturday, and moved that a Committee should be appointed to attend the progress of any proceedings for renewing the charter of the East India Company before the meeting of the next Assembly, for the purpose of embracing any opportunity which may occur, to have it provided in the new arrangements that the resident inhabitants in India, who are of the communion of our national church, should be provided with the means of religious instruction. The above was seconded and agreed to, and a Committee appointed. It was also agreed to subjoin to the above resolution, the following: To inquire into the arrangements recently made respecting the religious instruction of the army, and to embrace any favourable opportunity which may occur, of stating, in the most respectful terms, the claims of this national church, to have it provided that some portion of the army chaplains should be Presbyterian clergymen, whose character should be duly certified by the Moderator of the General Assembly, and enjoined to report to next Assembly.

Dr Inglis, Convener of the Committee upon legal provision of the ministers of this Church, gave in a written report of the proceedings of the Committee since last Assembly, which was read, and Dr Inglis heard upon the subject of said report. The Assembly approved of the diligence of the Committee, and agreed to renew their appointment. The Assembly referred to the Committee, the overture transmitted to the Assembly upon the subject of fiars of grain. The thanks of the Assembly were given to Dr Inglis from the chair, for the care and attention he had uniformly given to the business of the Committee.

The General Assembly then took up the consideration of the overture from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, anent irregular and clandestine marriages.—The said overture was read by Dr Rennie, when Dr Rankine, a member of the Synod, was heard upon the subject. The General Assembly referred the subject of this overture to the consideration of a committee, (the moderator, chairman,) and appointed to report to the Assembly on or before Saturday.

The General Assembly afterwards took up the consideration of the overture from the Presbytery of Aberdeen anent the public reading of the scriptures. Dr Curden and Dr Skene Ogilvie, members of that Presbytery, were heard upon the subject of the overture, and the General Assembly agreed to allow this overture to lie upon the table till Monday.

Tuesday, May 26.

An overture from Sir H. Moncreiff was transmitted to the Assembly, bearing, that as the Rev. Dr M'Lea of Rothsay was trying the question respecting the liability of the clergy of the Church of Scotland to property and other taxes, and as the result of this trial would very materially affect the interests of the clergy, the Assembly should take the subject into their serious consideration, and come to some resolution respecting it. After a good deal of discussion, it was resolved, *nem. con.* that the Assembly do adhere to their resolution on this point in 1808, that the process of Dr M'Lea has no countenance or sanction from the General Assembly, or the church in general, and that they are not, therefore, to be considered as implicated in the question to be tried.—A copy of the overture and resolution ordered to be put into the hands of the Procurator, to be made use of by him according to his discretion.

The Assembly had transmitted to them a petition from Mr Adamson, minister of Cupar, and Mr Bryce, minister of Aberdour, complaining against a sentence of the Synod of Fife, on the 8th of April last, "affirming a sentence of the Presbytery of St Andrew's, finding a libel raised by that Presbytery against the Rev. Dr James Playfair, minister of St Leonard's, duly served and relevant."—A similar petition was also transmitted from Mr James Rodger, minister of Denino, and Dr Thomas Jackson, Professor of Natural Philosophy, St Andrew's, appellants against said sentence.

The petitions, with the reasons of dissent and complaint, and the reasons of protest and appeal, were read, as also the libel against Dr Playfair.

Mr Cockburn and Mr Jeffrey were heard at great length for the complainers, and Principal Hill in defence of the Presbytery of St Andrew's. After a short debate, it was moved and seconded, and unanimously agreed to, That the General Assembly should sustain the complaints and appeals against the Synod of Fife, in as far as they relate to the words "art and part," found in the libel, and to the words "in the year 1807," and find that these words

Digitized by Google

words shall be expunged from the libel; and farther, that the charge in the libel shall be restricted to the year 1808; and that the words in the conclusion of the libel "or otherwise censured according to the demerits of what shall be proven against you, shall also be expunged from the said libel. But affirm the sentences of the Synod of Fife and Presbytery of St Andrew's in all other points, finding the libel duly served and relevant, and ordain the Presbytery of St Andrew's to proceed to take the proof of the said libel with all convenient speed, according to the rules of the Church; reserving to Dr Playfair his right to state all competent objections, either to questions or witnesses, in the course of the probation; and farther reserving to him, after the probation shall be finished, his right to offer a proof of all facts and circumstances tending to his exculpation. And the General Assembly ordain the Presbytery of St Andrew's to proceed in the proof, notwithstanding any appeals or complaints which may be taken, with regard either to the competency of questions or admissibility of witnesses, though without pronouncing any sentence on the proof, while such complaints and appeals are depending; and, in respect it appears that the libel has not been duly subscribed, the Moderator and Clerk of the Presbytery are hereby appointed to subscribe the said libel, before any probation shall be led. And the General Assembly recommend to all the parties concerned to avoid unnecessary delays, complaints, or appeals, that this cause, so important to the comfort and usefulness of the minister in question, and to the honour and character of this Church, may be soon brought to a final decision. And therefore the General Assembly did, and hereby do, sustain, affirm, and ordain, in terms of the said motion.

Wednesday, May 27.

A petition was transmitted to the General Assembly for Alexander M'Kenzie, Esq. of Ord, and William Reid, Esq. of Muirtoun, heritors of the parish of Urray, and others, inhabitants of said parish, appellants against a sentence of the Presbytery of Dingwall, respecting the settlement of Mr Donald M'Donald, present minister of Barvas, in the Presbytery of Lewis, presentee to the said parish of Urray.

Henry Cockburn, Esq. Advocate, appeared as Counsel for the appellants, and Mr M'Kenzie, minister, Fodderty, a member of the Presbytery, with Francis Jeffrey, Esq. as his Counsel, for the Presbytery. After parties were heard, "the General Assembly unanimously agreed to express, as they do hereby express, their high disapprobation of the spirit with which the opposition to the settlement of Mr M'Donald, as minister of Urray, has been conducted, and their abhorrence of the unchristian arts and practises which that spirit has produced: And the Assembly also unanimously agree to dismiss, as they hereby dismiss, the appeal as frivolous and vexatious, and appoint the Presbytery of Dingwall to take the regular steps to prosecute, before the competent court, the translation of Mr M'Donald from the parish of Barvas to the parish of Urray, in order to his admission as minister of that parish, with all convenient speed, according to the rules of the Church."

It was moved and seconded, that to this judgment the Assembly should subjoin the following appointment:—"And if the Presbytery of Lewis shall see cause to loose Mr M'Donald from his present charge, they appoint his settlement, as minister of Urray, to take place at the distance of not more than six weeks from the day on which there shall be delivered to the Moderator of the Presbytery of Dingwall, an extract of the sentence of the Presbytery of Lewis, loosing him from his pastoral charge at Lewis. And the General Assembly having no doubt that all the members of Presbytery will be disposed to unite in repressing the spirit that has appeared in the parish, appoint all the members of Presbytery to attend on the day of meeting, when the settlement shall be appointed, and also on the day of settlement."

Objections were stated to this addition, and a vote being called for, it was agreed, that the state of the vote should be *addition* or *not*; being understood that if it carried *addition*, the addition should make part of the sentence of the Assembly. The roll was called, and it was carried, by a great majority, *addition*. The General Assembly, therefore, "Do appoint the settlement of Mr M'Donald to take place as above enjoined, and all the members to attend as they are above instructed.

From this sentence the following gentlemen dissented:—Mr David Dickson, Mr Wilkie, Mr French, Mr Dick, Mr William M'Lean, Mr Foote, Mr Hamilton, Mr Roderick M'Leod, Mr Sprott, Dr Scott, and William Murray, Esq.

Digitized by Google

Thursday, May 26.

Came on the cause of the reverend James Paterson, minister of Rousay, in the Presbytery of North Isles, by an appeal of the Reverend William Grant, minister of Crossburn, from a sentence of the Synod of Orkney. Mr Jeffrey appeared for Mr Grant, and Mr Cockburn for the synod. The counsel for Mr Grant opened the cause, by remarking that it was a case of a very extraordinary nature, both oppressive and vexatious to Mr Paterson, and subversive of the fundamental laws of the church He then stated, that Mr Paterson had been no less than *seven* years harrassed before the inferior courts, and that a statement of facts was only necessary in order to convince the venerable Assembly of his complete innocence of the crimes charged: that being deprived of a lovely and highly accomplished wife, in the very bloom of youth and beauty, this domestic calamity proved too severe for his tender and feeling heart, in consequence of which both his body and mind underwent a visible change. That since that period several diseases and infirmities had affected his body, and his mental vigour was at times considerably abated. That in consequence of this, his bad health had produced such effects as had been imputed to intoxication: that the only two instances brought against him were groundless. The first he adverted to was, that he had been seen in the public market in a state of intoxication, and that he had purchased victual or meal at a price above the common. To this Mr Jeffrey replied, that he had on that day performed a journey of about forty miles, and that being enfeebled and worn out with fatigue, he had taken the only refreshment which was within his reach; and that having come for the purpose of procuring provisions for his family, which he could obtain at no nearer distance, it was the great exertions which he had made in his journey that produced these effects, which were imputed to intoxication.

The other instance alluded to, that he had been intoxicated on the Lord's day, when the sacrament was to be administered, and was unqualified to perform his sacred duties, it was answered, proceeded from bad health and his general infirmity. —Mr Jeffrey proceeded to mention, that it was rather a singular circumstance, that while there was no *fama* existing, either in his own parish or in his own presbytery, that it should commence at the Synod of Orkney. But so it was, that in the synod it was stated, that a *fama clamosa* existed against Mr P. therefore the synod appointed the Presbytery of North Isles to inquire into the same, and also appointed four of their own members to meet with them. The counsel observed, that as the Presbytery only consisted of six members, and that the pannel himself could not vote in his own cause, this was in fact appointing a committee of the Synod, in direct opposition to all rule of procedure ever observed in the church courts: that according to the form of processes, every complaint against a minister must first come before his own Presbytery; that he must be conversed with in private, and admonished, in order to reformation, before bringing the matter publicly into court; but that instead of observing any *one* of the rules laid down in the form of processes, the Synod enjoined the Presbytery, along with the said four of their own number to investigate the *fama clamosa*. Accordingly they met, and having called the reverend Mr Paterson before them, he pleaded that it was want of health that had unqualified him for the discharge of his duty. Overpowered, however, by numbers, the Presbytery found him guilty of irregularity, and suspended him for six weeks. Naturally of a mild disposition, and, through the feebleness of his constitution, unfit to contend at church cavils, he submitted to their harsh and unjust sentence. The time of his suspension being ended, he returned to his duty, and continued to perform it to the edification and high satisfaction of his parish, who, as they had better access to know the character and infirmities of their minister, were more disposed to bear with him, in the spirit of christian charity, than his Synod. In this state of mutual harmony Mr P. and his parishioners continued, until three years after, when another *fama* arose, not at home, but abroad, even in the Synod of Orkney, in August 1810. The Synod, accordingly, of that date, enjoined the Presbytery to inquire anew into the report. The presbytery met, and examined several witnesses; but, instead of any crime appearing against him, letters were received from three of the heritors, and a petition from the most of the heads of families, requesting that they would proceed no farther against Mr P. for a whole year. In this state of the case, the presbytery, as they saw that Mr P.'s usefulness was not lessened, and that the people were warmly attached to his ministry,

Digitized by Google

ministry, agreed to sist all procedure against him. The Synod, however, at their next meeting, censured the Presbytery, for not proceeding to libel Mr Paterson, and renewed their appointment; against which sentence, Mr Grant appealed to the General Assembly. The substance of the counsel's argument was, that it was contrary to all form for a Synod, who was a court of review in the first instance, to prefer any complaint against a minister; and that the very existence of any crime whatever was evidently suspicious, as the *fama* did not originate in the only place where it could and ought to have originated, in his own presbytery.

The counsel for the Synod endeavoured to defend their conduct from the notoriety of the *fama*, and the neglect of the Presbytery to do their duty: that the nature of the cause was to be learned from positive facts, and not from the commentary of his learned antagonist, whose abilities always rose in proportion to the weakness of his cause: that several instances of intoxication could be brought against the pannel; and that, as the heritors, upon his removal, would have two ruined churches, and a manse to repair or rebuild, therefore, they had influenced according to the well-known authority of Highland chieftains, their tenants to petition to have Mr P. continued in his charge.

Mr Grant also spoke a few words in defence of his appeal, and produced an ample certificate under the hands of a physician, stating that the irregularities charged against Mr P. arose from his state of health, and not from intemperance. Parties being heard and removed, several members of the Assembly delivered their sentiments, and, in strong language, reprobated the harsh and illegal conduct of the Synod of Orkney; and, after deliberation, pronounced the following sentence:—

"The General Assembly considering, that from the unanimous opinion of the Presbytery of the North Isles; from the letters addressed to them by an heritor of the parish of Rousay, and from a petition given in to them by a great majority; it appears that Mr Paterson is now discharging, and that there is a prospect of his continuing to discharge the duties of his office, as minister of the parish of Rousay, in a faithful, useful, and respectable manner; judge it for the interest of religion in that district, to reverse the sentence of the Synod of Orkney, of date May 21, 1811, and they hereby do reverse the said sentence. They leave it to the Presbytery of the North Isles to proceed on the libel, with which they served Mr Patterson, on October 16, 1810, or not, as they shall see cause; and the General Assembly also agree to reverse, and they hereby do reverse the sentence of the synod of Orkney, of the date of May 21, 1811, appointing corresponding ministers to act with the Presbytery of the North Isles, declaring that it was incompetent and unconstitutional in the Synod of Orkney to make any such appointment, and discharging and prohibiting them in future to send corresponding members to any presbytery within their bounds."

Friday, May 29.

Came on before the Assembly the cause of the reverend Mr Davie, of Inchture, who was accused of fornication, by an appeal from a sentence of the Synod of Angus and Mearns, and of the presbytery of Dundee. Mr Jeffrey appeared as counsel for the appellant, and Mr Cockburn for the parishioners; and Dr Nicol and Mr Thomson for the Presbytery. Mr Jeffrey stated, that the presbytery had, two years ago, libelled Mr Davie upon a *fama clamosa*; that after they had done so, the woman and her father appeared as accusers, and that after a precognition taken, had dropped from their libel; that they had renewed their libel, and were proceeding to take proof, when certain persons, of the parish of Inchture, petitioned the Presbytery for leave to present a libel with several charges not exhibited in the former libel by the Presbytery. Against this it was argued that an appeal had been taken against the Presbytery, proceeding to libel anew, but in defiance of that appeal the Presbytery proceeded, and were about to take proof without Mr Davie having any opportunity to object or plead to the relevancy of the libel.

Dr Nicol, with considerable force, stated the hardships imposed, by the necessity of the case, upon the members of the presbytery, to sist themselves parties and judges; and that, being legally advised, it appeared to them the most prudent mode, to permit the parishioners to libel in their own name. With much warmth, he adverted to the great anxiety that he and all the members of his Presbytery felt, and their desire to have justice administered, and matters set at rest.

After several of the members had delivered their sentiments, a vote was put and carried by a majority, that the parishioners should be allowed to libel.

A petition for William Watt, shoemaker, in

in Aberdeen, appellant, against a sentence of the Synod of Aberdeen, was next read. After parties were fully heard, the Assembly agreed without a vote to dismiss the appeal, and affirm the sentence of the Synod.

Saturday, May 30.

The report of the Trustees of the Widows' Fund was given in, and ordered to lie on the table. And, on motion, the thanks of the Assembly were given from the chair to Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, the Collector, for his attention and fidelity to the discharge of his office.

The Assembly took into their consideration the petition for Mr George Anderson, minister of Lochell and Cushnie, appellant, against a sentence of the Synod of Aberdeen, of date October, 1811, upon a reference from the Presbytery of Alford, respecting his cause, of date 8th May, 1811. —There appeared at the bar Mr Anderson, for himself, and Mr Scott, at Glenbucket, for the presbytery of Alford, with Mr Francis Jeffrey as their counsel.—For the Synod, Drs Skene Keith, and Cruden, and Messrs. Bryce and Douglas, with Mr H. Cockburn as their counsel; and for Sir W. Forbes, of Craigievar, patron of the parish, Mr Skene as his counsel. After hearing parties fully, the General Assembly unanimously agreed to reverse the sentence of the Synod of Aberdeen, inflicting a censure upon the conduct of the Presbytery of Alford, and upon that of Mr Anderson, which, in the opinion of the Assembly, deserved no censure, and therefore did, and hereby do reverse the same —and the General Assembly recommend it to the Presbytery of Alford to take the proper steps to have the matter in dispute ascertained, viz. whether the lands of Corse be annexed *quoad sacra* to the parish of Lochell, or not, &c.

The Assembly then took up a petition for Mr James Bryce and Mr Robert Douglas, complainers, against two sentences of the Synod of Aberdeen, of the 9th October 1811, and 16th April last. Messrs. Bryce and Douglas, with Mr H. Cockburn, as their counsel, appeared at the bar—and for the synod, Dr Skene Keith and Mr G. Morrison. This cause arose from appointing Mr Boyd, son of the minister of Crimond, to be schoolmaster of that parish.—Parties being fully heard, the Assembly did, and hereby do reverse the sentence of the Synod of Aberdeen. Find, that the dissenting members of the Synod are entitled to be put in possession of a copy of the original jottings of the Presbytery of Deer, in October 1810, as the only method of substantiating their complaint to the Supreme Court. And the General Assembly enjoin the Synod to take the proper steps for furnishing them with the said copy; but in respect that the members of the Presbytery of Deer, appellants against the sentence of that Presbytery, of the above date, have fallen from their appeal, find that Mr Boyd, who was elected schoolmaster at Crimond, is entitled to be put in possession of a sufficient extract from the minutes of Presbytery, bearing that he had appeared, produced the attestations required, and certifying that he had been found, upon trial, duly qualified for discharging the duties of the office to which he had been elected.

The Assembly next took under consideration, a petition for Messrs. Halket, Mitchell, and M'Laren, members of the Presbytery of Meigle, against certain sentences of the Synod of Angus and Mearns, in the cause against Mr Burns, minister at Glenisla.—After hearing the appellants, and some members of the Synod in reply, the General Assembly gave the following deliverance, viz.—Find, that the Synod took up the cause upon the appeal of certain members of Presbytery, who had no right to appeal; that the sentence of the Synod was of course incompetent, and therefore they agree to reverse the said sentence, and they did, and thereby do reverse the same accordingly.

Monday, June 1.

A petition was transmitted to the General Assembly, from James Campbell of Bedley, Esq. and others, heritors of the parish of Calder, appellants, against a sentence of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, relative to the appointment of an assistant and successor to the present minister of Calder.—Parties being called, compeared for the appellants, John Jardine, Esq. advocate; for the Synod, Mr Lapslie, Dr M'Lean, and Dr. Rennie, ministers of that Synod, with Henry Cockburn, Esq. advocate, as their counsel, and also counsel for Charles Stirling, Esq. and other heritors of the parish of Calder, respondents. Parties being heard, the Assembly unanimously agreed to sustain the appeal, and reverse the sentence of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and they enjoin the Presbytery of Glasgow, not to proceed in the settlement of an assistant and successor to the minister of Calder, until the cause now depending in the civil court be determined.

The report of the Committee of the pu

Digitized by Google

the accounts being produced and approven of, upon a motion the thanks of the house were given, from the chair, to the procurator, for the persevering attention, and uniform care and diligence which he has shewn in the management of the business entrusted to his care; and thanks were at the same time given to Messrs. W and J. Murray, agents for the church, for the industry and fidelity with which they continue the duties of their office.

The report of the Committee on the Psalmody being read, the Assembly approve of the diligence of said Committee, and renew their appointment.

The report of the Committee, appointed to consider the overture from the Synod of Aberdeen, respecting the public reading of the Scriptures, being read, the Assembly approve of this report and recommend in terms thereof, and appoint the recommendation to be inserted among the printed acts of Assembly.

The causes not discussed were referred to the commission.

His Grace the Commissioner made an elegant speech from the throne, and dissolved the Assembly in the name of the Prince Regent, on behalf of his Majesty, and appointed the next Assembly to meet on the 20th May, 1813.

The Moderator then dissolved the Assembly in the usual form.

APPOINTMENTS.

(From the London Gazette.)

May 8.—The honour of Knighthood was conferred on Thomas Tyrrwhitt, Esq. M.P. and on Robert Hugh Kennedy, Esq. Commissary-General to the forces.

May 19.—The Reverend Andrew Macculloch was presented to the church and parish of Colvend, in the Presbytery of Dumfries, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, vacant by the death of Mr James Little; and the Reverend John Mackinnon, to the church and parish of Sleate, in the Presbytery and Isle of Sky, vacant by the death of Dr M. Macpherson.

May 22.—The honour of Knighthood was conferred on the following persons, as proxies for five of the Knights of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, at the ensuing installation:—

Alexander Hood, Esq. proxy for Sir Samuel Hood.

Paul Baghott (late Wathen) Esq. proxy for Lord Viscount Strangford.

George Adam Wood, Esq. (Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Artillery) proxy for Sir John Coape Sherbrooke.

John P. Beresford, Esq. (Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, and M. P. for Coleraine) proxy for Sir William Carr Beresford.

John Maxwell Tylden, Esq. (a Major in the army) proxy for Sir Samuel Achmuty.—And also on

David Davidson, of Cantray, Esq. Major in the Local Militia for the county of Nairn.

Same day, Charles William, Duke of Buccleuch, and Hugh Earl of Eglinton, were invested with the ensigns of the Order of the Thistle.

May 23.—The Dean and chapter of Ely were ordered to elect the Right Reverend Dr Bowyer Edward Sparke, Bishop of Chester, to be Bishop of Ely, vacant by the death of Dr Thomas Dampier.

May 23.—This day the Earl of Buckinghamshire was appointed to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

May 29.—This day the following persons received the honour of Knighthood, viz.—

Alexander Campbell, Esq. (Lieutenant-General in the army) proxy for the Earl of Wellington:

Thomas John Cochrane, Esq. (Post-Captain in the Royal Navy) for his father the Honourable Sir A. F. Cochrane.

Christopher Cole, Esq. (Post-Captain in the Royal Navy) proxy for Sir Charles Goodwin Keates.

Charles Gordon, Esq. (Captain in the Army, and brother of the Earl of Aberdeen) proxy for the Right Honourable Sir John Hope.

Thomas Sidney Beckwith, Esq. (Colonel in the Army) proxy for his brother Sir George Beckwith.

Charles Henry Colville, Esq. proxy for Sir Thomas Graham.

Robert Chambre Hill, Esq. (Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army) proxy for his brother Sir Rowland Hill.—And

Charles William Flint, Esq. proxy for the Right Honourable Sir Henry Wellesley.

May 30.—The Rev. Peter Robertson presented to the church and parish of Callander, in the Presbytery of Dumblane and county of Perth, vacant by the death of Dr. James Robertson.

The Rev. John Honey presented to the church and parish of Bendochy, in the Presbytery of Meigle, and county of Perth, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Playfair.

The Rev. John Shiels presented to the church and parish of Westruther, in the Presbytery

Digitized by Google

Presbytery of Lauder and county of Berwick, vacant by the translation of the Rev. William Shiels to the church and parish of Earlston.

DR. ADAM.

Lately an elegant tomb-stone, designed by Mr Gray, Causewayside, was erected on the north wall of the burying ground of the Chapel of Ease, in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, to the memory of the late learned and venerable Dr Adam, Rector of the High School of this city, with the following inscription, on a marble tablet:—

Memoriæ sacrum
ALEXANDRI ADAM, L. L. D.
Florentissimæ Scholæ Regiæ Edinensis,
per annos XL. et amplius,
Rectoris indefessi, meritissimi;
viri ingenio, doctrina, industria insignis,
literarum suavitate penitus imbuti,
quas ipse et preceptis et exemplo,
mira felicitate,
discipulis suis commendavit.
Natus VIII. Calendas Julii MDCCXLI.
Obiit XV. Calendas Januarii MDCCCX,
eodem die
quo filius ejus natu maximus
efferebatur.

BIRTHS.

May 3. At Skerray, Mrs. Roderick Young, of Demerara, a son.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell of Dalserf, a son.

4. At Sea Bank, the Lady of Lachlan M'Gillivray, Esq. a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the Lady of Colonel Birch Reynardson, two sons.

6. At Kirby Hall, her Grace the Dutchess of Leeds, a son.

8. At Tiviot Bank, Mrs Elliot, a son.

9. At Port-Glasgow, Mrs Major Campbell, a son.

12. At Beverly, the Lady of Robert Patrick of Trearne, Esq. a son.

— At Park Hall, Mrs Livingston, a daughter.

13. Mrs Riddell, younger, of Camiestown, a daughter.

16. At Aberdeen, the Lady of Captain M'Intosh, 42d regiment, a daughter.

— At Cleveland, the Right Honourable Lady Charlotte Baillie, a daughter.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Carlyle Bell, a daughter.

18. At Portobello, the Lady of Sir James Wemyss Mackenzie, of Scatwell, Bart. a son, still born.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Captain Stewart, Royal Perthshire Militia, a son.

— At Morehiston Hall, Mrs Captain Campbell, a daughter.

19. The Lady of the Honourable Windham Quin, a son and heir.

— At Richmond, the Right Honourable Lady Harriet Ancram, a daughter.

— At Uffington-House, near Stamford, the Countess of Lindsey, a daughter.

21. At Grange, the Lady of James John Cadell, Esq. a son.

22 At Montrose, the Lady of Colonel Carnegie, Bengal Artillery, a daughter.

— At Musselburgh, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, 2d Ceylon Regiment, a daughter.

26. At Cardoness, Mrs Maxwell, a son.

29. At Midholm Manse, Mrs Inglis, a son.

Lately. At Bath, Mrs M'Kinnon, widow of Major-General M'Kinnon, who was unfortunately blown up on the beach of Ciudad Rodrigo, a son.

— At Rosstraver, the Lady of Colonel Ross, a son.

— At Fitnest Wood, Sunning Hill, the Lady of Sir Home Popham, a son, being the eleventh child.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. At Rosetta, Jamaica, James Dalmahoy, Esq. of Falmouth, Trelawny, to Jane, second daughter of John Christie, Esq. of that parish.

April 21. At Strathaven, the Reverend James Kirkwood, Riccarton, to Miss Elizabeth Currie, daughter of Mr Wm Currie, manufacturer, Strathaven.

26. At Balcarras House, the Reverend David Russell, minister of the Relief Congregation at Colinsburgh, to Miss Anne Titterton, only daughter of the late Daniel Titterton, Esq. of the Royal Navy.

May 2. At London, the Reverend Sir Henry Rivers, Bart. to Miss Eales.

3. The Reverend Mr Ellis, of Culsamond to Catharine, second daughter of the Rev. Mr Daun, minister of Insch.

— At Tain, Mr William M'Leod, to Jean, eldest daughter of Alexander Manson, Esq.

11. At York, Peter Smith, M. D. Royal Navy, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the Honourable Henry Erskine.

12. In

Digitized by Google

12. In Hill-Street, James Glassford, Esq. to Miss Jane Mackay, daughter of Colin Mackay, Esq.

— At Edinburgh, G. Gaison, Esq. Royal Navy, to Miss Isabella Howie Currie, youngest daughter of the late John Currie, of Dalebank, Esq.

18. At Hosted Church, Captain James Aberdour, of his Majesty's ship Muros, to Miss Mary Allan Braddy, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Braddy, of Hamble, Hants.

19. At Edinburgh, William Somerville, Esq. deputy inspector of army hospitals, to Mrs Greig, daughter of Admiral Sir Wm. George Fairfax, of the Royal Navy.

— At Edinburgh, George Porteous, Esq. late of the Customs, Dalkeith, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Ross, Esq. Cranston.

21. At Aldgate Church, William Read, Esq. of Aberdeen, to Miss Elizabeth Isabella, eldest daughter of Arthur Glennie, Esq. of Great George-Street, London.

22. At Gifford, Mr John Hay, farmer, Townhead, to Miss Janet Fane, Gifford.

25. George M'Callum, Esq. of Thornhill, to Elizabeth, only daughter of John Taylor, Esq. Queensferry.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr. John Campbell, watchmaker, North Bridge, to Miss Jane Crab, of that place.

29. Mr John Robertson, of the Excise, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr Fraser Wilson, deputy auditor of Excise.

June 1. At Kelso, Robert Wellwood, Esq. of Garvock, to Miss Eliza Isabella M'Neill, eldest daughter of Daniel M'Neill, Esq. of Oak Forest, North Carolina.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr Michael Black, sadler, to Miss Catharine Peacock, daughter of Mr Adam Peacock, Nicolson-Street.

3. At Edinburgh, the Reverend James Foote, of Logie Pert, to Miss Christian Aberdein, daughter of the late Mr William Aberdein, Montrose.

Lately, At Pennycross, Isle of Mull, Captain Donald MacLean, Royal Scots, to Miss Catharine MacLean, daughter of the late Dr Alexander MacLean, of Pennycross.

——— Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Baronet, K. B. to Miss Louisa Dillon.

DEATHS.

Oct. 22 1811. At Penang, Prince of Wales' Island, James Barclay, M. D. eldest son of the Reverend Peter Barclay, minister at Kettle.

Nov. 10. In India, Lieutenant Alexander M'Tavish, son of the late Captain Alexander M'Tavish, formerly of Garthbeg, and latterly of Ness Castle.

20. At Madras, Joseph Hill, Esq third son of Principal Hill, and second officer of the H. C. S. Devonshire.

Feb. 18, 1812. Mr T. Christie, surgeon, Hanover Town, in Virginia, North America, second son of the deceased John Christie, sen. of Hails Quarry.

March 11. At New York, Jas. M'Lachlan, Esq. of Caledonia Estate, Clarendon, Jamaica, son of the deceased Mr Archibald M'Lachlan, Bannachra, Dumbartonshire.

16. At Kingston, Jamaica, Jas. M'Leirose, Esq. attorney-at-law, and clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of Surry, in that island.

25. At Frankfort, aged 66, his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Rollenburgh.

April 6. Killed at the storming of Badajoz, Ensign John Sibbald Lang, 94th regiment, second son of the late John Lang, Esq. Sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire.

13. At Banff, Mr G. Bannerman, aged 78.

16. At Ewart Park, Horace St Paul, Esq. aged 84, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and one of the oldest of his Majesty's corps diplomatique.

17. At Glasgow, George Lothian, Esq. of Kirklands, merchant in Glasgow.

18. At Maybole, John Macadam, Esq.

— At Keith, Mrs Grant, relict of the late John Grant, Esq. of Gallovie, and niece of the late Lord Elchies, in the 87th year of her age.

20. At London, aged 94, the Right Honourable the Dowager Lady Onslow, relict of the late Richard Lord Onslow (who died in 1776,) and daughter of Sir Edmund Elwill, Bart.

— At Scoulton, Norfolk, Lieutenant-General James Hethersett, in his 78th year.

— At Leith, after a short illness, Mrs Helen M'Call, wife of Robert Macnair, Esq. collector of the customs.

21. At Craighall, in the 16th year of his age, James, third and youngest son of Mr Hamilton, of Parkhead.

— Near Gorgie, Mr Adam Neill, printer in Edinburgh.

— At Portobello, Miss Ann Broughton, daughter of the late Edward Broughton, Esq. accomptant general of excise.

— At Leith, Margaret Ann, only daughter of William Reid, bookseller.

22. At

Digitized by Google

22. At the Manse of Bendochy, the Reverend James Playfair, minister of that parish.

— At Queensferry, Mr William Allan, aged 93, one of the oldest inhabitants of that burgh, and a most respectable, worthy man.

23. At Perth, Mrs Margaret Henderson, relict of the late Mr Henderson, some time ago minister of the Antiburgher Congregation of Rattray.

— At Clackmannan, Elizabeth, daughter of the Reverend Dr Moodie.

— At Bridgend, Dalkeith, Mrs Jean Scott, spouse of Samuel Patterson, Esq. formerly merchant in Edinburgh.

24. At Bath, the Right Honourable the Countess of Errol.

— At Lamlash, in Arran, James Hamilton, Esq. late commander of the Prince William Henry, revenue cruizer.

— At Hermitage Park, William Geddes, Esq. of the Edinburgh Glass Houses, Leith.

— At Northfield, near Leith, Mrs Elizabeth Williamson, relict of Thomas Williamson.

— At Falkland, Catharine Philp, aged 98 years.

25. The Right Honourable Lora, Viscountess Downe.

— At Bath, Mark Pringle, Esq. of Clifton.

27. At Overwells, Mrs Welleans, wife of William Welleans, Esq. of Whitelee.

— At Peterhead, Dr John Ford Anderson, physician in Peterhead, in the 28th year of his age.

27. Aged 82, the Reverend Sam. Glasse, D. D. F. R. S. Rector of Wanstead, Essex, Prebendary of Wells, and St. Paul's Cathedral, and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

— At Edinburgh, Margaret, second daughter of Cathcart Boyd, Esq. late examiner and accountant of salt and fisheries in his Majesty's customs for Scotland.

— At Leith, Robert Gordon, shipmaster, aged 24 years.

— At Invereshie, William Macpherson, Esq. of Invereshie, in the 79th year of his age.

— At Stirling, Miss Elizabeth Banks, daughter of Robert Banks, Esq. of Craighead, in the 19th year of her age.

28. At Taunton, George Hart, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

— At the Manse of Govan, Alexander Stevenson Craufurd, youngest son of the Reverend John Pollock, minister of that parish.

— At Kinghorn, Elizabeth Wardlaw, wife of James Rutherford, Esq. of Ashintully, writer to the signet.

29. At Udoll, Justina, second daughter of the late Alexander Anderson, of Udoll, Esq.

— At the Manse of Stobie, Mrs Katharine Williamson, wife to the Rev. Alexander Ker.

30. At Holyhead, Humphrey Scott, the infant son of H. H Jones, Esq. of Llynon.

— At South Bridge Street, Mr Robert Young, of the Phœnix Fire office, Edinburgh.

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
June 1.	223	——	60⅜
8.	223¼	——	60
15.	220	2 prem.	58⅞
22.	218	3 prem.	56⅞

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1812.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.	Pease and Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.
June 2.	390	30 00	75	24 00
9.	360	30 00	65	24 00
16.	270	30 00	68	24 00
23.	309	30 00	57	24 00

Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, London.

1812.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
June 1.	84	138	58	65	46	57	74	78
8.	88	140	62	70	44	58	72	77
15.	98	150	64	70	46	60	72	78
22.	102	156	64	70	48	55	72	78

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
May 29.	55	66	47	58	36	47	37	45
June 5.	57	68	49	60	35	44	37	44
12.	57	70	49	59	37	45	37	46
19.	63	75	52	62	40	50	37	46

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JULY 1812.

With a View of COILSFIELD HOUSE.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for July	482
High Water at *Leith* for August	ib.
Description of *Coilsfield House*	483
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History,	484
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the fine Arts	485
Historical Sketch of the Origin of the Revolution at *Buenos Ayres*	486
Account of *Tumuli*, or *Laws*, which have been lately levelled and examined in *Strathmore*, (concluded)	489
Description of the present state of the Seraglio at *Constantinople*, from *Clarke's* Travels	493
Fate of Literary Scotsmen who have gone to reside in *London*	499
—Case of the late Mr *Robert Heron*	502
General View of the History of modern Nobility	504
Documents, exhibiting a View of the Proceedings which have taken place relative to the Election of the Rev. *Alexander Murray*, as Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the University of *Edinburgh*	507
Documents in favour of the Rev. *Alex. Murray*	508
Documents in favour of the Rev. *David Dickson*, Minister of *St Cuthberts*	533
Documents in favour of the Rev. *Alex. Brunton*, one of the Ministers of *Edinburgh*	534
Application in favour of the Rev. *David Scott*	538
State of the Votes	539
SCOTTISH REVIEW.	
Anster Fair; a Poem	540
New Works published in *Edinburgh*	543
Literary Intelligence	ib.
POETRY.	
Lines intended for the Tomb-stone of Miss *Eliza Gordon Keith*	544
Epitaph on *Neil Gow*	ib.
PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.	
House of Lords	545
—Edinburgh Police Bill	548
House of Commons	550
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.	
America	554
France and *Russia*	ib.
Correspondence between the *British* and *French* Governments	555
Spain	557
Domestic Intelligence	558
SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.	
High Court of Justiciary	559
Court of Exchequer	561
——— Police	562
Local Militia	ib.
Miscellaneous	563
Appointments	564
Autumn Circuits	ib.
Births	ib.
Marriages	565
Deaths	566
Stocks and Markets	568

State

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.

From June 22d to July 25th, 1812, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain.	Weather.
June					
23	29.97	50	60	0.51	Rain
24	29.99	49	67	0.1	——
25	30.	49	65	——	Clear
26	30.01	48	67	——	——
27	30.02	50	66	0.03	Showers
28	30.	50	63	——	Clear
29	30.	50	63	0.02	Showers
30	29.81	52	60	——	Clear
July 1	29.64	48	64	0.47	Rain
2	29.25	52	60	0.03	Showers
3	29.99	50	62	——	Clear
4	30.	50	67	——	——
5	29.81	52	70	0.02	Showers
6	29.82	54	69	——	Clear
7	30.1	54	68	0.03	Showers
8	30.33	55	76	——	Clear
9	30.33	54	72	——	——
10	30.2	54	74	——	——
11	30.21	55	72	——	——
12	30.3	53	73	——	——
13	30.3	52	70	——	——
14	30.25	48	73	——	——
15	30.2	47	70	——	——
16	30.1	49	71	——	——
17	30.18	49	68	——	——
18	30.2	48	66	0.01	Showers
19	29.94	50	60	0.45	Rain
20	29.8	49	62	0.03	Showers
21	29.91	50	64	0.02	——
22	30.	49	60	0.03	——
23	30.12	48	62	——	Clear
24	29.8	50	66	0.05	Rain
25	29.71	54	70	——	Clear

Quantity of Rain,.....1.80

High Water at Leith for August 1812.

Day.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Sa.	1	9	8	9	35
Su.	2	10	2	10	30
M.	3	10	57	11	25
Tu.	4	11	52	12	19
W.	5	12	46	—	—
Th.	6	1	12	1	38
Fr.	7	2	3	2	28
Sa.	8	2	52	3	15
Su.	9	3	38	4	1
M.	10	4	23	4	44
Tu.	11	5	6	5	27
W.	12	5	48	6	9
Th.	13	6	31	6	52
Fr.	14	7	14	7	35
S.	15	7	58	8	21
Su.	16	8	45	9	9
M.	17	9	31	10	0
Tu.	18	10	22	10	53
W.	19	11	20	11	47
Th.	20	12	15	12	43
Fr.	21	1	12	1	40
Sa.	22	1	40	2	8
Su.	23	2	36	3	4
M.	24	3	31	3	58
Tu.	25	4	26	4	53
W.	26	5	26	5	47
Th.	27	6	14	6	41
Fr.	28	7	9	7	37
Sa.	29	8	4	8	32
Su.	30	8	59	9	27
M.	31	9	53	10	20

MOON'S PHASES

For August 1812.

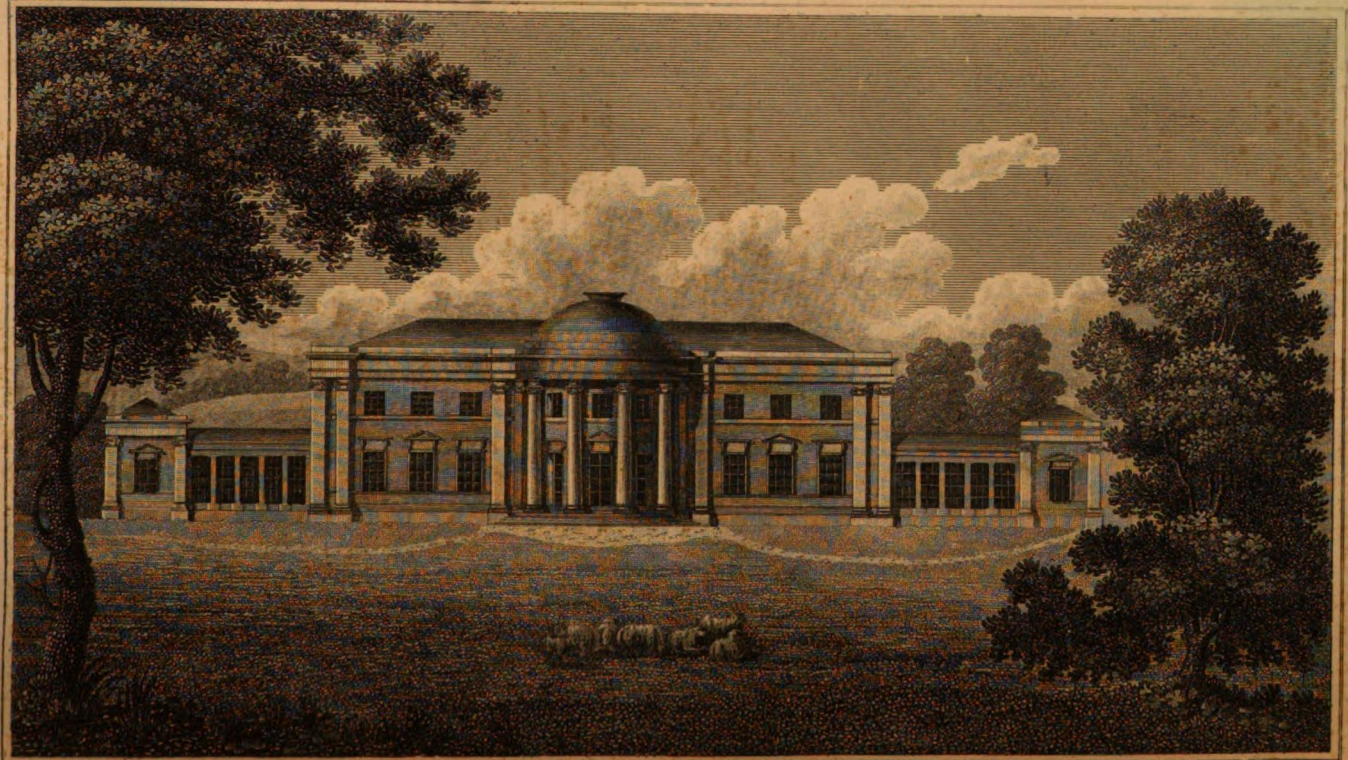
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	7	4	42	morning
First Quart.	15	7	15	morning
Full Moon	22	2	46	aftern.
Last Quart.	29	5	48	morning

August 1. Lammas Day.
7. Princess Amelia born 1783.
11. Duchess of Brunswick born 1737.
12. Prince of Wales born 1762.
16. Duke of York born 1763.
21. Duke of Clarence born 1765.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For JULY 1812.

Description of COILSFIELD HOUSE, *the Seat of the Right Hon. Lord Montgomery.*

COILSFIELD HOUSE, which has been recently erected by Lord Montgomery, is situated in the County of Ayr, about six miles to the east of the county town, and on the north bank of the water of Ayr. Though there are in Ayrshire one or two mansions larger in size, there are none superior to it in point of elegance. The principal house is 120 feet long and 60 feet wide. The main entry is under a portico in the centre, which is supported by six massy columns. The entrance hall, which is circular, is 25 feet diameter, and 16½ feet high; the ceiling supported by eight pillars of stone, beautifully polished and varnished. The dining room on the left, and drawing room on the right are each, 40 feet long, 22½ wide, and 16½ feet high. The saloon in the centre of the house is an octagon 20 feet diameter, with 8 pillars supporting a balcony, from which the rooms in the attic story enter. The capitals are doric entablature, with enriched mouldings.—The whole height of the saloon is 47 feet, formed into groin arches above, and enriched with composite mouldings. The breakfast parlour and billiard room, 32 feet long by 20 feet wide each, are in the back projection or bow; and the upper story is formed into sixteen bed rooms, with dressing closets to each.

A wing, 50 feet by 20, is added to each end of the house. That on the north is formed into a place of business, apartments for a principal servant, &c. and that on the south into an orangery, on the end of the drawing room; the orange trees and other plants being seen from it thro' a glass door and two large windows. At the opposite end of the drawing room, a reflecting mirror rises from the floor 13 feet, and 5½ feet broad, which shows the room and orangery double. When day light is excluded, and the room and orangery lighted by two superb crystal lustres in each, hung from the ceiling, and the brilliancy of the room and orangery reflected double in the mirror, the whole seems to be an enchanted grove, or corner of the Elysian fields. The whole furniture, and every thing about this delightful residence, is most superb.

Monthly

Digitized by Google

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

July. DURING the first half of the month the weather was generally dry and warm, and much hay was made, in this neighbourhood, without a shower. After the 18th a good deal of rain fell, at intervals, till near the close of the month.—The different kinds of crops have come on pretty rapidly, but must unavoidably be later than usual. Strawberries were more than a fortnight behind the ordinary time; the middle of the strawberry season being so late as 23d or 24th July, when strawberries were sold at 10d. a Scots pint. Roses have this year been nearly a month later than they commonly are. The cabbage-rose is only now (27th July) in perfection.

Botany. The Royal Botanic Garden here still remains in the depressed state, for want of funds, which we have formerly, more than once, taken occasion to describe; with one hot-house absolutely in ruin, and another verging to it; and scarcely a sufficient command of hands to throw water on the flower-pots. In these most unfavourable circumstances, it is certainly very creditable, both to the botanical Professor and to the practical Superintendant, that the garden should still maintain a respectable character. The personal exertions of the superintendant, or head gardener, Mr MACNAB, we believe to be unremitting; and it seems a public disgrace that they should not be better rewarded, and that his abilities and zeal should not be seconded, by a small grant of the public money for the improvement of the garden.

Notwithstanding this discouraging state of matters, Mr Macnab has lately introduced many new or very rare plants into the garden. He has, in particular, carried the culture of exotic aquatics to a pitch hitherto unknown in Scotland. Among several others which were in flower in the beginning of this month, we may mention two, which we have never before seen in this country; viz. Sagittaria lancifolia, introduced from the East Indies about ten years ago, and Zizania aquatica, or Canada Rice. This last has been recommended to the Board of Agriculture under the title of Canadian Marsh Corn; and because Mr Pinkerton, (who is evidently no botanist,) has eulogized this "cereal gramen" as "probably intended by nature to become, at some future period, the bread-corn of the north *," it has been concluded, in a recent Agricultural Report, that it "promises to be an object of important interest in the cold and moist climate of Scotland, where oats and barley cannot be advantageously cultivated." The Zizania is an annual plant; and, we fear, requires, to bring it to perfection, a degree of steady warmth not to be expected from a Scottish summer. We are aware, that a few plants have, for several years past, annually ripened their seeds in a pond in Sir Joseph Banks's garden at Hounslow; but the seeds have been regularly saved with care, kept in jars of temperate water over winter, and sown in the pond in spring, when the severe frosts were over; and it must be allowed, that there is a considerable difference of climate between Hounslow, west from London, and the Highlands of Scotland. The Zizania has now flowered for the first time in Scotland in the stove of the Botanic Garden.

To the list of rare native plants to be found within a day's excursion from Edinburgh †, may be added a new species of Orobanche, *O. rubra*, or Red fragrant Broom-rape, first described by Dr Smith about four years ago ‡, as having been found near Bel-

* Modern geography, iii. 380.

† Memoirs of Wernerian Society, vol. I.

‡ Sowerby's English Botany, t. 1786.

Digitized by Google

Belfast in Ireland. It grows on dry banks, where the rocks are basalt and amygdaloid, by the sea-shore near the ruins of Seafield Tower, between Kinghorn and Kirkcaldy in Fife.—Both the stamina and pistillum in this species are set with glandular hairs. In the former, the hairs are numerous at the base of the filaments, and nearly pellucid; in the latter, they abound at the summit of the germen and style, and are purplish. The flower smells somewhat like honeysuckle. It was in bloom on 18th July. N.

Canonmills, 27th July 1812.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esq. has published a New and Expeditious Mode of Budding. "The luxuriant shoots of peach and nectarine trees," says he, "are generally barren; but the lateral shoots emitted by them in the same season, are often productive of fruit. The bearing wood is afforded by the natural buds of the luxuriant shoots; but I thought it probable that such might as readily be afforded by the inserted buds of another variety under appropriate management. I therefore, as early as June 1808, as the luxuriant shoots of my peach trees were grown sufficiently firm to permit the operation, inserted buds of other varieties into them, employing two distinct ligatures to hold the buds in their places. One ligature was first placed above e bud inserted, and upon the trans- section through the bark; the r, which had no further office that of securing the bud, was ed in the usual way. As soon the buds (which never fail under he preceding circumstances) had atached themselves, the ligatures last applied were taken off, but the others were suffered to remain. The passage of the sap upwards was in consequence much obstructed, and the inserted buds began to vegetate strongly in July; and, when these afforded shoots about four inches long, the remaining ligatures were taken off, to permit the excess of sap to pass on, and the young shoots were nailed to the wall. Being there properly exposed to light, their wood ripened well, and afforded blossoms in the succeeding spring."

Arthur Young, Esq. secretary of the Board of Agriculture, lately published a letter recommending an extended cultivation of potatoes. Half an acre in every hundred, added to the present space under this crop, would (he says) produce human food sufficient to answer the purpose of all the foreign corn imported into this country, at an expence, for the last twelve years, of above thirty millions sterling; one acre of potatoes being estimated as equal to two of wheat. This root being also applicable to the use of horses, cattle, and hogs, no farmer need be apprehensive of the culture proving disadvantageous at any time, should the price of wheat happen to be cheap, and potatoes consequently low in price. In regard to those landlords who consider the culture of potatoes as detrimental to the land, he recommends that they should permit their tenants to plant a certain portion of ground with potatoes, on condition that the latter lay on each acre so planted, a certain quantity of manure or lime.

Sir Joseph Banks, observing lately the motion of a snake along the floor, discovered that it was assisted by its ribs, which served the purpose of feet, the points of them touching the ground, and by those means facilitating its motions.

Lord Dunmore, who resides at Dunmore Park, on the Firth of Forth, has thirteen acres laid out in garden. During

Digitized by Google

During his absence on the public service, his son, Lord Fincastle, observed an old pear tree, which had long discontinued bearing, with fruit on one branch only. He pointed it out to the gardener, who, on examination, found that this branch, which was about the thickness of a man's arm, had been cut round, and the incision had been so deep as to go to the heart of the bough. As there appeared to be no other cause for the fecundity of this branch, another bough was cut in a similar manner, and the operation produced a similar revivification. Afterwards a deep incision was made in the trunk of an old pear tree, which had been five or six years without bearing, and the whole tree was soon in full blossom.

M. Itard, physician to the School for the Deaf and Dumb in Paris, lately read to the Institute an Essay on the construction of the organ of hearing, and the causes and cure of deafness; in which he gave an account of a cure performed by him on a deaf and dumb youth, by perforating the tympanum of the ear, and injecting warm water.

Three automatons are now exhibiting at Paris—the first writes the names of persons; the second, copies drawings; and the third, which is a *chef d'œuvre*, speaks and articulates distinctly.

Historical Sketch of the Origin of the Revolution at BUENOS AYRES. *By a Native.*

(From Mawe's Travels in Brasil.)

IT is necessary to direct our consideration to the period anterior to the establishment of the present Junta of government, and recur to the events which took place among the people, subsequent to the invasion of the English. The military exertions occasioned by that enterprise, awoke the spirit of the inhabitants of the vice-royalty, and excited in them a degree of vigour and energy of which they had never before been conscious. The royal authority exercised by the viceroy, under whose government the country had been lost at the period of Major-General Beresford's expedition, could not but sink into contempt before the eyes of a people who had of themselves re-conquered the country, and had afterwards successfully proved their valour against the English arms. A viceroy incapable, if not pusillanimous, who had done nothing more than passively witness the loss of two important places belonging to the Spanish crown in these territories, and who, by his feeble measures, was bringing on other misfortunes, at the time when Sir Samuel Achmuty had already occupied Monte-Video, was ignominiously deposed by an extraordinary Junta of the people, who assembled in the Cabildo, to treat of measures fit to be adopted in circumstances so critical. I shall abstain from giving an opinion on this signal proceeding of the people of Buenos Ayres, which was doubtless no good augury for the interests of the metropolis, and I know not whether, in respect to the illegality of the measure, the colonists ought to have waited for the resolution of the cabinet of Madrid, on a point which, although very urgent, was, in truth, delicate; but certain it is, that had they not, on this occasion, taken to themselves the privileges of the Sovereign, there was much risk that his decisions, when they should arrive, might be dispensed with.—This deposal, by a natural consequence, gave the chair of the Viceroy Sobremonte to the naval captain, Don Santiago Liniers, a French emigrant, who had headed the military expedition which restored the place to the Spaniards on the 12th of August 1806, and who occupied the same rank when it was invaded by General Whitelocke in 1807. It may with truth

Digitized by Google

with be said, that accident alone effected the elevation of this man; devoid of morals, and a victim of dissipation and gaming, he was sunk into a humiliating obscurity, whence he rose from the condition of a subaltern to the high rank of chief of these provinces, of which he had just been the restorer and defender, not by the effect of his military talents, but through the favour of fortune alone. Vain of success, equally unexpected and glorious, he devoted himself entirely to the most ambitious projects, and finished by uniting himself with the revolution of Spain, which, leaving the monarchy without a head, and dismembering all the parts of that great edifice, presented to him the most favourable field for the execution of the various plans he was continually forming. At one time it appeared to be his intention to keep all these parts of the kingdom inactive, until the fate of the metropolis should be decided, and he might join the victorious dynasty, as was done by his predecessors in the war of the Succession; at another time, he openly favoured the cause of the French, and, as if he distrusted the result of the contest, seemed desirous of precipitating these countries into the power of the Usurper. He even ventured to issue cautionary proclamations of an insidious nature, in which he invoked the name of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, a name hitherto never recognized in these regions, and sent out emissaries with letters for Napoleon, giving an account of the state of the colony, as he had done even in the time of Charles IV., when he addressed to Paris the accounts of the late defeat of the English in the river Plata, suing, by this plausible pretext, the favour of the Regulator of the Destinies of Europe, for such he styled him. Lastly, he was disposed to uphold the pretensions of the Infanta Carlota to the internal government of that territory, by way of a provisional administration, during the uncertain state of the Spanish monarchy. Of all these projects, among which I should be at a loss to distinguish the favourite one, the basis and indispensable condition was, the permanency of his own command in the provinces, which is indeed the end and motive of all the public functionaries of America; and, as it was to be feared, that the disorder in the metropolis might give rise to commotions in the colonies, which are ever to be dreaded by the constituted authorities, the Viceroy Liniers thought proper to conceal the real state of affairs, at least for some time, until he might be able, with greater security, to fix his views on a certain point. Conformably to this safe line of policy, he contradicted all the rumours which had been spread, respecting the disastrous fortunes of the house of Bourbon in Europe, and constantly gave the lie to all the varying accounts concerning them which were received through private channels, so that whoever dared to doubt the sincerity of the French towards Spain, was accused of treason and blasphemy. The magistrates (Oidores) would have entered into the plan, had it been merely for the sake of continuing in their offices; and the Cabildo, at that time composed of European Spaniards, favoured these artifices without seeing their drift; for, from the remarkable ignorance which notoriously characterized every individual among them, we have not the smallest scruple in impeaching their judgment; but, as a voluntary concession to their sense of honour, we would rather allow, that the sole intention which actuated them, was a rage for suppressing bad news. From these different elements of authority, cunningly combined by Liniers, was formed an extraordinary Junta, (convoked and presided over by himself,) to determine on all public concerns which presented themselves; this establishment, however,

wa-

Digitized by Google

was accidental, and produced no other effect than that of giving efficiency to the will of their chief.

The arrival of a French sloop of war at Maldonado in the month of July, of the same year (1807,) with an emissary sent by Napoleon, produced a change of scene, and developed the mystery. However, as the vessel had arrived at sixty leagues distance from the capital, the affair was still misrepresented to the people, who were told, that, in proof of the good faith with which the French had entered Spain, Napoleon sent this ship, laden with muskets and other arms, in order that they might defend themselves against the English. The Old Spaniards resident in Buenos Ayres were the greatest dupes of this miserable imposture; and for two successive nights exhibited the ridiculous spectacle of parading the streets with bands of music and lighted torches, and rending the air with acclamations of *Viva Napoleon:* so earnest were they in this classic display of their stupid foolishness, that, it may be presumed, they excited the compassion even of those who contrived the deception. The emissary having arrived at the capital, the Junta above-mentioned was convened, and his dispatches were read; they consisted of some orders from the new ministers O'Farrel and Azanza, giving an account of the occurrences at Aranjuez and Bayonne, and the consequent abdications of the crown of Spain in favour of Joseph. In these papers, reflections were made on the necessity of acceding to such measures, even if it were for no other reason than that of avoiding a disastrous war, which could be productive of no advantage, as its last result would be the ruin of the nation, which, in that case, would have to yield unconditionally to the law of the conqueror; whereas an opportunity now offered, of peaceably placing at its head a wise king, supported by the immense influence and power of his omnipotent brother. To this was added, a long and piteous narrative of the evils brought on Spain by the family of the Bourbons, especially by its latter branches, whose misconduct, although described in exaggerated terms, and with a malicious design, was not altogether misrepresented; the whole concluded with an admonition to the Americans, stating, that the well-disposed Spaniards of the metropolis expected that they would conduct themselves in this critical conjuncture, at least, with the prudence which their forefathers had manifested in the war of the Succession. Moreover, there came orders from the council of Castille, requiring that oaths of allegiance should be taken for the new King Joseph, with others for the Emperor Napoleon, and an additional mass of printed papers were distributed on the occasion. As these papers imposed a responsibility on the chiefs of the Viceroyalty for whatever contravention or resistance might take place, and as the affair was of such high importance, the government thought they could free themselves from such responsibility by transferring it to the people, who might, of their own accord, take a resolution for which they themselves wanted courage, and which, being adopted as it were by the force of the general will, would prevent any blame being attributed to the persons in power.—The Cabildo were of opinion, that the state of the monarchy should be made public, and that, by burning the papers brought by the emissary, (which was done to the printed ones, but not to the ministerial orders, &c.) an idea of the nature of his commission might go forth, and they might then wait to see what part the people would take, still inclining them to hope for a favourable turn to the existing disasters, which, in their judgment, were but transitory.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Account

Digitized by Google

Account of Tumuli, or Laws, which have been lately levelled and examined in STRATHMORE.

(Concluded from p. 428.)

IT may not be uninteresting to reflect a little on the origin and æra of these erections. When the absurdities and superstitions of Paganism yielded their place to the rational and pure principles of Christianity, men, during their lives, became so attached to the place consecrated to devotion, that it was frequently their most fervent, and sometimes their last wish, that their ashes might rest where their devotions had been performed: Christian churches, accordingly, became the burying-places of Christians. But as this coveted privilege could not be conferred promiscuously on all, it was reserved for the more distinguished by rank, riches, or religious worth; such as were inferior, in any, or all, of these particulars, being obliged to content themselves with as near an approximation as possible to the envied spot: that the latter might be as nearly as possible on a footing with the former, they also were consecrated by numerous prayers, and various religious rites, inclosed with walls, and shut up with gates: hence it may, with a degree of probability, approaching nearly to certainty, be inferred, that the modes and places of interment described, were previous to the introduction of Christianity; and they may be found in every nation, whether ignorant or learned, near to, or remote from, its establishment.

Men, ignorant of the art of sculpture, and unacquainted with the use of letters, are naturally no less than their superiors in ornamental and useful acquirements, desirous of posthumous protection and memorial.

Yet even these bones, from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes, and shapless sculpture deck'd,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey
This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd?
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look, behind.

GRAY'S ELEGY.

With a view of avoiding this shocking want of protection, and abhorred forgetfulness, heroes who have bled in their country's cause, and legislators whose meditations were calculated for the benefit of mankind, were honoured by an admiring and grateful posterity with the most substantial posthumous expressions of their sentiments they were capable of paying. To these material marks of respect, divine honours were often superadded. Many of the objects of Pagan devotion were once men of like passions as their worshippers.—The sceptical may doubt, whether the case be much altered among the ignorant and superstitious of the present day, born and residing in what are termed Catholic Christian countries.

But be this as it may, it is very remarkable, that the rudely constructed laws and cairns of barbarians have survived monuments of the most exquisite taste and admirable construction, reared to the memory of the dead by an enlightened and polished posterity. The durability of manual labour is far from being in proportion to the skill and ingenuity with which it is executed. But arts have been invented by which the reverse is the case with the productions of the mind, which, by these arts, appear to bid defiance to the violent assaults of barbarians, and the slow impressions of the lapse of time; and promise to exist as long as the scene on which they are exhibited, and the orb by whose light they are read or admired.

These durable records supply historical confirmation of unquestionable authenticity, and poetical illustration

Digitized by Google

tion of great antiquity, of the account just given of the rude monuments erected over the dead. Among the Jews, at a period when they had acquired skill sufficient to enable them to erect elegant artificial monuments to the memory of those they meant to honour, the rude practice of their forefathers was still retained, as at present amongst us; and by both, considered as appropriate marks of infamy. Many heaps of stones are mentioned in the Old Testament * as laid upon the remains of those, whose memories they wished to be consigned to infamy and abhorrence. Homer, who lived in an age very little acquainted with the arts of architecture and sculpture, either from his own observation, or the suggestions of a mind capable of perceiving and delineating the workings of human nature, describes his heroes, as receiving at death like rude honours as were paid to our Caledonian ancestors. The Trojan Hector, and the Grecian Patroclus, are each of them represented as having a monument of the kind called *law* erected over them.

The snowy bones his friends and brothers place,
With tears, collected in a golden vase;
The golden vase, in purple palls they roll'd,
Of softest texture, and inwrought with gold:
Last o'er the urn the sacred earth they spread,
And rais'd a tomb, memorial of the dead.
HOM. ILIAD, Book 24. line 1003.

The preceding account is, in the original, adorned with the graces of poetry, and these are, in the translation, heightened by the splendid genius of a most elegant versifier; but, when divested of these adventitious ornaments, the account will be found literally to apply to such monuments as have been described. The more forcible, and particular account, of the interment of the Grecian hero is to the same purpose.

High in the midst, they place the swelling bed
Of rising earth; memorial of the dead.
HOM. ILIAD, Book 23. line 319.

The size of these monuments, for in this they principally differed, was in proportion to the wealth, or gratitude, of the surviving relations.—Alyattes, the parent of the once proverbially wealthy, and afterwards tragically unfortunate Crœsus, king of Lydia, is described, by the earliest of profane historians, as having a monument of this kind erected to his memory, inferior in magnitude and splendour only to the pyramids of Egypt, the real or imaginary receptacles of the ashes of the mightiest monarchs of antiquity.

There is reason to believe, that this practice was continued by the Greeks till after the battle of Marathon. The more illustrious who fell in that honourable, and advantageous engagement, had three tumuli raised to their collective memories. The rich harvest of Persian spoils gathered in the field of their disgraceful defeat, contributed with the commercial and political advantages, resulting from the victory, to exalt the Athenians to a degree of consideration and wealth, which they had never before attained. The effect of these soon appeared in the splendour and elegance of their public erections; besides embalming their memories, in his own admired and immortal funeral orations, Pericles honoured the memories of those who fell in their country's cause, with paintings, and statues, executed by the ablest masters, and placed in the most conspicuous, or sacred places of the capital of their native country.

The same practice might, with equal facility, and no less perspicuity, be traced in the ruder periods of the Roman republic; but as the labour would be tedious, and so far as illustration is concerned, superfluous, it may,

* Josh. vii. 26,—29. 2 Sam. xviii. 17.

Digitized by Google

may, perhaps, with more propriety be omitted than prosecuted.

Honours, originally conferred upon the meritorious, are afterwards often inherited by their descendants, or bestowed on them by wealth and vanity. Hence the monuments originally erected to commemorate the worth of the great and good have become the receptacles of the remains of their infantile or degenerate descendants. The bones of the latter do not indeed so clearly evince their character, as those of the former do their size and age; but both being found lying indiscriminately, or in different strata in the same place, it may reasonably be inferred that this was the place of family burial, or the practice changed for the more religious and interesting one introduced by Christians.

Many of the large heaps of stones, or cairns, observable throughout the country, appear evidently and for like reasons, to have been appropriated to the same purpose as the laws; and it is very remarkable, that the latter are not in situations more remote, nor in greater numbers, than the former. Hundreds of our countrymen, who have acted either in civil or military capacities in the East Indies, can give oral testimony of the existence of innumerable cairns in that remote country, which are viewed by the native Hindus with reverence, and never passed without some other mark of respect besides casting on them an additional stone. Some peculiarity in the sentiments of those particular tribes, or families, abundantly trifling, perhaps, in itself, by whom cairns were first raised, or even a scarcity of the materials of which laws are composed, might have given rise to the preference of the one to the other; but whatever may be in this conjecture, still cairns are found to contain the remains of the dead, and bear marks of fire having been kindled on their summit; an incontrovertible proof of their having been raised for the same purpose, and viewed in a similar light as the laws.

Upon a great and total change of opinion, men often go in correlative, altho' lesser matters, to the opposite extreme. This was remarkably the case, both in the civil and religious revolutions that took place some centuries ago in our own country; and cannot be reasonably supposed to have been less so at the complete change from Paganism to Christianity; practices in themselves of no very essential moment, but which had been familiar and respected in the one case, came to be abolished or abhorred in the other. Accordingly, when the places and modes of burial, at present common, were first universally established among Christians, those of their Pagan ancestors came naturally to be viewed with aversion or disgust, and appropriated to such as by their conduct had excited these emotions. Hence suicides and murderers, shockingly atrocious, have been, by law and practice, denied the privilege of Christian burial and their remains consigned to a cairn, or something still more dishonourable. The honourable style of the ancient Pagans, erected over the respected and honoured dead, became, by a change of sentiment, the infamous stakes of modern Christians, driven into the graves, or even through the bodies of those whose conduct they meant to mark with abhorrence.

Some practices that may be considered as inconsistent with, or even deviations from the preceding remark, may be observed: but as the ocean, which has been long and much agitated by a storm, does not, instantly, nor even equably subside, when the cause of its swelling ceases; so practices which have been long and universally followed, do not instantly and universally cease, when the opinions on which they were founded are laid aside. The vulgar and ignorant, although

Digitized by Google

though fickle and capricious in their opinions and personal attachments, are often strongly wedded to long-established, or superstitious practices. Cairns are not only numerous in the highlands and islands of Scotland, but are still held in a considerable degree of veneration by some of the inhabitants. A promise to pay a lasting and honourable tribute to the dead, is conveyed by, or implied in the familiar proverb, "I will cast a stone to your cairn;" an undeniable proof that this had once been considered as one of the greatest and most durable marks of respect.

Viscount Dundee, who closed his eyes in the arms of victory, at the pass of Killykranky, had a cairn raised to his memory, by his admiring and grateful followers; and had success so far followed his enterprise as to entitle him to the appellation of a leader in a revolution, or restoration; it is not improbable that the more civilized and refined, who had been benefited or honoured by his success, would have called forth the exertions of the ablest sculptors to erect a monument to his memory among the most venerable and honoured repositories of the dead.

Few of the human race can, with perfect indifference, look upon the receptacles of the relicts of their fellow creatures, particularly if they have been distinguished for their piety, or acts of public benefit; by the superstitious and ignorant, they are beheld with religious veneration and respect. Ashes, undistinguishable from common earth, and inanimate bones mouldering fast to the same condition, cannot be supposed of themselves to inspire such sentiments. Notwithstanding this, their presence never fails to call up a variety of interesting associated recollections to the mind; which, at the same time, cannot be induced to believe that these are all that now remains of what was once so exalted and noble. That principle which once animated and directed the now senseless and ruined frame, did not appear affected by its decay, and cannot therefore be supposed to have been involved in its dissolution.—These, and a variety of other suggestions, have naturally occurred to men, and in a great measure convinced them of their soul's immortality.—Every where this belief may be found to prevail. The place where its mortal companion was deposited, or the scenes where they shone mutually conspicuous, are naturally supposed to be more interesting and dear, than any other sublunary spot, to the dislodged spirit. With what takes place there it is supposed to be well acquainted, and to take in it a deep interest. Hence the cemeteries containing the ashes of the great and good, have always been peculiarly revered, and whatever was transacted among them, or in their presence, deemed religiously sacred and binding. From such considerations, when these situations conveniently occurred, the tribunal of justice has been erected on them; or when this was not the case, all that could be brought placed under it; men unquestionably believing, that judges would be overawed into greater circumspection and impartiality in the presence of the relicts of a legislator, an hero, or a saint; and an oath administered over these relicts, considered as more sacred and binding than when taken in any other place. Altho' an increase of knowledge and refinement has greatly modified, or partly effaced such sentiments, they are not, perhaps even yet, universally without effect; and undeniable evidence of their former existence, and powerful influence, might be easily adduced.—From whatever cause it may have happened, it is certain, that in one portion of these realms, the supreme courts of justice at present meet on, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, an ancient burying ground; and in all

Digitized by Google

all the other parts of them, oaths are often administered over the sacred volume.

Delegated representation, either for the purpose of making laws, or administering justice, is altogether a modern practice, and of comparatively late introduction. The ingenious Greeks, and warlike Romans, manifested their tumultuary freedom on such occasions by meeting collectively in a shady grove, or an open area.—Our Gothic ancestors, no less jealous of their liberty than either the Greeks or Romans, although greatly inferior to them in gardening and architecture, assembled on a law, or in its immediate neighbourhood, for deliberating on public measures, framing regulations for the commonweal, and settling such differences as might have arisen betwixt near neighbours, or contiguous clans. The situations and purposes to which they were applied, might be very suitable to each other in private cases, or even when communities were of very circumscribed extent and limited numbers; but as their numbers multiplied, or when those formerly separated became united, they could not, at their public meetings, find either room, sunshine, or shelter, on the comparatively diminutive tumuli, or laws, which contained the visible remains of those they respected and admired, and where they were formerly accustomed to meet. Necessity would therefore induce a change. The associations which occur to, and influence rude minds, often appear to the more cultivated, faint and feeble. Natural eminences, resembling laws in their conical form, and insulated situation, might, to men destitute of all historical record, and incapable of unaccustomed to, much research, a] ar to have been appropriated by a ormer, and, perhaps, more gigantic race, to funereal purposes; at any rate, they were superior to them in respect to the purposes wanted.—Conical hills thus became the seats of legislators, and of judges, and from this circumstance, naturally received the appellation Law, which distinguished places formerly applied to the same purpose.

Others apart *sat on a* HILL *retir'd*,
In thoughts more elevate, and reasoned high
Of Providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate;
Fix'd fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute.
PAR. LOST, Book 2. line 1558.

Although these eminences were certainly not accumulated by art, it might be very doubtful if they really contained any relicts of the dead; their being had recourse to for the same public purposes as those that were both, seems naturally to account for their receiving the name Law, which is applied to a conical hill in the neighbourhood of North Berwick, and one at Largs, at Dundee, and two on the opposite ends of the Lomond hills in Fife, and a variety of other places in Scotland.

A+B—Y. Z.

Description of the Present State of the Seraglio at CONSTANTINOPLE.

(From Clarke's Travels, Vol. II.)

WE left Pera, in a gondola, about seven o'clock in the morning; embarking at Tophana, and steering towards that gate of the Seraglio which faces the Bosphorus on the south-eastern side, where the entrance to the Seraglio gardens and the gardener's lodge are situated. A Bostanghy, as a sort of porter, is usually seated with his attendants within the portal. Upon entering the Seraglio, the spectator is struck by a wild and confused assemblage of great and interesting objects: among the first of these are, enormous cypresses, massive and lofty masonry, neglected and broken sarcophagi, high rising mounds,

Digitized by Google

mounds, and a long gloomy avenue, leading from the gates of the garden between the double walls of the seraglio. This gate is the same by which the sultanas come out for the purpose of an airing; and the gardener's lodge is on the right hand of it; the avenue, extending from it towards the west, offers a broad and beautiful, although solitary walk, to a very considerable extent, shut in by high walls on both sides. Directly opposite this entrance of the seraglio is a very lofty mound, or bank, covered by large trees, and traversed by terraces, over which, on the top, are walls with turrets. On the right hand, after entering, are the large wooden folding-doors of the Grand Signior's gardens; and near them lie many fragments of ancient marbles, appropriated to the vilest purposes: among others a sarcophagus of one block of marble, covered with a simple, tho' unmeaning bas-relief. Entering the garden by the folding-doors, a pleasing coup d'œil of trellis-work and covered walks is displayed, more after the taste of Holland than that of any other country. Various, and very despicable jets d'eau, straight gravel walks and borders disposed in parallelograms, with the exception of a long greenhouse filled with orange trees, compose all that appears in the small spot which bears the name of the Seraglio Gardens. The view on entering is down the principal gravel walk, and all the walks meet at a central point, beneath a dome of the same trellis-work, by which they are covered. Small fountains spout a few quarts of water into large shells, or form parachutes over lighted bougies, by the sides of the walks. The trellis work is of wood, painted white, and covered by jasmine: and this, as it does not conceal the artificial frame by which it is supported, produces a wretched effect. On the outside of the trellis-work appear small parterres, edged with box, containing very common flowers, and adorned with fountains. On the right hand, after entering the gardens, appears the magnificent kiosk, which constitutes the sultan's summer residence; and farther on is the orangery before mentioned, occupying the whole extent of the wall on that side.—Exactly opposite the garden gates is the door of the Charem, or palace of the women belonging to the Grand Signior; a building not unlike one of the small colleges in Cambridge, and inclosing the same kind of cloistered court. One side of this building extends across the upper extremity of the garden, so that the windows look into it. Below these windows are two small green-houses, filled with very common plants, and a number of Canary birds. Before the charem windows, on the right hand, is a ponderous, gloomy, wooden door; and this, creaking with massive hinges, opens to the quadrangle, or interior court of the charem itself. We will keep this door shut for a short time, in order to describe the seraglio garden more minutely, and afterwards open it, to gratify the reader's curiosity. Still facing the Charem on the left hand, is a paved ascent, leading through a handsome gilded iron gate, from the lower to the upper garden. Here is a kiosk, which I shall presently describe. Returning from the charem to the door by which we first entered, a lofty wall on the right hand supports a terrace with a few small parterres; these, at a considerable height above the lower garden, constitute what is now called the Upper Garden of the seraglio, and, till within these few years, it was the only one.

Having thus completed the tour of this small and insignificant spot of ground, let us now enter the kiosk, which I first mentioned as the sultan's summer residence. It is situated on the sea shore, and commands one of the finest views the eye ever beheld

Digitized by Google

beheld, of Scutary and the Asiatic coast; the mouth of the canal, and a moving picture of ships, gondolas, dolphins, birds; with all the floating pageantry of this vast metropolis, such as no other capital in the world can pretend to exhibit. The kiosk itself, fashioned after the airy fantastic style of Eastern architecture, presents a spacious chamber, covered by a dome, from which, towards the sea, advances a raised platform, surrounded by windows, and terminated by a divan. On the right and left are the apartments of the Sultan and his ladies: from the centre of the dome is suspended a large lustre, presented by the English ambassador; above the raised platform hangs another lustre, of smaller size, but more elegant. Immediately over the sofas, constituting the divan, are mirrors engraved with Turkish inscriptions; poetry and passages from the koran; the sofas are of white satin, beautifully embroidered by the women of the seraglio.

Leaving the platform, on the left hand is the Sultan's private chamber of repose, the floor of which is surrounded by couches of very costly workmanship; opposite to this chamber, on the other side of the kiosk, a door opens to the apartment, in which are placed the attendant Sultanas, the Sultana Mother, or any ladies in residence with the Sovereign.—This room corresponds exactly with the Sultan's chamber, except that the couches are more magnificently embroidered.

A small staircase leads from these apartments to two chambers below, paved with marble, and as cold as any cellar: here a more numerous assemblage of women are buried, as it were, during the heat of summer: the first is a sort of antichamber to the other; by the door of which, in a nook of the wall are placed the Sultan's slippers, of common yellow Morocco, and coarse workmanship. Having entered the marble chamber, immediately below the koisk, a marble bason presents itself, with a fountain in the centre, containing water to the depth of about 3 inches, and a few small fishes. Answering to the platform mentioned in the description of the kiosk, is another exactly of a similar nature, closely latticed, where the ladies sit during their residence in this place. I was pleased with observing a few things they had carelessly left upon the sofas, and which characterized their mode of living: among these was an English writing box, of black varnished wood, with a sliding cover, and drawers: the drawers containing coloured writing paper, reed pens, perfumed wax, and little bags made of embroidered satin, in which their billets-doux are sent by negro slaves, who are both mutes and eunuchs. That liqueurs are drunk in these secluded chambers is evident, for we found labels for bottles, neatly cut out with scissars, bearing Turkish inscriptions, with the words "Rosoglio," "Golden Water," and "Water of Life."—Having now seen every part of this building, we returned to the garden, by the entrance which admitted us to the kiosk.

Our next and principal object, was the examination of the Charem; and as the undertaking was attended with danger, we first took care to see that the garden was cleared of Bostanghies, and other attendants, as our curiosity, if detected, would, beyond all doubt, have cost us our lives upon the spot. A catastrophe of this nature has been already related by Le Bruyn.

Having inspected every alley and corner of the garden, we advanced, half breathless, and on tip-toe, to the great wooden door of the passage which leads to the inner court of this mysterious edifice: we succeeded in forcing this open, but the noise of its grating hinges, amidst the silence of the

Digitized by Google

the place, went to our very hearts. We then entered a small quadrangle, exactly resembling that of Queen's College, Cambridge, filled with weeds. It was divided into two parts, one raised above the other: the principal side of the court containing an open cloister, supported by small, white marble columns. Every thing appeared in a neglected state: the women only reside here during the summer; their winter apartments may be compared to the late Bastile of France, and the decoration of these apartments is even inferior to that which I shall presently describe.—From this court, forcing open a small window near the ground, we climbed into the building, and alighted upon a large range of wooden beds, on couches, covered by mats, prepared for the reception of a hundred slaves; these reach the whole extent of a very long corridor. From hence, passing some very narrow passages, the floors of which were also matted, we came to a stair-case leading to the upper apartments, of such irregular and confused architecture, it is difficult to give any adequate description. We passed from the lower dormitory of the slaves to another above; this was divided into two tiers; so that one half of the numerous attendants it was designed to accommodate slept over the other, upon a kind of shelf or scaffold, near the ceiling. From this second corridon we entered into a third, a long matted passage; on the left of this were small apartments for slaves of higher rank; and upon the right, a series of rooms looking towards the sea.

By continuing along this corridon, we at last entered the great *Chamber of Audience*, in which the Sultan Mother receives visits of ceremony, from the Sultanas, and other distinguished Ladies of the Charem. Nothing can be imagined better suited to theatrical representation than this chamber, and I regret the loss of a very accurate drawing, which I caused Monsieur Preaux to complete upon the spot. It is exactly such an apartment, as the best painters of scenic decoration would have selected to afford a striking idea of the pomp, the seclusion, and the magnificence of the Ottoman court. The stage is best suited for its representation; and therefore the reader is requested to have the stage in his imagination while it is described. It was surrounded with enormous mirrors, the costly donations of Infidel kings, as they are stiled by the present possessors: these mirrors the women of the Seraglio sometimes break in their frolics. At the upper end is the throne, a sort of cage, in which the Sultana sits surrounded by latticed blinds, for even here, her person is held too sacred to be exposed to the common observation of slaves and females of the Charem. A lofty flight of broad steps, covered with crimson cloth, leads to this cage, as to a throne; immediately in front of it are two burnished chairs of state, covered with crimson velvet, and gold, one on each side the entrance. To the right and left of the throne, and upon a level with it, are the sleeping apartments of the Sultan Mother, and her principal females in-waiting. The external windows of the throne are all latticed; on one side they look towards the sea, and on the other into the quadrangle of the Charem; the chamber itself occupying the whole breadth of the building, on the side of the quadrangle into which it looks. The area below the latticed throne, on the front of the stage (to follow the idea at first proposed), is set apart for attendants, for the dancers, for actors, music, refreshments, and whatever is brought into the Charem, for the amusement of the court. This place is covered with Persian mats; but these are removed when the Sultan is

Digitized by Google

is here, and the richest carpets substituted in their place.

Beyond the great Chamber of Audience is the Assembly Room of the Sultan, when he is in the Charem; here we observed the magnificent lustre before mentioned. The Sultan sometimes visits this chamber during the winter, to hear music, and to amuse himself with his favourites: it is surrounded by mirrors; the other ornaments display that strange mixture of magnificence, and wretchedness, which characterise all the state-chambers of Turkish Grandees. Leaving the assembly room by the same door through which we entered, and continuing along the passage, as before, which runs parallel to the sea shore, we at length reached what might be termed the Sanctum Sanctorum of this Paphian Temple. The baths of the Sultan Mother, and of the four principal Sultanas; these are small, but very elegant; constructed of white marble, and lighted by ground glass above; at the upper end is a raised sudatory, and bath, for the Sultan Mother, concealed by lattice-work from the rest of the apartment. Fountains play constantly into the floor of this bath, from all its sides, and every degree of refined luxury has been added to the work, which a people, of all others best versed in the ceremonies of the bath, have been capable of inventing, or requiring.

Leaving the bath, and returning along the passage by which we came, we entered what is called the Chamber of Repose. Nothing need be said of it, except that it commands the finest view any where afforded from this point of the Seraglio. It forms a part of the building, well known to strangers, from the circumstance of its being supported, towards the sea, by twelve columns of that beautiful and rare breccia, the vivide Lacedæmonium of Pliny, called by the Italians, il vende antico. These columns are of the finest quality ever seen, and each of them consists of one entire stone. The two interior pillars are of green Egyptian breccia, more beautiful than any specimen of the kind existing.

We now proceeded to that part of the Charem which looks into the seraglio garden, and entered a large apartment, called Chalvert Yientzy, or, as the French would express it, talle de promenade. There the other ladies of the Charem entertain themselves by hearing and seeing comedies, farcical representations, dances, and music. We found it in the state of an old lumber-room: large dusty pier-glasses, in heavy gilded frames, neglected and broken, stood like the Vicar of Wakefield's family picture, leaning against the wall, the whole length of one side of the room; old furniture, shabby bureaus of the worst English work, made of oak, walnut, or mahogany; inlaid broken cabinets; scattered fragments of chandeliers; scraps of paper, silk, rags, and empty confectionary boxes, were the only objects in this part of the palace.

From this room we descended into the court of the Charem, and having crossed it, ascended by a flight of steps to an upper parterre, for the purpose of examining a part of the building appropriated to the inferior ladies of the seraglio. Finding it exactly upon the plan of the rest, only worse furnished, and in a more wretched state, we returned, to quit the Charem entirely, and effect our retreat to the garden. The reader may imagine our consternation, on finding that the great door was closed upon us, and that we were locked in. Listening to ascertain if any one was stirring, we discovered that a slave had entered to feed some turkeys, who were gabbling and making a great noise at a small distance. We profited by their tumult to force back the huge lock of the gate with a large stone, which

Digitized by Google

which fortunately yielded to our blows, and we made our escape.

We now quitted the lower garden of the seraglio, and ascended by a paved road towards the chamber of the garden of hyacinths. This promised to be interesting, as we were told the Sultan passed almost all his private hours in this apartment, and the view of it might make us acquainted with occupations and amusements which characterize the man, divested of the outward parade of the sultan. We presently turned from the paved ascent towards the right, and entered a small garden, laid out into very neat oblong borders, edged with porcelain, or Dutch tiles. Here no plant is suffered to grow except the hyacinth, whence the name of this garden, and the chamber it contains. We examined this apartment by looking through a window. Nothing could be more magnificent. Three sides of it were surrounded by a divan, the cushions and pillows of which were of black embroidered satin. Opposite the windows of the chamber was a fire-place, after the ordinary European fashion, and on each side of this, a door, covered with hangings of crimson cloth. Between each of these doors and the fire-place, appear a glass case, containing the sultan's private library, every volume being in manuscript, and upon shelves, one above the other, and the title of each book written on the edges of its leaves.—From the ceiling of the room, which was of burnished gold, opposite each of the doors, and also opposite to the fire-place, hang three gilt cages, containing small figures of artificial birds; these sung by mechanism. In the centre of the room stood an enormous brazier, supported in a ewer by four gilt massive claws, like vessels seen under sideboards in England. Opposite to the entrance, on one side of the apartment, was a raised bench, crossing a door, on which were placed an embroidered napkin, a vase and basin, for washing the beard and hands. Over this bench, upon the wall, was suspended the large embroidered porte-feuille, worked with silver thread or yellow leather, which is carried in procession when the sultan goes to mosque, or elsewhere, in public, to contain the petitions presented by his subjects. In a nook close to the door was also a pair of yellow boots, and on the bench by the ewer a pair of slippers of the same materials. These are placed at the entrance of every apartment frequented by the sultan. The floor was covered with Gobelin's tapestry, and the ceiling, as before stated, magnificently gilded and burnished. Groupes of arms, such as pistols, sabres, and poignards, were disposed, with very singular taste and effect, on the different compartments of the wall, the handles and scabbards of which were covered with diamonds of very large size; these, as they glittered around, gave almost gorgeous effect to the splendour of this sumptuous chamber.

We had scarcely ended our survey of this costly scene, when, to our great dismay, a Bostanghy made his appearance within the apartment, but, fortunately for us, his head was turned from the window, and we immediately sunk below it, creeping upon our hands and knees until we got clear of the garden of hyacinths; thence ascending to the upper walks, we passed an aviary of nightingales.

The walks in the upper garden are very small, in wretched condition, and laid out in worse taste than the fore court of a Dutchman's house in the suburbs of the Hague. Small as they are, they constitute, until lately, the whole of the seraglio gardens near the sea, and from them may be seen the whole prospect of the entrance to the canal, and the opposite coast of Scutary. Here, in in an old kiosk, is seen a very ordinary marble slab, supported on iron cramps;

Digitized by Google

cramps; this, nevertheless, was a present from Charles the Twelfth of Sweden. It is precisely the sort of sideboard seen in the lowest inns of England; and while it may be said, that no person would pay half the amount of its freight to send it back again, it shows the nature of the presents then made to the Porte by foreign Princes. From these formal parterres, we desended to the Gardener's Lodge, and left the gardens by the gate through which we entered.

I never should have offered so copious a detail of the scenery of this remarkable place, if I did not believe that an account of the interior of the Seraglio would be satisfactory from the secluded nature of the objects to which it bears reference, and the little probability there is of so favourable an opportunity being again granted to any traveller for its investigation.

Fate of Literary Scotsmen who have gone to reside in LONDON.

From D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors.

WHAT literary emigrations from the North, of young men of genius, seduced by a romantic passion for literary fame, and lured by the golden prospects which the happier genius of some of their own countrymen opened on them! A volume might be written on literary Scotchmen, who have perished immaturely in this metropolis—little known, and slightly connected, they have dropped away among us, and scarcely left a vestige in the wrecks of their genius. Among them some Authors may be discovered who might have ranked, perhaps, in the first classes of our literature. I shall select four out of as many hundred, who were not entirely unknown to me; a romantic youth—a man of genius—a fertile Author—but LOGAN must be distinguished as a tender poet, and one of the most brilliant prose writers.

ISAAC RITSON (not the well-known poetical antiquary) was a native of Cumberland, and a young man of genius, who perished immaturely in this metropolis, by attempting to exist by the efforts of his pen.

In early youth he roved among his native mountains, with the battles of Homer in his head, and his bow and arrow in his hand; in calmer hours, he nearly completed a spirited version of Hesiod, which constantly occupied his after-studies; yet our minstrel-archer did not less love the severer sciences.

Selected at length to rise to the eminent station of the Village Schoolmaster,—from the thankless office of pouring cold rudiments into heedless ears, RITSON took a poetical flight. It was among the mountains and wild scenery of Scotland, our young Homer, picking up fragments of heroic songs, and composing some fine ballad poetry, would, in his wanderings, recite them with such passionate expression, that he never failed of auditors; and found even the poor generous, when their better passions were moved. Thus he lived like some old troubadour, by his rhymes, and his chaunts, and his virelays; and he who had set off on foot, after a year's absence, returned on horseback. This was the seducing moment of life; RITSON felt himself a laureated Petrarch. He had now quitted his untutored but feeling admirers, and the child of fancy was to mix with the every-day business of life.

At Edinburgh he studied medicine, lived by writing theses for the idle and the incompetent, composed a poem on Medicine, till at length his hopes and his ambition conducted him to London. But the golden age of the imagination soon deserted him in his obscure apartment in the glittering metropolis. He attended the hospitals, but these were crowded by students

Digitized by Google

dents, who, if they relished the science less, loved the trade more; he published a hasty version of Homer's Hymn to Venus, which was good enough to be praised, but not to sell; at length withering his fertile imagination over the task-work of literature, he resigned fame for bread; wrote the preface to Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, compiled medical articles for the Monthly Review; and, wasting fast his ebbing spirits, he retreated to an obscure lodging at Islington, where death relieved, without awaiting the tedious course of nature to remove, a hopeless Author, in the 27th year of his life.

About twenty years ago, the town was amused almost every morning by a series of humorous or burlesque poems by a writer under the assumed name of *Matthew Bramble*—he was at that very moment one of the most moving spectacles of human melancholy I have ever witnessed.

It was one evening I saw a tall, famished, melancholy man, enter a bookseller's shop, his hat flapped over his eyes, and his whole frame evidently feeble from exhaustion and utter misery.—The Bookseller enquired how he proceeded in his new tragedy? "Do not talk to me about my Tragedy! "Do not talk to me about my Tragedy! I have indeed more tragedy than I can bear at home!" was the reply, as the voice faltered as he spoke. This man was Mathew Bramble, or rather—M'DONALD, the author of the Tragedy of Vimonda, at that moment the writer of comic poetry—his Tragedy was indeed a domestic one, in which he himself was the greatest actor among a wife and seven children—he shortly afterwards perished. I heard at the time, that M'DONALD had walked from Scotland with no other fortune than the novel of "The Independent" in one pocket, and the Tragedy of "Vimonda" in the other. Yet he lived some time in all the bloom and flush of poetical confidence. Vimonda was even performed several nights, but not with the success the romantic poet, among his native rocks, had conceived was to crown his anxious labours—the theatre disappointed him—and afterwards, to his feelings, all the world!

LOGAN had the dispositions of a poetic spirit, not cast in a common mould; but with fancy he combined learning illumined by philosophy, and adorned philosophy with eloquence; while no student had formed a loftier feeling of the character of a man of letters.

His claims on our sympathy will arise from those circumstances in his life, which open the secret sources of the Calamities of Authors; of those minds of finer temper, who, having tamed the heat of their youth by the severe patience of study, form that relish for the Beautiful in literary composition, whose memorial they leave in their works; yet still, from causes not always difficult to discover, find their favourite objects and their fondest hopes barren and neglected. It is then the thoughtful melancholy, which constitutes so large a portion of their genius, absorbs and consumes the very faculties to which it gave birth.

LOGAN studied at the University of Edinburgh, was ordained in the Church of Scotland—and early distinguished as a poet by the simplicity and the tenderness of his verses, yet the philosophy of history had as deeply interested his studies. He gave two courses of Lectures—I have heard from his pupils their admiration, after the lapse of many years; so striking were those lectures for their originality, and so seducing by their splendour. Logan's merits as an historical lecturer are justly described as having successfully applied the science of moral philosophy to the history of mankind. All wished that Logan should obtain the chair of the Professor of Universal History—but an unforeseen

Digitized by Google

foreseen and invincible *etiquette* had arisen, and the professorship was lost!

This was his first disappointment in life, yet then perhaps but lightly felt; for the public had approved of his poems, and a successful poet is easily consoled for the disappointments of life. Poetry to such a gentle being seems an universal specific, curing all the evils of life; but it acts for the moment, exhausting and destroying too often the constitution it seems to restore.

He had finished the Tragedy of Runnamede; it was accepted at Covent-garden, but interdicted by the Lord Chamberlain, from some suspicion that its lofty sentiments contained allusions to the politics of the day. The Barons in arms who met John, were conceived to be deeper politicians than the Poet himself was aware. This was the second disappointment in the life of a man of genius.

The third calamity was the natural consequence of a tragic Poet having written a Tragedy, who was a Scotch Clergyman. Logan had inflicted a wound on the Presbytery, heirs of the genius of old Prynne, whose puritanic fanaticism had never forgiven Home for his Douglas, and now groaned to detect genius still lurking among them. Logan, it is certain, expressed his contempt for them; they their hatred of him; folly and pride of a Poet, to beard Presbyters in a land of Presbyterians *!

He gladly abandoned them, retiring on a small annuity. They had, however, hurt his temper—they had irritated the nervous system of a man too susceptible of all impressions, gentle or unkind—his character had all those unequal habitudes which genius contracts in its boldness and its tremours; he was now vivacious and indignant, and now fretted and melancholy. He flew to the Metropolis, occupied himself in literature, and was a frequent contributor to the English Review. He published "A Review of the Principal Charges against Mr Hastings." Logan wrestled with the genius of Burke and Sheridan; the House of Commons ordered the publisher Stockdale to be prosecuted, but the Author did not live to rejoice in the victory obtained by his genius.

This elegant philosopher has impressed, on all his works, the seal of genius; and his posthumous compositions became even popular; he who had with difficulty escaped excommunication by Presbyters, left the world, after his death, two volumes of Sermons, which breathe all that piety, morality, and eloquence admire. His unrevised Lectures, bearing the name of another person, were given to the world in "A View of Ancient History." But one highly-finished composition he himself published; this is a philosophical review of Despotism; had the name of Gibbon been affixed to the title-page, its authenticity had not been suspected *.

From one of his executors, Dr Donald Grant, who wrote the life prefixed to his poems, I heard of the state of his numerous MSS.; the scattered, yet warm, embers of the unhappy bard; several tragedies, and one on Mary Queen of Scots, abounding with all that domestic tenderness and poetic sensibility, which formed the soft and natural feature of his muse. These, with minor poems, thirty lectures on the Roman History, and portions of a periodical paper, were the wrecks of genius! I have heard much of his latter

* The author is mistaken in supposing that Logan left the church on account of his Tragedy. *Ed.*

* This admirable little work is intituled, "A Dissertation on the Governments, Manners, and Spirit of Asia; Murray, 1787." It is anonymous; but, my late publisher informed me, was written by Logan. His "Elements of the Philosophy of History" are valuable. His "Sermons" have been just republished.

Digitized by Google

ter life. He had resided here, little known out of a very private circle, and perished in his fortieth year, not of penury, but of a broken heart. Such continued industry, such fervour of mind, such noble and well-founded expectations of fortune and fame; all the plans of literary ambition overturned; his genius, with all its delicacy, its spirit, and its elegance, became a prey to that melancholy which constituted so large a portion of it.

These authors were undoubtedly men of finer feelings, who all perished immaturely, victims in the higher department of literature. But this article would not be complete, without furnishing the reader with a picture of the fate of one who, with the same ardour, and with a pertinacity of industry, not common, having undergone regular studies, and not without talents, not very injudiciously deemed, that the life of a man of letters could provide for the simple wants of a philosopher.

This man was the late ROBERT HERON, who, in the following letter, transcribed from the original, stated his history to the Literary Fund. It was written in a moment of extreme bodily suffering and mental agony.—In the house to which he had been hurried for debt—at such a moment he found eloquence in a narrative, pathetic from its simplicity, and valuable for its genuineness, as giving the results of a life of literary industry, combined with talent, and productive of great infelicity and disgrace; one would imagine that the author had been a criminal rather than a man of letters.

The case of a Man of Letters, of regular education, living by honest literary industry.

"Ever since I was eleven years of age I have mingled with my studies the labour of teaching, or of writing, to support and educate myself.

"During about twenty years, while I was in constant or occasional attendance at the University of Edinburgh, I taught and assisted young persons, at all periods, in the course of education; from the alphabet to the highest branches of science and literature.

"I read Lectures on the Law of Nature, the Law of Nations, the Jewish, the Grecian, the Roman, and the Canon Law, and then on the Feudal Law; and on the several forms of Municipal Jurisprudence, established in Modern Europe. I printed a Syllabus of these Lectures, which was approved. They were intended as introductory to the professional study of Law, and to assist gentlemen who did not study it professionally, in the understanding of History.

"I translated Fourcroy's Chemistry twice, from both the second and third editions of the original; Fourcroy's Philosophy of Chemistry; Savary's Travels in Greece; Dumourier's Letters; Gesner's Idylls in part; an abstract of Zimmerman on Solitude, and a great diversity of smaller pieces.

"I wrote a Journey through the Western parts of Scotland, which has past through two editions; a History of Scotland in six volumes, 8vo; a Topographical account of Scotland, which has been several times reprinted; a number of communications in the Edinburgh Magazine, many Prefaces and Critiques; a Memoir of the Life of Burns the Poet, which suggested and promoted the subscription for his family; has been many times reprinted, and formed the basis of Dr Currie's life of him, as I learned by a letter from the Doctor to one of his friends; a variety of *Jeux d'Esprit*, in verse and prose; and many abridgements of large works.

"In the beginning of 1799, I was encouraged to come to London. Here I have written a great multiplicity of articles in almost every branch of Science and Literature; my education

Digitized by Google

cation at Edinburgh having comprehended them all. The London Review, the Agricultural Magazine, the the Anti-Jacobin Review, the Monthly Magazine, the Universal Magazine, the Public Characters, the Annual Necrology, with several other periodical works, contain many of my communications. In such of those publications as have been reviewed, I can shew, that my anonymous pieces have been distinguished with very high praise. I have written also a short system of Chemistry, in one volume 8vo. and I published a few weeks since, a small work called "Comforts of Life *," of which the first edition was sold in one week, and the second edition is now in rapid sale.

"In the Newspapers—the Oracle, the Porcupine when it existed, the General Evening Post, the Morning Post, the British Press, the Courier, &c. I have published many Reports of Debates in Parliament; and I believe, a greater variety of light fugitive pieces, than I know to have been written by any one other person.

"I have written also a variety of compositions in the Latin and French Languages, in favour of which I have been honoured with the testimonies of liberal approbation.

"I have invariably written to serve the cause of religion, morality, pious Christian education, and good order, in the most direct manner. I have considered what I have written as mere trifles; and have incessantly studied to qualify myself for something better. I can prove that I have, for many years, read and written, one day with another, from twelve to sixteen hours a day. As a human being, I have not been free from follies and errors. But the tenor of my life has been temperate, laborious, humble, quiet, and to the utmost of my power beneficent. I can prove the general tenor of my writings to have been candid, and ever adapted to exhibit the most favourable views of the abilities, dispositions, and exertions of others.

"For these last ten months I have been brought to the very extremity of bodily and pecuniary distress.

"I shudder at the thought of perishing in a gaol."

92 *Chancery Lane*, *Feb.* 2. 1807. (In confinement.)

The physicians reported, "that Robert Heron's health was such, as rendered him totally incapable of extricating himself from the difficulties in which he was involved, by the *indiscreet exertion of his mind, in protracted and incessant literary labours.*

About three months after, Heron sunk under a fever, and perished amidst the walls of Newgate. We are disgusted with this horrid state of pauperism; we are indignant at beholding an author, not a contemptible one, in this last stage of human wretchedness! after early and late studies, after having read and written from twelve to sixteen hours a day!—O ye populace of scribblers! before ye are driven to a garret, and your eyes are filled with constant tears, pause—recollect that not one of you possesses the learning or the abilities of Heron, shudder at all this secret agony and silent perdition!

JOHN MACDIARMID was one of those Scotch students, whom the golden fame of Hume and Robertson attracts to the metropolis. He mounted the first steps of literary adventure with credit; and passed through the probation of Editor and Reviewer, till he strove for more heroic adventures. He published some volumes, whose subjects display the aspirings of his genius: "An Enquiry into the nature

*"The Comforts of Life" were written in prison; "The Miseries" necessarily in a drawing-room.

The works of authors are often in contrast with themselves; melancholy authors are the most jocular, and the most humourous the most melancholy!

Digitized by Google

ture of Civil and Military Subordination," another into "the System of Military Defence." It was during these labours I beheld this Enquirer, of a tender frame, emaciated, and study-worn, with hollow eyes, where the mind dimly shone like a lamp in a tomb.—With keen ardour he opened a new plan of biographical politics.—When, by one who wished the author and his style were in better condition, the dangers of excess in study were brought to his recollection—he smiled, and, with something of a mysterious air, talked of unalterable confidence in the powers of his mind—of the indefinite improvement in our faculties; and, although his frame was not athletic, he considered himself capable of trying it to the extremity—his whole life, indeed, was one melancholy trial—often the day cheerfully passed without its meal, but never without its page. The new system of political biography was advancing, when our young author felt a paralytic stroke.—He afterwards resumed his pen, and a second one proved fatal. He lived just to pass through the press his "Lives of British Statesmen," a splendid quarto, whose publication he owed to the generous temper of a friend, who, when the Author could not readily procure a publisher, would not see even the dying author's last hopes disappointed. Some research and reflection are combined in this literary and civil history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—but it was written with the blood of the author, for Macdiarmid died of over-study, and exhaustion.

General View of the History of Modern Nobility.

(Concluded from p. 425.)

4. FROM what has been mentioned, the difference between French and ENGLISH NOBILITY is obvious. While in France, a gentleman is a nobleman's highest appellation, an English nobleman, both in law and public opinion, holds a splendid pre-eminence over the English gentleman.

This is principally owing to the distinction which, about the reign of Henry the Third, took place in England, between the great and small barons.

In all countries where the feudal polity has been established, a national council, under the name of States-General, Cortez, the Grand Assize, or the Parliament, has been introduced. It generally consisted of three states, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Third Estate, or the Commonalty. In almost every country, except England, the Third Estate was originally distinguished from the nobility, and consisted of the Commonalty alone. In England all the Barons, or the Lords of Manors, held immediately of the King, were entitled to a seat in the National Council. In the course of time they became numerous, and the estates of many of them became very small. This introduced a difference in their personal importance.—In consequence of it, the great Barons were personally summoned to parliament by the King, but the small Barons were summoned to it, in the aggregate, by the Sheriff. They assembled in distinct chambers. The King met the great Barons in person, but, except when he summoned their personal attendance, left the latter to their own deliberations.—These, and some concurrent circumstances, which it is needless to mention, elevated the great to a distinct order from the small Barons, and confounded the latter with the general body of freeholders.

In the mean time, a considerable revolution took place in the right to peerage. From being Territorial it become Personal;—in other words, instead of conferring on a favoured subject

Digitized by Google

subject a territory, which being held of the King, made him a Baron, and, of course a peer of Parliament, it often happened that the King conferred on him the peerage, with reference to a territory, but without conferring on him any interest in it—The same revolution took place in respect to the high offices of Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Viscounts. They were originally territorial offices, which were exerciseable within certain districts, and entitled the possessors of them to a seat in the national council. By degrees, these also became mere personal honours, the Kings frequently granting them to a person and his heirs, with a nominal reference to a district, but without the slightest authority within it: and, whenever they were granted in this manner, if the party had not a Baronial Dignity, the King conferred it on him, and thus entitled him to a seat in the higher house:—but, where the dignity was hereditary, if he had more than one male descendant, his eldest son only took his seat in the house: and the brothers and sisters of that son were commoners. Thus a separate rank of nobility, and of personal and legislative nobility, unknown to foreigners, was introduced into England; and thus, in opposition to a fundamental principle of French law, that every gentleman in France is a nobleman—it became a principle of our law, that no English gentleman is a nobleman, unless he is a Peer of Parliament.—In Doctor Moore's *View of the Causes and Consequences of the French Revolution*, vol. i. c. 6, the reader will see the difference between French and English nobility clearly pointed out.

5. On the Continent, several ecclesiastical, civil, and military preferments, were open only to the nobility, and it was therefore required of the Postulant of them, that he should prove the nobility of his paternal and maternal ancestors for a given number of descents, or, in the language of heraldry, that he should produce his Coat-armour, with a certain number of paternal and maternal Quarterings. On ordinary occasions a Coat-armour of four Quarterings sufficed; sixteen were sometimes required: the greatest number ever required in France, was thirty-two; in Germany, sixty-four.

To establish his title to *Sixteen Quarters* the Postulant must show,

1. The nobility of his father and paternal grandfather, and of his paternal grandfather's father, and paternal grandfather's paternal grandfather; this entitles him to one quartering:
2. The nobility of his mother, and maternal grandfather, and of his maternal grandfather's father, and maternal grandfather's paternal grandfather; this entitles him to a second quartering:
3. The nobility of his paternal grandmother, and of her father and paternal grandfather; this entitles him to a third quartering:
4. The nobility of his maternal grandmother, and of her father and paternal grandfather; this entitles him to a fourth quartering:
5. The nobility of his paternal grandfather's mother, and her father; this entitles him to a fifth quartering:
6. The nobility of his paternal grandmother's mother, and her father; this entitles him to a sixth quartering:
7. The nobility of his maternal grandfather's mother, and her father; this entitles him to a seventh quartering:
8. The nobility of his maternal grandmother's mother, and her father; this entitles him to an eighth quartering:

Digitized by Google

9. The nobility of his paternal grandfather's paternal grandmother; this entitles him to a ninth quartering:
10. The nobility of his paternal grandfather's maternal grandmother; this entitles him to a tenth quartering:
11. The nobility of his paternal grandmother's paternal grandmother; this entitles him to an eleventh quartering:
12. The nobility of his paternal grandmother's maternal grandmother; this entitles him to a twelfth quartering:
13. The nobility of his maternal grandfather's paternal grandmother; this entitles him to a thirteenth quartering:
14. The nobility of his maternal grandfather's maternal grandmother; this entitles him to a fourteenth quartering:
15. The nobility of his maternal grandmother's paternal grandmother; this entitles him to a fifteenth quartering:
16. The nobility of his maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother; this entitles him to a sixteenth quartering.

To be a Knight of Malta, four quarterings were required from a French, and eight from a German, or Spanish, postulant: for a canonicate of the cathedral church of Strasburgh, sixteen were required. It being frequently found convenient to repair a shattered patrimony, by a mercantile or financial marriage, few French families about the court could produce that number. When all the quarterings were perfect, it was said, that the House was Full; a defective quartering was called a Window. On account of the non-noble descent of Mary of Medicis, the wife of Henry IV. the Escutcheon of Lewis XIV. their grandson, had its window. But the provinces abounded with families from whom Knights of Malta, and even canons of Strasburgh might be chosen.

Most of the sovereign families of Europe affect to trace their origin to a very ancient period: but probably the families of Venice, who elected the Doge in 697, and, from that circumstance are called the electoral families, produce a pedigree supported by certain and positive evidence, of more remote antiquity than any sovereign, or, perhaps any private family. The certain pedigrees of the Houses of Guelph, Savoy, Lorraine, Hohenzollern and Baden, reach to the eleventh century; but the pedigree, equally certain, of the house of Capet extends to the ninth. The difficulty of tracing pedigrees beyond the twelfth arises from the want of surnames. Before that time, the greatest princes, in their public acts, mentioned only their Christian names, and sometimes their dignities; in the twelfth century, they began to mention the place of their residence. To the same period, in consequence of the Crusades, coat-armour is to be traced. It originated in the marks, or signs, by which the heads of the crusaders distinguished their vassals; these, they preserved after their return to Europe, and they became general. The Fleurs-de-lys on the crown and mantle of the kings of France are not traced beyond Lewis the seventh, or 1146. (See Blondel, Genealogie de France, tom. 2, p. 163.) In antiquity and illustrations, the Irish, Scottish, and English families, are, at least, on a level with whatever is most distinguished on the continent, and their legislative character confers on the Peers of the Imperial Parliament of the United Empire, a dignity peculiar to themselves.

Documents

Digitized by Google

Documents, exhibiting a View of the Proceedings which have taken place relative to the Election of the Rev. ALEX. MURRAY, as Professor of HEBREW and ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, in the University of Edinburgh.

IT will readily be allowed, that nothing can contribute more to the advantage of this city, as well as to the general glory of Scotland, than any arrangement which tends to support and extend that high reputation which its University has attained.—Among the very important accessions which this seminary has recently made, the present holds a conspicuous place. Few institutions, indeed, as is fully proved by the testimonies of the most eminent literary men in this country, have received into their bosom a more distinguished, and a more illustrious member. This consideration, we trust, will alone justify us in devoting, for this month, a very large proportion of our pages to develope the steps which led to so desirable an event. Besides its general importance, however, there are accompanying details which render it peculiarly interesting. Many of the most distinguished characters in this metropolis have found an opportunity of manifesting their zeal in the cause of unfriended science, and the highest honour has been reflected on the Patrons of the University, by the course which they have followed. They have shewn a fixed determination to prefer the most deserving candidate, in opposition to all personal connection and solicitation, even when seconded by no inconsiderable share of merit. The continuance of such a system cannot fail still farther to enlarge the fame of that seminary which they have already rendered so eminent. Nor can we omit, among the motives which have induced us to bestow so large a share of our attention upon this subject, to mention the very ample support which our publication has received from the contributions of this very learned and ingenious person.

In consequence of the recent and lamented death of the Reverend Dr Moodie, a vacancy took place in the Hebrew chair of the University.—The duties attached to this office are very important, not only as they minister to an important branch of clerical instruction, and afford a foundation for the important science of biblical criticism, but also because practice has attached to them the initiation into the languages of the East, of those numerous young men of distinction, who go out from this country to fill stations in the government of our Indian possessions. While the situation was thus highly creditable and desirable, the competition for it was narrowed by the very rare qualifications which it demanded. Those who started on the present occasion were four in number: the Rev. Alex. Murray, the Rev. David Dickson, the Rev. Alex. Brunton, and the Rev. David Scott.

We shall now present our readers with a copy of the applications for, and recommendations given to each of these candidates; documents which will contain within themselves a complete view of the history of the transaction. We shall begin with those in favour of Mr Murray; and certainly never were testimonies more copious and unequivocal delivered in support of any candidate. These, too, so far as we can observe, are counterbalanced only by one single objection, arising from the opinion so decidedly expressed by Dr Ritchie, that the Professor of Hebrew ought always to be one of the ministers of this city. The learned Doctor has not assigned his reasons for this opinion; yet, considering the highly respectable quarter from which it comes, we trust it will not be overlooked. Nor can the Magistrates experience any difficulty in acting upon

Digitized by Google

upon it. A vacancy, not yet filled up, will afford them the opportunity of adding to the other qualifications of Mr Murray, this, which he alone wants, of being a *Minister of Edinburgh.*

DOCUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF THE REV. A. MURRAY.

No. I.

Letter, The very Rev. George H. Baird, D. D. Principal, and Primarius *Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh* *, *to John Waugh, Esq. College Bailie*

Ramsay Lodge, June 23d 1812.

Sir,—I beg leave to transmit to you the accompanying papers. I take this liberty, from considering you as the official channel of communication to the Honourable Patrons of all matters that relate to the University.

The papers contain, besides other documents, the *Opinions* of several literary men as to the qualifications of the *Rev. Alexander Murray, minister of Urr*, for filling the vacant office of Professor of Oriental Languages, and I now, at his own request, suggest his name as a candidate for that chair.

Allow me on the occasion to add, that my personal opportunities of knowing Mr Murray's attainments, have been particularly favourable. He was committed to my charge when about fourteen years of age.—The Minister of his native parish (who was a stranger to me,) had been so struck by the uncommon proficiency of the boy, that in hope of procuring patronage and encouragement for him, in literary pursuits, he took the resolution of sending him to Edinburgh. His letter to me was the only introduction he brought to town. I asked the late Drs Finlayson and Moodie to join me in examining him, and judging of his proficiency, and we were all astonished to discover, that, at so early an age, and without his having ever attended any school, more (to the best of my recollection,) than about two years, at interrupted intervals, he read *ad aperturam libri*, and also explained and analyzed accurately, a passage of French—an ode of Horace—a page of Homer—and a Hebrew psalm.

A bursary from the Good Town was immediately procured for him by the late Mr Elder; and Dr Finlayson, (whose admiration of Mr Murray's acquirements was equal to my own,) took an equal interest with me in all that related to his advancement in his studies. Such has been his advancement, particularly in Oriental literature, that I now hold him as indisputably at the head of all living British scholars, in that important department of knowledge.

With this impression of Mr Murray's merits, I trust the Honourable Patrons will feel, that I am discharging an imperious official duty, when I bring his character and qualifications under their review. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GEO. H. BAIRD.

John Waugh, Esq. College Bailie.

Letter by Lord Meadowbank
——— Dr Gregory
——— Professor Leslie
——— Professor Christison
——— Professor Russell
——— from Secretary of State to Mr Murray
Extract of Letter (of date Feb. 22, 1811,) of Mr Murray to Dr Baird
A sheet of Mr Murray's Work, (*A Philosophical History of the European Languages,*) now in the Press.

No. II.

Letter, Lord Meadowbank, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Emeritus *Professor of the Law of*

* Formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in this University.

Digitized by Google

of Nature and Nations in the University of Edinburgh, to Principal Baird.

South Castle Street, 9 o'clock,
Tuesday morning,

Dear Sir—I have this instant the pleasure of your letter, relative to Mr Murray, and its inclosures. It appears to me to do you personally a great deal of honour, to have come forward on this occasion, in that gentleman's behalf. The letter * in which he gives an account of his literary undertaking as to the history of the languages of the civilized world, convinces me that he has fallen on the right direction, in opening that immense mine of science; and I trust his singular talent in the acquisition of languages, and the encouragement that the success of such a work must afford him, will enable him thoroughly to explore it. As an Emeritus professor, I think myself entitled to interest myself deeply in the regulation and interests of the University; and I trust it is impossible that the Patrons will let slip such an opportunity of placing in it so distinguished an Oriental scholar as Mr Murray, and one so obviously calculated to add lustre even to that character, by his superior acuteness, and power of philosophical research. I have no title to offer my sentiments, except as one connected with your learned body; but you may, I flatter myself, rank me with other men of general information, among whom, I am confident, there can be but one opinion on this occasion. I have the honour to be, with much respect, Reverend Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant,

A MACONOCHIE.

Reverend the Principal.

No. III.

Letter, James Gregory, M. D. and Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, to Principal Baird.

St Andrew's Square, 23d June 1812.
past 10 o'clock.

Dear Sir,—This moment, on my return from a professional visit in Fife, I found your letter on my table.

I have not the pleasure of being acquainted with the Rev. Mr Murray, nor am I any judge of Oriental Literature, of which, indeed, I am perfectly ignorant. But I have often heard Mr Murray spoken of with the highest admiration, as a man of extraordinary, and almost miraculous or supernatural genius for languages, and of singular and quite unrivalled proficiency in a great number of the Oriental Languages. I understand him to be such a man as would be a valuable and most honourable acquisition to the University of Edinburgh, or to any University in Europe; nor should I be the least surprised to hear, some of these days, of his being invited to some other University, as a a professor of Oriental Languages, purely in consequence of his spreading reputation, which two or three years ago was so well known in England, that he was applied to as the only person in these kingdoms, or probably in Europe, who could do it, to translate the Emperor of Abyssinia's letter to our king. That letter, written in the Abyssinian language, Mr Murray translated perfectly.

From all that I have heard of him, I believe Mr Murray to be *not inferior*, probably *superior*, as an Oriental Linguist, to Dr Leyden and Sir William Jones. Such an extraordinary genius is seldom to be found, and ought not to be lost.

Your's most truly,

J. GREGORY.

No. IV.

Letter, John Leslie, Esq. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, to Principal Baird.

Edin-

* No. VIII.

Digitized by Google

Edinburgh, 22d June 1812.

Dear Sir,—Your determination to bring before our Honourable Patrons the claims of Mr Murray to the vacant chair in the University, does credit, I think, to your liberality, your discernment, and your zeal for promoting the best interests of the Body over which you preside.

I have only a slight personal acquaintance of Mr Murray; but I know well his unrivalled skill in Eastern Literature. He engaged in that study with an ardour bordering on enthusiasm, and has continued to pursue his laborious researches with the most unwearied perseverance, and the happiest success. No person in the island, I am persuaded, is more deeply versant in the whole compass of the Oriental Languages, not excepting the most obscure and recondite dialects. But Mr Murray has not confined his attention to words merely; he has assiduously studied antiquities, philology, and the philosophy of grammar. With great ingenuity, he has traced the affinities which connect the various languages dispersed over the globe. This forms the subject of a most interesting work now ready for the press, and which, in its nature, resembles the Mithridates of the celebrated Adelung, but constructed on a wider basis. In short, no candidate ever appeared with such paramount claims, where zeal, talent, and industry, were united in the same wonderful degree.

I should rejoice if our patrons would view the matter in a similar light. They have in general corresponded in their appointments with the public voice. We look for something more than the decent and respectable performance of our several tasks.—This University owes its prosperity to the lustre which it has acquired in the eyes of Europe, and which can only be upheld by the continual accession of the most splendid talents which the country produces. The election of such a man as Mr Murray would give a new stimulus to the machine. The study of Eastern Literature has now become of the last importance, from the immensity of our possessions in India, and the multitude of youth which we send forth to those distant climes. It would confer glory, if, from our Northern press, productions were to issue, which should rival, and perhaps surpass, those which form the boast of Oxford or Leyden. I remain, my dear Sir,

Very sincerely, your's,

JOHN LESLIE.

The Rev. Principal Baird.

No. V.

Attestation by Alexander Christison, Esq. Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, in favour of Rev. Alex. Murray.

In consequence of the death of the late Professor of Eastern Languages in this University, and of the application made by Mr Murray, minister of Urr, as a candidate for that office, I still feel it an imperious duty to declare my opinion of the uncommon knowledge of those languages which Mr Murray possesses. When he was a student here, he taught privately Arabic and Persic. He has acquired the different dialects of the Ethiopic, and has studied even Sanskrit, the ancient language of India. His knowledge of languages appears to me to equal that of Sir William Jones, and that of my friend Dr Leyden, who lately died in the East, of whom Lord Minto said in public, "The late Dr Leyden's knowledge of languages resembled more the ancient gift of tongues, than the slow acquisitions of ordinary men." Such is Mr Murray. He has not to fit himself for such a situation as is here vacant. He is already fit. He would, by his genius and practice in teaching, inspire his own ardour into the youth educated for the church, and

Digitized by Google

and for various important stations in India. The advantages of such an education would be incalculable.—What he has published, shews his vast attainments, and his great work, nearly ready for the press, "A philosophical account of the European Languages, and their connection with the Eastern," will greatly add to his reputation, and be equally conducive to the interests of literature and of religion. Should Mr Murray die in the remote parish of Urr, the patrons of learning in Scotland might regret that he was not promoted, but such regret would not repair the loss. I am under no obligation to Mr Murray, nor he to me. He never asked me to favour his views here. It will therefore, I trust, be believed, that what I have written is the result of esteem for uncommon merit.

ALEX. CHRISTISON,
Professor of Humanity.

Argyll Square, 22d June 1812.

No. VI.

Letter, James Russell, Esq. Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, to Principal Baird.

Rev. Sir,—You appear to me to have acted a very laudable part with regard to the interests of the University, in exerting your endeavours to procure the best qualified person to fill the vacant chair of Professor of Oriental Languages. I hope you will be able to obtain a fair investigation of the relative merits of the different candidates, in order that the most deserving may be preferred without regard to favour or interest. You may depend upon every support which I can give to assist you in the accomplishment of so meritorious an undertaking. But I can hardly promise to possess any influence with those who have the disposal of the appointment. I have no personal acquaintance with any of the gentlemen who have offered themselves as candidates, excepting with Mr Dickson, but our intercourse was very transient, and has ceased for more than a twelvemonth. But of Mr Murray's superior merit as an Oriental scholar I have heard much from persons in whose judgment I rely; and when every circumstance is fairly stated, I hope that his absence from town will be no prejudice to his claim for attention from the Patrons of the University. I am, with respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL.

8, St Andrew's Square, Tuesday, 23d June.

No. VII.

Letter from the office of the Secretary for Foreign affairs, to Rev. Alex. Murray.

Foreign Office, Downing Street,
March 1, 1811.

Sir,—The Marquis Wellesley being desirous of obtaining a translation of a letter written in the Ethiopic language, and addressed to his Majesty by the King of Abyssinia, and having been informed of your knowledge of that language, has directed me to transmit the copy of that letter to you, and I am to convey his Lordship's request that you will be pleased to furnish him with the desired translation * as soon as your convenience may permit. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

CULLING CHAS. SMITH.

P. S. I beg to observe, that Marquis Wellesley has taken the liberty of referring the enclosed to you at the suggestion of Mr Salt, who has been the bearer of the letter from Abyssinia. C. C. S.

* See No. XIII. XVIII. & XXXV.

Digitized by Google

No. VIII.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Alex. Murray to Principal Baird, of date 22 Feb. 1811.

"The work * is an Inquiry into the Origin and Progress of all the principal Ancient and Modern Languages of Europe. I include in that list all the Teutonic dialects, Anglo-Saxon, German, Islandic, Alamannic, Visigothic, &c.; the Greek, Latin, and its dialects; the Sanskrita, or Indian, and its dialects; the Persic; the Sclavonic or Russian, Polish, &c; the Celtic or Earse, Welsh, Armoric, &c.

"The introduction to the work contains a short account of the inhabitants of Europe, and the tribes related to these, viz. an account of the Celtæ, or Gauls; of the Teutones, or Germans; of the Slavi, or Sauromatee; of the Finns; of the Greek and Latin tribes.

"I then divide the work into two parts;—the first part contains the history of the origin of that language, which is the base of the dialects of the above-mentioned nations. It explains the words which, by investigation, appear to be radical; the manner in which they were at first used; the process by which they were first compounded, by which the verbs acquired tenses, moods, and persons; the origin of pronouns, and (previously) of nouns, adjective and substantive; the origin of cases and terminations expressive of gender; then the process by which derivative words of every kind enriched speech; and, lastly, the history of indeclinable words. I use the Teutonic for illustration, as being the purest dialect of the common case. Consequently, the first part explains the history of the English and its cognates, while the general properties of all the dialects undergo examination.

"In the second part, the principles already established are applied to explain the history of the different properties of nouns, verbs, and indeclinable words, in the Greek and Latin, in the Sanskrit and Persic, in the Sclavonic, in the Celtic, viz. the Irish and Scotch Gælic, and in the Welsh.

"I have derived much benefit from the originality of the Celtic,—it is a noble relict of the earliest inhabitants of Europe. The work concludes with a sketch of the laws of analysis, as applicable to the European tongues; of the general law of philological analysis in all languages; of the uses of philology, and the means of promoting the study of it, until all the dialects of mankind have been collected, compared, and arranged.

"I have made what I consider to be a multitude of discoveries in the history of the European tongues.—Amongst these I reckon the illustration of the cases of all nouns; of the origin of the middle and passive voices of verbs; of the primitive radicals on which all the dialects are erected. I discovered the radicals, by observing the process of compounding words, which process I have detected to be the same in substance from the Ganges to the Shannon.

"The publication of Dr Wilkins's Sanskrita Grammar did me material service, though I got his book only in May 1809. Before that time I had limited my views to an examination of the European dialects. I understood Hindustanee and Persic, and was able to confirm the opinion of Sir William Jones, as to the ancient affinity of the Greek, Teutonic, Persic, and Sanskrit. But although I knew the alphabet, and had some specimens of the Sanskrita, I could not explain any passage of it. I received his book with the pleasure felt in

* "A Philosophical History of the European Languages," which is soon to be published.

Digitized by Google

in gratifying a favourite passion, and I am now happy in being able to identify the languages of the Edda and the Vedas. It will amuse you to hear that Oeda in Islandic and Veda in Sanskrit, are not only in the main the same word, but that they are actually the same as our own term Wit, or wita, which, as you know, in old times signified *knowledge*. By means of the Sanskrit I have detected the ancient form of many Persic words, and the history of the several parts of the verb. I have ascertained the identity of the Sarmatee and Slavi, and traced their affinity with the Medes; of course, I have made the tour of Asia and Europe, and I hope with some advantage to a study which is rather too much despised, but which occupies a considerable portion of the time of every man who reads foreign or ancient books.

"As all the European and Indian languages are of one race, it were to be wished that these properties of similarity in words and structure, that are common to them all, could be collected and arranged, with a view to facilitate the study of them. I recollect to have discerned the affinity between the Greek and Teutonic in 1797, while at college; and in 1805 I was quite delighted with the discovery that the Greek middle and passive voices resembled the Visigothic verb, and that they were in fact reflective verbs like the French, Je me leve, tu te leve, il se perd, he loses himself, or he is lost; so tupt-om-ai, tupt-es-ai, tupt-et-ai, I, thou, he, strikes *self*; ai is *self*. The pronouns om, es, et, are I, thou, he, as in leg-am, as,-at, in Latin. Would you believe it, that Ganga, the name of a *river* in Sanskrit, is the very same word as our Scotish gang, a going, a race, run of water; mill-race, mill-lade, and mill-gang, are nearly the same in Scotish. Gā, go, and gati, a gate, a movement, are common Sanscrit; Rajā is Rex, pita is father, and so on in innumerable instances. If such similarities were properly arranged, it would be easy to retain the meaning of words, and if the similarities in grammar were joined to these, a leash of languages, as it is called in Hudibras, might be learned at once.

"I coincide entirely with you in thinking that the arrival of MSS. from India is likely to continue, and to produce much benefit. Britain now possesses, either publicly or privately, a large stock of Persic and Arabic, and a considerable number of Sanscrit works. But I fear the oldest and best Sanscrit books are still left to moulder in the recesses of the decayed seats of Indian learning, at Methella, Varanasi (Benares,) and elsewhere. The Bramins are ignorant, suspicious, and idle. We are not very forward in exciting their industry.

"You recollect how nearly the book of the law had perished in the Jewish temple, and I am informed that hardly a Bramin can be found who knows any thing of the Vedas. At present, the curious in Oriental literature ought to unite their efforts towards obtaining a Sanskrita dictionary, for, until that be procured, all must be dark on the European side. There are many good native vocabularies already in this country, in the possession of individuals.

"The Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Abyssinian, form an interesting knot of dialects which are far too little studied in this part of the island. I have a distant intention of investigating their properties at some future period, especially if the work now in hand meet with any kind of success. I do not expect that it will be *popular* among any except those who prosecute classical, Oriental, or Northern Literature. If it gain a suitable reputation among these, it will compensate for the trouble

Digitized by Google

trouble of the author, and the expense of publication.

I should like to perform for religion and morality, those important guides of life, the same services, however feeble, in which I have been engaged for the literature of the West."

No. IX.

Sheet of Rev. Alex. Murray's Work, now in the Press.*

The chronology of the world, so far as it is to be ascertained by history, depends on the writings of Moses, by descent a Chaldean, born and educated in Egypt, a man destined to be the legislator of his race, and the instrument of Providence in promoting the greatest and best interests of mankind. His birth must be placed 1611 years before Christ; he lived 120 years. The chronology found in his writings has been corrupted by those who copied or translated the text. He was intimately acquainted with Egypt; and his notices of that country remount three or four centuries beyond his own time. He was no stranger to the solar year of 12 months of thirty days; and though he does not mention the Egyptian addition of five days to each of three years, and of six to each fourth year, it seems to be implied. The era of the Egyptian astronomy, in so far as relates to the solar year, is therefore very ancient. Moses reckons the period of the deluge according to the Egyptian solar year. By his own appointment, the Jews used lunar months and years, and deserted the Egyptian accuracy. He relates that the king of Egypt was called Pharaoh (Pha-ouro) "the king," (which was pronounced Pha-ŭ-rô) in the days of Abraham. Thus the Coptic, or that language which has been transmitted to our times, was spoken in the days of Abraham; or if the authority of Moses be disputed, as to former ages, at least in his own times. Môou-si is water-drawn, that is, drawn from the river: The town which the Hebrew slaves built for their tyrant sovereign, was Pi-thôm the fortification; the district where they lived was Enjé-sem, or, as it is written by the LXX., Gesem "the grass," or land of grass, the region where the king's cattle pastured.

The language of the Cushites, and of all the Arabian tribes in that peninsula, was what has been called Hebrew, Assyrian, Arabian, or Abyssinian, from being used in different dialects by nations so called. It is not related to the Egyptian. The reader who aims at precision in these ancient matters, must distinguish several races of men on the coasts of the Red Sea, or in the countries adjacent to it.

1. The Assyrians, Chaldeans, Jews, Phœnicians, including all the Canaanitish tribes, the Arab tribes of the north, including the descendants of Ishmael, and Lot, and the descendants of Cush and Joctan, partly in the north and chiefly in the south near the Indian Ocean. The colony of Arabs, from Hamyar or Sheba, who settled about Axum, were of Beni Joctan; the Geez dialect, or written Abyssinian, is their tongue. All these nations now enumerated were one race. Their colour was red and swarthy; their features regular; and their hair not woolly, but black and lank.

2. The Copts, said by Moses to be the sons of Mesraim, which is an Arabic, not a native name, and signifies the two Messirs, viz. Upper and Lower Egypt. Lower Egypt was called by the natives Chêmi, low ground, and Upper Egypt, Ma-rês the part of the south, or Pa-tho-rês (Pathros, a name used by Moses,) the region of the south, or upper country.

* Composed for his third edition of Bruce's Travels, *and not, as said by mistake in No. I.* for his Philosophical History of the European Languages.

Digitized by Google

country. The ancient Egyptians were a short, ill-shaped, thick and copper-coloured, or red division of the species; less beautiful than the Arab race, more robust and fit for labour; their language little resembles any that has been transmitted to our times; they founded Thebes before the dawn of history; they were civilized and divided into casts, at least 2000 years before Christ; they appear to have had a religion fully formed, and even verging into a more corrupted state in the days of Joseph. Among their tenets were the eternity of the Supreme Spirit, the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, a future state of rewards and punishments, along with very accurate sentiments as to morals. They had a considerably clear notion of the solar system, and of some other parts of science. Their efforts in the arts, particularly in architecture, were great, and made at the expense of enslaving the community. They were at one period distinguished for military enterprise, and founded colonies in Colchos and in Ethiopia. But it is a common error, to suppose, that the body of Coptic soldiers that deserted their king at Assouan and removed into Nubia, were the fathers of the Abyssinians.

3. The people called Berber, or in antient times Lybians. These inhabited the country from Egypt to Morocco, and are still found in Fezzan, Siwah, and in the habitable parts of the great desert between the Niger and Barbary. Their language is not Arabic, nor is it Coptic, though perhaps it bears some affinity to the latter. This is the people called Lĕhâbim by Moses, and Lybians by the Greeks. They are the aborigines of the north of Africa.

4. The people originally along the western shores of the Red Sea, called by the Greeks Troglodytes, by the Hebrews Sûchiim. They lived on fish and dwelt in caves. Their posterity are at present found about Souaken, and in the south of Atbara, and seem to be the people called Taka, or Taka Hallanga. They have a peculiar language, not of Arabic descent, nor probably Coptic. They are not black, but tawny, or red.

5. The native black Africans, called in Abyssinia Shankala, Begla, and Belowé, at Sennaar Fungi and Shilook, above Sennaar Nûba, and at the head of the White River Ferteet and Donga. They are jet black, strong made, woolly-haired and thick-lipped. They are the aborigines of that part of Africa, and possibly the parents of all that singular species of men. This race was called Cushites, or Ethiopians, by the Hebrews and Syrians. These blacks have been driven into the mountains by the Arabs, in many places, especially near Darfoor, which is an Arab principality. They have experienced a like fate on the Niger, at Tombuctoo and in that vicinity, where the Arabic tribes have also penetrated. The black nations of the Mandinga and Yalofe name, are probably of this race. The language of the Abyssinian and the other negro nations, is in a manner totally unknown, so that the unity, as a race, of those widely extended tribes, has its probable, but uncertain proof, in their physical appearance. Yet the Hindoos are black, though not woolly-haired; and we are certain that they and the African negroes are not of the same stock.

6. Around the lake of Dembea, and in many parts of Habbesh, there is an original race that are not black, but copper-coloured, who are the aborigines of that district, or at least were its inhabitants before it was possessed by the Axûmite Arabs. They were once independent in Dembea and Samen. They speak a peculiar language, of which a specimen is given in Vol. VIII. of this work.—They were converted to the Jewish faith

Digitized by Google

faith before the time of Christianity, and most of them refused the latter religion. They are called by the Abyssinians Falasha or dissenters, persons who have *declined* to embrace Christianity, and have retired from those who profess it.

7. Another original race, as appears by their language, are the Agows. They were settled in their present territory at the head of the Abawi, in the time of the emperor Justin. How long they had occupied that district before his time is unknown. Their language is peculiar to themselves. They are divided into the Agows of Lasta and of Saccala. They are not negroes, but are of a coarse, tawny, red colour.

8. The Galla, who but lately emerged from the heart of Africa, and came by the coast, or from Adel into Abyssinia. They speak a peculiar language, are very numerous, and are not negroes.

The above enumeration shews the extreme impropriety of confounding races naturally different, and allied in nothing except vicinity. Most of these races were nomadic, or in the shepherd state; many of them remain in it; and yet they have no affinity to one another. The sole means of obtaining a rational knowledge of the approximation of these races, and indeed of the early history of mankind, are:

1. To obtain adequate specimens of the languages, and particularly of those spoken by the tribes in mountainous and insulated regions.

2. To compare these specimens with languages already known, or with one another, and to examine the grammatical structure, as well as single terms.

3. To fix by these inquiries the proximate or remote affinity, and so determine how many races have existed in any continent, how many varieties appear of each race, and whether it be true, which has been so absurdly taken for certain, that all languages have a radical resemblance in terms.

This process, applied to the Coptic and Arabic, or Hebrew, gives a result which declares, that the Arabs, or Assyrians, and the Egyptians, are not of the same race. And that the ordinary reader, if he choose, may satisfy himself on a subject which has been considered, with far too little attention, by the most erudite inquirers, I shall subjoin three translations of a well-known form of prayer, and make some remarks on the principal words. The first specimen is Hebrew, the dialect of Moses and Job; the version is modern, but as to words it is unexceptionable. The second is Geez, or Axumite, made soon after the year 330, in Habbesh; and as the Arabic of the north is known only by a few poems, not much older than 550, this dialect of Hamyar and Habesh deserves a preference to it. The third is probably of the second century; it is in the language of the Pharaohs, which may be traced in Egypt from the age of Abraham.

Hebrew.

Abinû asher be-shâmeim,
Father our who in the heavens,
yikkaddesh shmeca; Tabô
let be hallowed name thine let come
malcûteca, yehî ressônca
kingdom thine, let be pleasure thine
ki-be-shameim ûbârêss.
as in heavens also in earth.
Et lahmênû temidênû tên
The bread our to day our give
lanû hai-yôm. Wa-âzôb lanû et
to us this day and remit to us the
mashâôt eynû ca-asher gem nahnû
debts our as that also we
ozebeim lannôshêuû wa-al
remitting to debtors ours and not
tebîênû lemassah ki-im tasslênû
bring us to trial but also free us
me-raá.
from evil.

Ethiopic

Ethiopic.

Abûna za-be-samâiyat,
Father our who in heavens
yetakaddasa semeca; temussé
let be sanctified name thy let come
mengesteca; wa-yecûn fekâdeca
kingdom thy and let be will thy
bekema be-samâï kemâhu be-midreni.
as in heaven so in earth also.
Sisâyâne za-leła-eletna hebna
Meat of each day our give us
yûme Wa-hadug lena abessâna
to day And remit to us sins ours
wagégâyâna kema nahnani
and transgressions ours as we also
nuhdug le-za-abasa.
we remit to who has sinned.
i-tâbana wasta mensût
Not make come us into trial
alla aduhenena wa-bâlhena
but save us and deliver us
em-coulu ecûi.
from all ill.

The affinity between these dialects appears in many of the principal words, but particularly in the grammatical structure and the inflections. In fact the Hebrew, Arabic, and Geez, are one language, which possesses a great variety of dialects and opulence of terms; and these leading dialects bear to one another the very same relation which German or Dutch bears to English or Swedish. All the words belong to the common original, but they are varied by pronunciation, and restricted to different shades of meaning in each dialect.

The Coptic.

Peniôt et ben ni-phêûi
The our Father who in the heavens
mareftûbo endge pe-c-ran
let it be hallowed that the thy name
maresi endje te-c-metouro
let it come that the thy kingdom;
Petchnâc marefshôpi em-phredî
the will thy let it be done in manner
hen etphê nemhi ejen pi-câhi.
in the heaven also on the earth.

Pe-n-ôik ente rasdi meïf-nan
The our bread of the day give us
em-phô-ou ouoh chanéeteron nan
to day and give debts our to us
èbol emphredî ho entén-cho-ebol
up in manner as we give up
néetouon ente-nerôou Emperenten
debtors of to them Not us
ahoun è pirasmos, alla nahmen
lead into temptation but free us
ebolhen pi-pethôou:
from the evil *.

Except a slight resemblance in the pronouns, which is not greater between Coptic and Hebrew than between Coptic and some other languages, the affinity of these two ancient tongues is not perceptible. Their grammar is totally different. Hebrew and Arabic verbs and nouns follow a similar method. The Coptic pursues one which is simple enough, but peculiar to itself. It uses compounds, which is not the genius of the Arabic or Hebrew. The demonstrative articles are phi, phe, pi or pha for masculines, and ti, ta, the or te for feminines singular; ne or ni is prefixed to plurals. The sense of these words is "the:" when the sense is partial or restricted to one or to some, on a contraction of ouai one is used. So pha-ourô the king; ni-ourô the kings, but ou-ourô a king. As in all original languages, so in Coptic, the same words are articles, demonstratives, and relatives; Pi-rômi the man, phai pi-rômi this man. Thai is this, feminine: phe is who, masc. singular, and né is who, plural. Nouns are often preceded by

* Some of the version given above is probably not so accurate as might be wished, as I have not a dictionary nor other assistance at hand. I crave the indulgence that is sometimes granted to those who are willing to do that service under obvious disadvantages, which others ought to perform that are surrounded by every opportunity.

Digitized by Google

by n-ge, or endjé, as it is pronounced, so nje-sem grass, by the LXX. written Gesèm, and by the Jews (who corrupted the Coptic names) Geshen or Goshen *. The genitive is made by nte, or n, and if certain letters follow, n becomes m: So pi-kàhi nte Chêmi, the land of the low country or north of Egypt; the land of Ham as called by the Jews: Ma-n-Amoun, the place of the God of light, or Jupiter Ammon; Ma-n-nouphi, the city or place of the good God; names of Thebes and Memphis. Other cases are made by propositions, of which are all the words of relation used in Coptic. The prefix nte, therefore, often serves as a dative and accusative, as well as a genitive. The personal pronouns are anoc I, anon we; entoc thou, masc. entho thou, fem. enthôten you; entof he, entòs she, enthôou they, which, in a contracted form, are singularly inserted between the article and the noun so as to become possessives, and before the verb, which is frequently a short and almost immutable word, that they may express persons. So in the specimen above, p-en-iôt is the our father, pe-ten-iôt your father, pek-iôt thy father, pa-iot for pe-ai-iot my father, pe-f-iot his father: ni-iot the fathers, naiot my fathers, ne-c-iot thy fathers, ne-n-iot our fathers, nefiot his fathers, nesiot her fathers, ne ten-iot your fathers, nou-iot their fathers: phe-ran the name, pe-c-ran thy name; ti-met-ouro the kingdom, te-c-metouro thy kingdom; ôïk bread, pe-n-oik our bread; and so on.

The verb saji, say or speak, is inflected in this manner. *Present* tense? Ei-saji I speak, ec-saji, ef-saji, es-saji (she speaks) en-saji we speak, teten-saji you speak, eu-saji they speak. *Preterite* ai-saji, ac-saji, af-saji, in the plural an-saji, areten-saji, and au-saji I, thou, he, we, you, they spoke. There are in each tense second and third persons feminine singular.

Future, sing. eie-saji, eke-saji, efe-saji; plur. nen-saji, ereten-saji, eue-saji. There are seven or eight other tenses, mostly of a conditional or subjunctive sense, which are made by joining the words E that, *na* when or after, *sha* because, *ete* who, and the like to the pronouns which precede any of the above tenses; so shai-saji *because* I have spoken. The most curious of these secondaries is the imperative, which is often found in the specimen given above. So mari-saji let me speak, marec-saji speak thou, mare-saji, speak thou woman; maref-saji let him speak, mares-saji let her speak, maren-saji, maretensaji marou-sajii, let us, you, them speak.

As this language was native to the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Egypt in the times of Abraham and Moses, nothing requires to be added to the conclusion already drawn, that the Egyptians were a very ancient race, not of Arabic extraction, except a recommendation to the learned, that they cultivate the study of this venerable tongue, and illustrate by its assistance, united with other philological and historical resources, the progressive state of that nation, which has given its opinions and science to every quarter of the globe.

It has been said by Sir William Jones, that the Egyptians were a kindred race of the Hindoos, Greeks, and Goths. I have not as yet been able to confirm or disprove this important opinion. If it should happen, on

* The Jews did not write the Coptic names with any great degree of accuracy. The meaning of Sophnath-paaneh, or as the LXX. have it, Psontom phanech, is rather obscure, and Pihont-m-phre, the name of "the priest of the sun," is written by Moses, Pôttiphĕrĕ. The words, On "light," and Yaro, "the river Nile," are more accurate. Perhaps the transcribers have corrupted the Coptic terms in the Pentateuch. The LXX. corrected some of those from their knowledge of Egypt, rather than of the Egyptian, for they certainly were not very accomplished critics either in Hebrew or in any other language.

Digitized by Google

on examination, to be just, it will lead to some inferences of great consequence that have not yet occurred to the learned; and whatever direct result may attend the progress of this inquiry, it cannot fail to produce memorable notices respecting the history of language and the origin of mankind.

No. X.

Letter from Walter Scott, Esq. Advocate, and one of the Principal Clerks of Session, to Principal Baird.

Edinburgh, June 25. 1812.

Reverend Sir,—I am honoured with your note requesting my opinion of the Reverend Mr Murray's attainments and qualifications for the Chair of the Professor of Oriental Languages in our University.

It would be the height of arrogance in me to state my own opinion of Mr Murray's acquisitions in a path of learning which I have never myself pursued; but I feel on the other hand, that it would be doing him injustice to suppress the splendid testimony which I have heard paid to his talents, by those in every respect qualified to judge of them. The late Dr Leyden, whose extensive researches into Oriental Languages and Antiquities, exceeded that of any man, (Sir William Jones not excepted,) who ever made them his study, introduced Mr Murray to me sometime before his departure for India, as one of the most profound Oriental scholars in Britain, of which he shortly after gave the public convincing proofs in one of the most laborious and learned books of this period. I mean his edition of Bruce's Travels, in which the several Arabic, Coptic, and Abyssinian MSS. brought from the East, by that celebrated traveller, are described and analysed. I understand Mr Murray to be perfect master of the Hebrew in all its dialects, and particularly of that used by the inspired writers, and that he is not only intimate with Arabian and Persian, but with the various branches of Hindostanee, a circumstance of the highest consequence in a city where so many young men are educated for India. Of the Abyssinian language he knows both the Tigrè and Amharic dialects, and was in truth the only person in Great Britain and Ireland, who was found capable of reading the dispatches lately received from the Abyssinian Government.

In a word, if the most extensive and profound knowledge of Oriental Languages be deemed the best qualification for the vacant Chair, I am confident Mr Murray's acquirements will add the highest credit to the well-deserved fame of our University; and I do not believe, were it possible to bring the question to a trial of skill, that there is a man in the island who would be fit to contend with him.

I might perhaps stop here,—but I cannot help adding, that Mr Murray's manners and habits, so far as I have had an opportunity of knowing them, are such as in every respect do credit to his character and his learning. I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your very obedient servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

No. XI.

Letter, Lord Woodhouselee, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Emeritus *Professor of Civil History in the University of Edinburgh, to Principal Baird.*

Edinburgh, June 25. 1812.

Dear Sir,—Immediately on my hearing of the canvass for the vacant Professorship, though I was then confined to bed, I wrote to the Lord Provost, recommending, in strong terms, the Reverend Mr Murray, who I had the best reason to believe was one of the greatest Oriental

Digitized by Google

Scholars in Europe, and in whom our University would make an acquisition that would reflect on it the highest honour. I added, that unless Lord Melville, (whose wishes I could never oppose,) should have espoused warmly the interest of another candidate, it would give me most sincere satisfaction, that Mr Murray should obtain this situation, to which he was highly entitled by his merits.

My knowledge of Mr Murray proceeds from the proofs I have seen of his distinguished talents as an Orientalist, in his publication, and likewise from personal acquaintance, while he gave lessons to my son Alexander, (now in India, and himself an able linguist,) in the Persic and Hindostanee languages.

More I cannot say in Mr Murray's favour than I have already expressed. I earnestly wish his success, because I wish well to the University, and I trust the magistrates will, on this occasion, by his election, honourably discharge that great duty which they owe to the public. I have the honour to be, with great regard, Dear Sir, your most obedient and faithful servant,

ALEX. FRASER TYTLER.

No. XII.

Letter, Principal Baird to the Right Hon. William Creech, Lord Provost, accompanying the two preceding letters.

Ramsay Lodge, June 26. 1812.

My Lord,—I beg leave to lay before your Lordship and the honourable Patrons, in addition to former documents, one letter to me from Lord Woodhouselee, and another from Walter Scott, Esq. in favour of the Reverend Alexander Murray, as a candidate for the vacant Chair of Oriental Languages in the University. It would be easy for me to multiply similar testimonies, but I do not mean, (as I conceive it unnecessary,) to collect any more of them.

I may mention, however, that Mr Murray, (as Mr Jeffrey informs me,) wrote in the Edinburgh Review the two following articles: Article XIII. p. 116, in No. 3. (April 1803,) on Vallancey's Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary, and Article XV. p. 422, No. 6. (January 1804,) on Clarke's Progress of Maritime Discovery.—He wrote also Article II. p. 286, in No. 10. (January 1805) on Maurice's History of Hindostan.

I refer your Lordship to these articles, with great pleasure, because they contain not only most favourable specimens of his powers of thought and style, but because they prove, by very honourable and unequivocal evidence, that his habits of study have been long formed, and most successfully cultivated, in the very line of literature appropriate to the office for which he is a candidate. I have the honour to be, &c.

No. XIII.

Letter, Henry Salt, Esq. to the Right Hon. Wm. Creech, Lord Provost.

London, June 23. 1812.

My Lord,—As I have been informed that the Professorship of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh has become vacant, and that the Rev. A. Murray has been proposed as a candidate for it, I do myself the honour of addressing you in his favour.

My acquaintance with Mr Murray originated in my admiration of the deep erudition and extensive research displayed in his edition of Mr Bruce's travels in Abyssinia. Having twice visited that country, I was led to pay particular attention to its history and literature; and in these pursuits I received so much assistance from Mr Murray's labours, that I took an early opportunity on my return to England, in February 1811, from

Digitized by Google

from the mission to Abyssinia, in which I had been engaged, to recommend him to the Marquis Wellesley, *as the only person in the British dominions*, in my opinion, adequate to translate an Ethiopic letter, which I had brought from the Ras Willida Selassè, addressed to the King. My recommendation was attended to, and Mr Murray finished the translation in the most satisfactory way.

Mr Murray has since undertaken the very difficult task of translating, for the use of the British and Foreign Bible Society, an abstruse dissertation in Ethiopic, on Doctrinal Points, written by the Patriarch of Alexandria, and presented to me by the Prime Minister of Abyssinia; and the Society felt so greatly obliged to Mr Murray, that, at a General Committee, the thanks of the Society were presented to him, and an order given, that he should be furnished with copies of all the foreign versions of the scriptures, published by the Society.

To such honourable testimony as this, my individual opinion can add but little weight, though I cannot help taking the liberty of stating, that I think the University, by such a choice of a Professor, would do honour to itself, as well as a benefit to the literary world, as Mr Murray's superior attainments in the various branches of the Oriental Languages, seem to me to qualify him particularly for such a situation.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

HENRY SALT.

No. XIV.

Letter from Thomas Brown, M. D. and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, accompanied by a testimonial of the Rev. Alex. Murray's abilities, from July 1812.

Professor Alex. Hamilton, at Hertford-College.

79, Prince's Street, June 29.

My Lord,—As I know well how gratifying it must be to the Honourable Patrons of the University, in their selection of the candidate of greatest merit for the Professorship of Oriental Languages, to receive the opinion of one of the very few judges who are qualified to appreciate fully the merits of a competitor for that important office, I have great pleasure in inclosing, for the perusal of your Lordship and the Council, a short note, which I received on Saturday from my friend Mr Hamilton, one of the most profound Orientalists, or rather, perhaps, I should say, *the most profound* Orientalist in our island, or even in Europe. The situation which he fills as a Professor of Oriental Languages in the East India Company's College at Hertford, is itself a proof that any testimony on the subject, *given by him*, is the testimony of *a very competent judge*.

It was my good fortune, my Lord, to live in habits of peculiar intimacy for many years, with another very distinguished Orientalist, Dr John Leyden, who, before leaving Europe, had already made great acquirements in the Languages, which he afterwards cultivated with almost unprecedented success in the East, and whose recent death, in the midst of his extensive researches, has been a subject of public lamentation. He was well acquainted with the candidate to whose merits I have inclosed so favourable a testimony; and tho' unfortunately he cannot now join in such a testimonial, I remember well the strong terms of praise in which he was at all times accustomed to speak of Mr Murray's talents and acquirements.

Unacquainted, as I must confess myself to be, with the languages of the East, I feel that it would be presumptuous in *me* to add any recom-

me

Digitized by Google

mendation of my own; since I could do nothing more than repeat that general voice of praise of Mr Murray's profound and extensive knowledge of those languages, which must already have reached your Lordship from every quarter. It is much more pleasing to me to have it in my power to offer the opinions of those who are qualified to speak, not from report only, but from their own personal knowledge. In such a case, I flatter myself, that the liberty I have taken, in submitting these opinions to your Lordship, will not be considered as intrusive, but as arising only from a zealous interest in the honour of the University, and from my sincere conviction of the anxiety of your Lordship and the Council, to appoint to the vacant Professorship, the candidate best fitted to confer celebrity on the chair which he is to fill, and additional reputation on the University of which he is to be a member.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's very obedient servant,

THOMAS BROWN.

No. XV.

Note from Alexander Hamilton, Esq. Professor of Oriental Languages in the East India Company's College at Hertford, to Dr T. Brown.

92, George's Street, Saturday.

My Dear Sir—I learn with great pleasure from your note, that there is a probability of Mr Murray's being elected to fill the chair, vacant by the death of Dr Moodie. I happened last week to meet with him in Galloway, and found his acquisitions in Oriental Literature and Languages so extensive and various, as greatly to exceed my power to appreciate them accurately. With the few languages in which I am conversant, he discovered an acquaintance that surprised me exceedingly; but the range of his studies included many of which I am completely ignorant. May I beg you will write me at "Grange, near Irvine," as soon as his appointment takes place—it will afford me a real gratification, from a conviction, that the University of Edinburgh could not more effectually support its high reputation, than by supplying the vacancy with so accomplished an Orientalist.

I am ever, with perfect esteem and affection, my dear Brown, faithfully yours,

A. HAMILTON.

No. XVI.

Letter, Principal Baird to the Right Hon. Wm. Creech, Lord Provost, as to Rev. A. Murray's knowledge of Hebrew.

Edinburgh, 30th June 1812.

My Lord,—I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship, a letter just now put into my hands for the purpose by Mr Christison; it refers to one he had formerly written to your Lordship.

In connection with the subject, and Mr Christison's letter, I take the liberty of stating to your Lordship, for communication to the Honourable Patrons, the following facts as to the Rev. Alexander Murray's knowledge of the *Hebrew* Language in particular.

I mentioned in my first letter, announcing him as a candidate, that on his very first arrival in town, *when a boy*, he read and explained, and analyzed accurately, a Hebrew Psalm, *ad aperturam libri*. He did so in presence of Dr Moodie, Dr Finlayson, and myself. He had learnt the letters from finding them at the head of the subdivisions of the 119th Psalm. He then borrowed a Hebrew Grammar, Dictionary, and Bible, and without a master, made himself extensively, and, as we found, correctly acquainted with the language.

He had never at that time heard any other person pronounce a word of it.

I have

Digitized by Google

I have in justice to him to mention farther, that above twelve years ago, he gave me in manuscript for perusal, *A new Hebrew grammar*, or *Treatise on the Nature and Elements of the Hebrew Language*, which he had composed. It was, in my judgment, a comprehensive, judicious, and able performance, displaying a very intimate knowledge of the peculiar structure, idiom, and general character of the Hebrew.

I shall only state in addition to this, that it consists with my personal knowledge, that not only his acquaintance with the Hebrew and other Oriental Languages is profound, but that he has had very considerable experience in *teaching them*; and that he gave undeniable practical proof of being able to *teach them with success*,—with great satisfaction and improvement to his pupils.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. H. BAIRD.

To the Right Hon. William Creech, Lord Provost, &c.

No. XVII.

Letter, the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, &c. &c. to the Right Hon. Wm. Creech, Lord Provost; in favour of the Rev. A. Murray.

Foreign Office, June 23. 1812.

My Lord Provost,—It is at the particular request of the Rev. Alexander Murray of Urr, in the county of Dumfries, communicated to me by Henry Salt, Esq. that I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that this gentleman was, in the year 1810, requested by the Marquis Wellesley, my predecessor in this office, to translate for the use of the Prince Regent a letter in the Geesh language from the Ras of Abyssinia to His Majesty, which Mr Salt had brought to England, when he last returned from that country, and that Mr Murray executed this service in a very satisfactory manner.

It will give me great pleasure if this communication can be of any utility to Mr Murray, in shewing him to be deserving of the patronage of your Lordship and the Council in Edinburgh for his election to the Professorship of Oriental Languages in your University. I have the honour to be, my Lord Provost, your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

CASTLEREAGH.

To the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

No. XVIII.

Extract from Kerr's Memoirs of Smellie, Vol. I. p. 284. Edinburgh 1811.

"It is difficult to speak with propriety of a living person, lest praise may appear as tending towards adulation, or the delicacy of the individual might be unintentionally offended: but we hope, without imputation of the one or danger of the other consequence, it may be permitted to say, that Mr Murray is a rare instance of almost incredible, and certainly unusual attainments in literature and philology, though originally placed in peculiarly discouraging circumstances of situation, every way adverse for eliciting or promoting his uncommon talents. Altogether unknown, and destitute of patronage, and barely possessing the means of subsistence, that gentleman became, in very early youth, entirely by his own exertions, and in a wonderfully short time, complete master of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. While living in an obscure situation in the country, almost without any assistance whatever, for he is said to have been only three months at school, and hardly able to procure even the most ordinary elementary books, he is reported to have made himself master of seven languages, before he was twenty years of age.

"While

Digitized by Google

"While engaged in theological studies at Edinburgh, he acquired a thorough knowledge of Hebrew, and of the allied dialects or languages, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, and Arabic; and extended his researches into Persic, German, Dutch, Spanish, and even Gaelic. Having been employed for some time as editor of the Scots Magazine, by Messrs Constable and Co. eminent and spirited booksellers in Edinburgh, he undertook in their service the superintendance of a new edition of the celebrated Travels of Bruce into Abyssinia, with considerable additions from the papers of that adventurous traveller. To qualify himself effectually for this purpose, he made himself in a great degree a proficient in the Ethiopic or Abyssinian language, which is a dialect of the Arabic; or rather consists of two principal dialects, the Geez, or language of Tigre, and the Amharic, or court language of Abyssinia, since the seat of government has been established at Gondar in Amhara. Mr Murray appears to have entered considerably into the study of the barbarous languages, or dialects of the subjects and neighbours of the Abyssinian monarchy, named the Falashan, Gafat, Agow, and Tcherets-Agow; and even to have acquired some knowledge of that spoken by the savage Gala.

"In the prosecution of his philological studies, Mr Murray has carefully examined and made himself master of all the principal dialects or languages of Europe, ancient as well as modern, including, besides those which are derived from the Latin, those of Teutonic, Sclavonic, and Celtic origin; and such is the facility with which he acquires languages, a task so difficult and irksome to most men, that we are credibly informed he is capable to surmount the obstacles in the way of acquiring any language whatever in one month, so as to understand its grammatical construction and idiomatic phraseology, and to be able to translate from it with accuracy. Mr Murray has by no means devoted this extraordinary talent for the acquisition of languages to the barren delight of storing up words and phrases for his own private amusement; but has announced a philosophical work on this curious subject to the public, in which he proposes to trace the affinities and origin of the Greek and Latin languages from one much more simple, regular and ancient, which he considers as the basis or root of almost all the languages of Europe, ancient as well as modern, and even of the Sanskrit. The title of this intended work, which is said to have been nearly ready for the press two years ago, is "Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the Greek and Teutonic Languages;" and which we have some reason to believe may be put to press before the present work comes before the public. The Author of these Memoirs makes no pretensions to philological learning; yet presumes to alledge, that it is impossible to investigate the filiation of any language or leading dialect, without a competent knowledge of all those which are geographically and historically connected by neighbourhood or colonization. Philologists have generally confined their researches to one or two favourite languages, from which they endeavour to deduce the roots of that which is the object of their investigation. Mr Murray appears to have chosen a wider field, by securing a previous knowledge of all the sources of derivation, and their intermediate steps; and much curious information may be expected from his labours."

No. XIX.

Letter from Professor Christison, to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, intimating determination to withdraw Mr Murray's claim as Professor of Hebrew.

Argyll

Digitized by Google

Argyll Square, Wednesday Morning, June 17, 1812.

My Lord,—Principal Baird, who is gone to Forneth, has determined that Mr Murray be no longer considered as a candidate for the Professorship of Eastern Languages; and I think that he has determined right. In a letter sent the other day to the Principal, which I have at present, Mr Murray expresses his anxiety about the sufficiency of the income to support a family; he also mentions that he is asthmatic, and that in such a state, he is afraid of the labour of teaching, *but leaves the whole matter to Dr Baird's determination.* I am apprehensive that the hopes entertained of the future results of his industry, learning, and genius, will be disappointed. I beg you will pardon the trouble I have given you. I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CHRISTISON.

No. XX.

Letter from the Rev. A. Murray to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost.

Manse of Urr, June 18th, 1812.

My Lord,—As a report has reached me, that my much honoured and worthy friend Dr Baird has, on account of some expressions in one of my letters to him, been led to consider that I decline to present myself as a candidate for the Professorship of the Oriental Languages, and as, during his absence in the country, some degree of credit might perhaps be attached to this rumour, I take this method of most respectfully signifying to your Lordship and the Council, that I never had any intention of declining to solicit your Lordship's and their patronage on this occasion; that I regularly offer myself a candidate for the vacant Chair; and that I hope to merit the kind approbation of the Patrons of the University, by a long and extensive acquaintance with the studies belonging to that place, and by unremitting attention to the duties connected with it.

If I have the honour of receiving this appointment from your Lordship's hands, I trust that I shall be able, not only to make the study of those Eastern Languages, hitherto taught in Scotland, more general and popular, but also to introduce a knowledge of the *Sanscrit*, in which I have made very considerable proficiency, and perhaps of the *Chinese* itself, and some other languages at present little read in any University in Britain.

My friends will report to your Lordship and other Members of Council, their sentiments as to my qualifications for the Chair: and many members of the University will, I have reason to believe, unite with my warmest friend and patron, Dr Baird, in expressing a favourable opinion of these on this occasion. My Lord, I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and esteem, your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servant,

ALEX. MURRAY.

The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

No. XXI.

Letter, Professor Christison to Principal Baird.

Dear Sir—I hope no one will think that I have determined to withdraw the note *which I wrote last* in testimony of my belief of Mr Murray's fitness for the chair of Hebrew, and other Oriental Languages, *after* I saw his letter expressive of his eager wish for that office, and of no fears with regard to the health requisite to discharge its important duties.

The note which I wrote may not have much effect, but I wish success to that uncommon linguist. I am happy to learn that he is warmly recom-

Digitized by Google

commended by gentlemen far better qualified than I am to appretiate justly his extensive knowledge of Eastern Languages. I am, &c.

ALEX. CHRISTISON.

Argyll Square, 30th June 1812.

No. XXII.

Note by Principal Baird, as to Mr Murray having been withdrawn *as a Candidate for the Professorship of Oriental Languages, by Mr Christison's letter.* (No. XIX.)

Mr Murray's first letter to Dr Baird (of date June 12th) expressed his desire to be proposed as a candidate for the Professorship. But he stated, in very strong terms, some apprehensions that weighed on his mind, as to the possible effect of the laborious duties of the Chair on his health, and as to the limited and uncertain emoluments he might expect to draw.

Dr Baird was much impressed by this statement of the apprehensions alluded to. He had at first mentioned Mr Murray as a Candidate, without his knowledge. He felt deeply the serious and delicate responsibility he would incur, if Mr Murray proved successful, and afterwards actually experienced the difficulties he seemed to anticipate. Dr Baird, therefore, did, *for a moment*, form the resolution of declining to undertake the responsibility, and of consequently withdrawing Mr Murray's name, though, had he persevered in the resolution, he would not have withdrawn it without having had a previous communication with Mr Murray himself, and having procured his consent to the measure.

Dr Baird was at this time obliged to go suddenly to the country for some days, and had no opportunity of any conversation with Mr Christison on the subject. But a Friend, to whom they had been mentioned, informed him of the state of Dr Baird's feelings and views.

Mr Christison, who had been previously zealous and active in recommending Mr Murray's pretensions to some of the Patrons, and who, consequently, had a similar sense of responsibility with Dr Baird, thought, after the information he had received, that it was incumbent on him to write the letter he sent to the Lord Provost. He thought, that withdrawing Mr Murray, in the circumstances of the case, was due to himself and Dr Baird, and that *intimating* his being withdrawn was due from respect to the Patrons.

On Dr Baird's return from the country, however, he found a *second* letter addressed to him by Mr Murray. In that letter he appears to have *given up decidedly all apprehension of the difficulties* he had formerly suggested. He declared explicitly and earnestly, his wish to obtain the office in question, and in language completely unqualified, authorised Dr Baird to urge his pretensions.

The anxieties formerly felt by Mr Christison and Dr Baird were now removed; and Mr Murray was formally proposed as a candidate for the chair, in Dr Baird's letter to the Lord Provost.

From the preceding detail which Dr Baird has taken the liberty of submitting to the Honourable Patrons, they will see *that Mr Murray had not the slightest concern in his name being withdrawn.* He is a *third* party in the cause, and will not be held as implicated in an occurrence for which he had not given any authority, and of which he had not even any knowledge.

Dr Baird has given the Honourable Patrons the trouble of this Note, as he thought the statement it contains, due to Mr Murray, to Mr Christison, and to himself.

GEO. H. BAIRD.

Digitized by Google

No. XXIII.

Letter, Professor Christison to Principal Baird, 3d July, in reference to the preceding note.

Dear Sir,—I think that your statement is *all very correct.*

Your's faithfully,

ALEX. CHRISTISON.

Argyll Square, Friday.

No. XXIV.

Letter, Francis Jeffrey, Esq. Advocate, to the Very Rev. Principal Baird, recommending Mr Murray.

Reverend Sir—It may seem strange that I should not be able to give a precise answer to the simple inquiry you did me the honour of addressing to me, with regard to the articles contributed by Mr Murray to the Edinburgh Review. But the truth is, that I have not a complete set of this publication, and a very indistinct recollection of the shares of its respective authors. I can inform you, however, that, to the best of my recollection, Mr Murray reviewed Clark's Progress of Naval Discovery, in the 6th Number, for January 1804, and an Antiquarian Dissertation of General Vallencey, in some other Number, which I have now forgotten, and cannot readily find. It occurs to me, that I printed another of his reviews, but I cannot recollect what it was, and may be mistaken as to its existence. I also received from him a very learned article on Horne Tooke's *Epea Pteroenta*, which was not printed, and is still, I believe, in my possession.

I hope I may add, without any improper presumption, that, from the occasional intercourse I had with Mr Murray while he resided in this place, I am led to form the very highest opinion both of his talents and acquisitions as a linguist, and of his moral and intellectual character in general.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your very faithful and obedient
humble Servant,

F. JEFFREY.

92, George Street, June 25, 1812.

No. XXV.

Letter, Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq. Lord Dean of Guild, to William Ritchie, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, 4th July 1812.

Dear Sir,—In perusing the various documents relative to the Professorship of the Oriental Languages, I observe a letter of yours, addressed to the Provost, in answer to various questions put to you by members of the Town Council, as to the fitness, in point of qualification in talent, of Mr Brunton, to suceeed Dr Moodie in the Oriental Chair; and this circumstance induces me to trouble you also for your opinion of the talents and qualifications for that Chair of another candidate, namely, the Rev. Mr A. Murray, Minister of Urr, in Dumfries-shire. This request, I am sure, you will most readily grant; and I think, independently of friendship and public duty, you will the more readily do so, when I tell you, that Mr Murray is to me a perfect stranger, and that my sole and only object is, that ample justice should be done to the merits of all the candidates, and that the qualifications of each should be distinctly and fully known to the Patrons of the University, for the regulation of their conduct and proceedings in filling up the vacant chair.

I am very certain that you will give me credit for the principle I have laid down, when I tell you what that is:—that, laying aside all feelings of a personal and friendly nature, I have

Digitized by Google

I have resolved to support, with my feeble efforts, that candidate only, who appears to be best qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and whose talents are likely to increase the already high celebrity of our University.

Dear Sir,

I always am,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) KINCAID MACKENZIE.

No. XXVI.

Letter, Dr Ritchie to Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq. Lord Dean of Guild.

Argyll Square, 4th July 1812.

My Lord,—I have this moment received your letter. I am sensible of the high honour you have done me, in condescending to ask my opinion, on a subject so very interesting to the Patrons, and of such deep importance to the University. I approve, from my heart, of the principle you have laid down as a standard by which you are to be guided in the nomination of a Professor. It is devoutly to be wished, that all patrons of churches and universities would act upon similar principles, and with similar views. And believe me, my Lord, it is with deep regret, that I feel myself under the painful necessity of declaring, that I am totally incapable of affording you the shadow of assistance in framing a judgment in the present case. I have never seen Mr Murray, and am, as you are, a total stranger to his talents and character, except in so far as may be learned from public report, according to which, both are of the first order. But the confidence which you so kindly repose in me, requires that I should be able to do more than merely to give a re-echo of public opinion. And I should certainly deserve to forfeit your confidence, were I base enough to give you, as the dictate of my own mind, in so serious a matter, what I have only heard from others. This is frequently done; but it is a practice which I uniformly condemn, as lessening the evidence which recommendations ought to bring.

The voice of fame has spoken to us both; and I doubt not, that in the documents to be laid before the Council, there will be found something more solid than fame,—sound evidence, given by competent witnesses.

Never did zeal for science, and for the honour of the University, burn with a purer flame, than that which now glows in the bosom of Dr Baird; and I believe, as I do in my own existence, that he, and those who concur with him in recommending Mr Murray, are convinced, upon the most solid grounds, of those distinguished qualifications in him which they attest.

But did I affect the high tone of giving a similar attestation, founded upon absolute ignorance, you could not help smiling at my vanity, and despising my pride. When I cannot assist you by my writing, I hope, even by my silence, to preserve your esteem.

It is with unfeigned esteem, that I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

WILL. RITCHIE.

No. XXVII.

Extract of Letter, John Playfair, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, to James Innes, Esq. Convener of the Trades.

Minto, Wednesday, 24th June 1812.

Dear Sir,—After having mentioned to you Mr Murray's great merit as an Oriental Scholar, and as having attained such excellence in that department, (which is a matter universally acknowledged,) I am persuaded there is nothing I could add that would increase your desire to promote his interest on the present occasion.

Nothing

Digitized by Google

Nothing contributes more to the honour of the University, nor proves the disinterested zeal of its Patrons, than to be known to have sought out, from an obscure and remote corner, the person most distinguished for his merit to fill the present vacancy. I have only further to say, that the other candidates may be men of talents and learning, yet the knowledge of languages, and of the Eastern languages in particular, if it has not been an object from a very early period in life, is an acquisition they never can be expected to make in any considerable degree, or in such a degree as to be distinguished, and to do credit to their profession.—I am, Dear Sir, with great esteem, your obedient servant,

JOHN PLAYFAIR.

Convener Innes, &c. &c. Edinburgh.

No. XXVIII.

Letter from the Rev. J. G. Maitland, to the very Rev. Principal Baird, respecting Mr Murray.

Menigaff Manse, 3d July 1812.

Rev. Sir,—Your letter of the 26th June did not reach me till this moment, owing to an error in the address. I do most cordially lend my feeble testimony to Mr Murray's merits. He was first introduced to my acquaintance, by *a letter written by himself in Greek*, when he was under sixteen years of age, and almost entirely self-taught. My attention was so strongly excited by this letter, that I continued to mark his progress, and soon found that he possessed a most uncommon facility and diligence in the acquisition of languages, as well as the greatest propriety of conduct.

It was some time after this period, Sir, that I took the liberty of recommending him to your notice; and when you did yourself so much honour, and so well fulfilled the duties of your high office, by extending to him your favour and patronage.—Since then, his history has been better known to yourself than it could be to me. Permit me, however, to add, *what I do know*, that since his return to this country,—as a clergyman, he has done honour to that character, by the zeal and ability with which he has discharged its duties; and I have no doubt, if he should succeed as Professor of Oriental Languages, that not only from his profound classical learning, but also from his general talents and virtues, he would be an ornament to that Chair. I have the honour to be,

Rev. Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

J. G. MAITLAND.

July 1812.

No. XXIX.

Letter, David Hume, Esq. Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, to Dr Gregory.

George Street, 27th June 1812.

Dear Sir,—I have perused, and now return Mr Salt's letter, which is very decisive and satisfactory indeed.

I would fain hope, and indeed can hardly allow myself to doubt, that the Magistrates and Town Council cannot fail to avail themselves of the opportunity thus fortunately thrown in their way, of making so important and so creditable an acquisition to the University.

With much regard, I am, Dear Sir, yours most truly,

DAVID HUME.

To Dr Gregory, M. D. St Andrew's Square.

No. XXX.

Extract of Letter, dated 7th July 1812, *from Dr Gregory to Kincaid Mac-Kenzie, Esq. in reference to the preceding (No. XXIX.) and to one from Dr Gregory, both given in as Documents in favour of Mr Murray, but which had not been produced.*

St

Digitized by Google

St Andrew's Square, Tuesday noon, 7th July 1812.

Sir,—I have just now had the honour to receive your letter of this day's date, wherein you request of me to furnish you with a copy of the letter which I wrote to the Lord Provost, when I sent him one from my colleague, Professor Hume, addressed to me, on the subject of the very high character, and extraordinary qualifications, as an Oriental scholar, of the Reverend Mr Murray, who is at present a candidate for the vacant office of Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh.

I am very sorry that it is not in my power to comply with your request so completely and precisely as I should wish to do. But the truth is, that I kept no copy either of Mr Hume's letter to me, or of mine to the Lord Provost; never once dreaming that the originals would be lost, or would ever be inquired after.

All that I can now do, is to state to you, as accurately as I can, from unassisted memory, the general tenour and purport of my letter to the Lord Provost.

To the best of my remembrance it was to *this effect*, and *nearly*, but I cannot say *exactly*, in these words:

Monday Morning, 29th June, 1812.

"My Lord,—I beg leave once more to call your Lordship's attention to the strong testimonials in favour of Mr Murray.

"I need not tell you *now*, that the *notion* of his being withdrawn, (as a candidate,) is altogether *erroneous*; and that it would be *unjust* to him, and *still worse* to the University, to proceed any further on that *erroneous notion*.

"The Patrons (of the University) can never have a finer opportunity of shewing, that, in the appointment of Professors, no considerations have any weight with them, but the most honourable public spirit and zeal for the welfare of the University.

"I take the liberty to inclose for your Lordship's perusal, a note which I received from Mr Hume, when he sent me back a copy of Mr Salt's (the Abyssinian traveller's) letter, and strong testimonial in favour of Mr Murray, which letter I had left at Mr Hume's house for his perusal.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. GREGORY."

No. XXXI.

Extract of a Letter from Dugald Stewart, Esq. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, to Dr Thomas Brown.

July 5.

"I write this from Rochsolis, where "Mrs S. and I have passed the last "fortnight. As I expected to return "to Kinneil immediately, I desired "that my letters should not be for-"warded; and it was only a day or "two ago, that a packet of them was "sent here, inclosing, among others, "yours of the 20th of last month.— "Till that moment, I had not heard "a syllable of the competition for the "vacant Professorship.

"I wish Murray success with all "my heart, as I am persuaded, from "all I have heard of him, that *he "would turn out not only an* ACQUI-"SITION, *but an* ORNAMENT *to the "University*."

No. XXXII.

Extracts from Mr Murray's Letters to Principal Baird, produced in order to remove an objection which had been made, that his constitution was too infirm for the duties of the Professorship.

Extract of Letter of date Feb. 22, 1811, as to an occasional illness which pre-

Digitized by Google

prevented his preaching for some time at that period.

"You know I am not naturally "athletic: *something* too must be as- "cribed to the confinement to which "I submitted last harvest, in prepa- "ring a work for the press, which I "call 'The Philosophical History of "the European Languages.' I la- "boured rather too closely at that "time, in hopes of being able to fi- "nish it, and to bring it into town "in the end of Autumn. I was not, "however, reckoning with my host, "for the fagging of research and wri- "ting fairly overdid me."

Extracts from Letter of date June 30th 1812, as to his *present* health.

"I sit down in a kind of compa- "rative tranquillity, *after a series of* "*heavy Sacramental labour* *, to ex- "press my most heartfelt thanks," &c.

"From the 6th to the 15th July, "I have a command over my time; "on the 19th and 26th I am involved "in the business of *assisting at Sa-* "*cramental service in my neighbour-* "*hood.*"

No. XXXIII.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Alex. Murray to Principal Baird, of date April 22, 1811; with a Note by Principal Baird, dated July 6, 1812, sent to the Lord Provost.

"You ask when, and how I learn- ed Abyssinian. Before I fell into your kind and patronising hands, I had got a slight knowledge of the alphabet from a stray volume of the Antient Universal History. I fol- lowed up the business at College, by help of Ludolph's Dictionary, and the Polyglot Bible, so that in 1802-3 I was thought the fittest person about town for editing Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia. There are many Ethio- pic or Abyssinian MSS. at Kin- naird; enough indeed, with the aid of Ludolph's work, to qualify any linguist for reading and writing Abys- sinian.

"Mr Salt, the late Abyssinian Envoy, had understood that I could read the language of that country by perusing Bruce's Travels. As it seems nobody could be found about London that answered their views, he advised the Marquis Wellesley to transmit the letter from the Gover- nor of Tigré to our King, to me for an explanation. I returned one to the Foreign Office, which I think was on the whole accurate, though some passages in the original were a little obscure. I will shew you a copy of the letter in the original, when I come to town.

"I am very happy to think that the study of the Oriental Languages will gain by our intercourse with Africa. I greatly wish that this species of literature were cultivated with more attention, for it contributes to illustrate religion and antient his- tory, and leads directly to a com- munication between the enlightened and as yet uncivilised part of man- kind."

Note subjoined by Principal Baird to the preceding *Extract*.

July 6, 1812.

Dr Baird, in communicating this *extract* to the Honourable Patrons, feels it right to add,—that he concurs with Mr Murray in opinion, that the "species of literature" to which he alludes, may contribute to "illustrate religion;"—that there is *proof* in Mr Salt's letter, that there was "*no man in the British dominions*" found by his Majesty's government able to do what Mr Murray has done in one instance, relative to that object—and that there is *proof* in the preceding extract, as well as in another already prin-

* This alludes to the dispensation of the Sacrament by himself in his own parish.

Digitized by Google

printed among the Documents, that Mr Murray has always had this object deeply at heart, and distinctly in his view.

In reference to a report which Dr Baird has been told has been carried to some members of the Town Council, namely,—"that Mr Murray has some defect in his speech or elocution, which unfits him for teaching languages with due advantage," Dr Baird hereby *attests solemnly, on his own knowledge*, that this report is unfounded and false.

Dr Baird embraces the present opportunity of subjoining, that he is aware his communications to the Honourable Patrons have been frequent and prolix on the subject of Mr Murray's pretensions. He hopes, however, they will forgive him, when they consider how seriously his own truth and integrity were staked on the competency of qualifications in the candidate he proposed. As *Principal*, he is deeply responsible to the *Patrons*, and the *Senatus Academicus* for his official conduct. But, with a deep sense of that responsibility on his mind, he still entertains and asserts the deliberate and conscientious opinion, that Mr Murray's nomination to the chair of Oriental Languages will do honour to the Patrons, and signally advance the interests and reputation of the University.

GEO. H. BAIRD.

No. XXXIV.

Letter from Principal Baird to Kincaid M'Kenzie, Esq., Lord Dean of Guild, in reference to Mr Christison's letter (No. XIX.) being printed and circulated among the Members of the Town Council, July 7. 1812.

Ramsay Lodge, July 7. 1812.

Dear Sir,—I find that Mr Christison's *letter*, (No. XIX.) intimating my determination to withdraw Mr Murray as a candidate for the vacant Professorship, was yesterday brought into particular notice, by being printed and circulated among the Members of the Town Council. I have only to say, that if farther attention is any how called to it, neither he, nor I, have any wish that Mr Murray's friends should do more than refer to my *explanatory* note (No. XXII.) relative to it.

The occurrence obviously does not affect Mr Murray's claims. *He* had no concern in it, and has, since it took place, been regularly offered as a candidate, by both himself and me. Mr Christison and I do not reckon it on *our* account entitled to occupy the time or consideration of the Honourable Patrons, and we have no anxiety that it should do so.

From my being in the country, it must plainly have happened, *and it did happen*, that the intimation of the determination, (which I had for a time expressed,) *was made without my authority*, or *concurrence*, or *knowledge*. But it was made by Mr Christison, (as my *Note* shews,) in circumstances, and from feelings that do credit to his susceptible, judicious, and honourable mind.

I am happy to add that Mr Murray is not dissatisfied with the proceedings in question. In his letter of date June 27th 1812, addressed to me, he says, "I consider Mr Christison's and your conduct, after my "first letter, as not only devoid of "blame, but in fact, as an indication "of great regard for my welfare."

You may employ this as a *public* letter, or as merely a *private* one, as you may judge most proper. I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient Servant,

GEO. H. BAIRD.

To Kincaid M'Kenzie, Esq.

Digitized by Google

P. S. Professor Christison is at present beside me, and approves of the statement in this letter. G. H. B.

Documents and Applications in favour of the Rev. DAVID DICKSON, *Minister of* ST CUTHBERTS.

No. I.

Letter from Sir H. Moncrieff, to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, recommending Mr Dickson.

Edinburgh, June 12, 1812.

My Lord,—I hope I shall be pardoned for taking the liberty of recommending my colleague Mr Dickson to your Lordship's attention, as a proper person to supply the present vacancy in the Hebrew class.

I know his acquirements in Oriental literature to be very considerable, and am convinced that he is eminently qualified to teach the class to advantage.

If your Lordship will attend to the review of Miss Smith's Translation of the Book of Job, published in the Edinburgh Christian Instructor for September last, which I know to have been written by him, you will allow, I think, that his qualifications well entitle him to be mentioned on the present occasion; and will forgive me for taking the liberty to propose him to your Lordship and the Town Council, as a proper candidate to supply the vacancy.

I have the honour to be,
most respectfully
My Lord,
Your Lordship's faithful servant,
H. MONCRIEFF-WELLWOOD.

Right Hon. the Lord Provost.

No. II.

Copy Letter from the Rev. David Dickson, Sen. to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost.

My Lord,—Having only returned from the country this afternoon, I am prevented from waiting on your Lordship in person, humbly to solicit your generous support in behalf of my son, at the West Church, who has been mentioned as a candidate to succeed the late Dr Moodie, as Professor of Hebrew, &c. in the University of Edinburgh. Requesting that you will have the goodness to excuse my presuming to make this application,

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most respectful
and obedient servant,
DAVID DICKSON.

17, York Place, 13th June 1812.

No. III.

Letter, Rev. David Dickson, one of the Ministers of St Cuthberts Church, Edinburgh, to the Lord Provost, withdrawing his Pretensions to the Chair.

West-Kirk, July 6, 1812.

My Lord,—At the time when your Lordship received the letter of application from Sir Henry Moncrieff, in my favour, as a candidate for the Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, vacant by the death of Dr Moodie, I had no reason to think that any other candidate had been decidedly brought forward, to whose qualifications for filling that situation, *mine* might not fairly be considered as equal. The alteration, however, which has now taken place in this respect, by Mr Murray having appeared on the field, induces me to decline any contest with him, and I submit this to your Lordship and the Council, as the *sole* reason of my having come to this resolution.

Indeed, my Lord, Mr Murray's attainments in Oriental Literature, and especially in those departments of it which are more immediately connected with the object of the Chair, to which his friends are so honourably solicitous that he should be appointed, are

Digitized by Google

are so extensive and profound, and have already raised him to such a high rank among Oriental scholars, that I should be in danger of incurring the suspicion, and should certainly possess the feeling, of having brought dishonour on myself, were I to throw the smallest bar in the way of that preferment, to which he is so justly entitled. When I consider, that at about fourteen years of age he was so versant in Hebrew, acquired without the assistance of any preceptor, as to be capable of translating the Psalter *ad aperturam libri*:—that before he had nearly finished his theological studies at the University, a time at which most young men in his situation are only beginning to learn its first elements, he had made himself thoroughly master not only of it, but of its cognate languages or dialects, the Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, and Arabic:—that, twelve years ago, he had composed a new Hebrew Grammar, which was pronounced by a competent judge to be a "comprehensive, judicious, and able performance, displaying a very intimate acquaintance with the peculiar structure, idiom, and general character of the language:"—that he has ever since prosecuted his researches on philological and literary subjects, and especially into almost all the languages of the East, with the most unwearied perseverance and distinguished success, so as to be now able to translate many, and to teach not a few of them:—that some most splendid proofs of his talents and acquirements are already before the public, and that others of still greater lustre are about to appear in a work at present in the press:—When I consider these facts, I confess, my Lord, that I should blush at the thought of hesitating, even for a moment, to relinquish my own wishes and views with regard to the Professorship, in order to promote his hopes of success. And if my having declined to remain a candidate, on the present occasion, shall have the least effect in leading to the election of Mr Murray, I shall, to the latest period of my life, look back to this part of my conduct with a satisfaction the most pleasing and unalloyed.

To those friends in the Council who were pleased to honour me with their countenance and interest, I now beg leave to return my best thanks: and, with every sentiment of personal regard and respect for your Lordship, I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient humble servant,

DAVID DICKSON.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Documents and Applications in favour of the Rev. ALEXANDER BRUNTON, *one of the Ministers of* EDINBURGH.

No. I.

Copy Letter from the Rev. Mr Brunton, to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost.

London, June 15, 1812.

My Lord,—May I request permission to offer myself to the notice of your Lordship and the Town Council, as a candidate for the office of Professor of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh.

I intreat your Lordship to be assured that I would not presume to take this step, without being conscious of possessing, in some degree, the qualifications necessary for discharging the duties of the situation at which I aspire, or without feeling the strongest wish to merit, by every exertion in my power, the patronage which I thus venture to solicit.

I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,

A. BRUNTON.

The Right Honourable the Lord Provost—To be communicated.

Digitized by Google

No. II.

Copy Letter from the Rev. Mr Brunton, to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost.

Edinburgh, July 2, 1812.

My Lord,—I am informed that your Lordship and the Town Council agreed yesterday to defer for a week the election of a Professor of Hebrew, in order that you might have an opportunity of inquiring more fully into the qualifications of the different candidates for that office.

As a native of Edinburgh, and now for nine years a minister of this city, I have not thought it necessary to trouble your Lordship and the Town Council with any written testimonies in my favour. In a case where personal inquiry is so easy, I consider it as more respectful towards the Town Council, that each individual should be left to apply to those channels of information which are the most likely to give satisfaction to his own mind.

May I intreat that your Lordship would have the goodness to explain to the Town Council, the feeling by which, in this instance, I am guided.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,

A. Brunton.

The Right Hon. the Lord Provost, &c.

No. III.

Copy Letter from the Rev. Dr William Ritchie to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, recommending Mr Brunton.

Argyll Square, July 2, 1812.

My Lord,—Two questions have, within these ten days, been frequently put to me by some members of the Town Council and others: Whether I believe Mr Brunton qualified to be Professor of Hebrew in our University? and, Whether I am willing to declare my opinion to the Lord Provost? Not only have these questions been put, but the request has been made, that I would communicate my opinion on this point to your Lordship. In my complying now with this request, your Lordship will not, I trust, impute to me the presumption of wishing to interfere with the views of the Magistrates and Council, and to hold up my judgment as a standard for them in the nomination of a Professor. My object is to speak the truth concerning the talents and qualifications of an individual clergyman, whom I have long known, and who, the longer I have known him, has risen the higher in my esteem. Mr Brunton, from the time of his being a school-boy, has proved himself to possess, in no common degree, talents for the acquisition of languages. In polite and general literature, and in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin Tongues, his attainments are of a superior order. In the study of language, as in that of science, the knowledge of one branch excites the desire of acquaintance with others; and the field of research opens up ever wider. Accordingly, Mr Brunton has been extending his inquiries beyond the classics of Rome and Greece, and has, for a great number of years, been devoting a large portion of his time to the study of Hebrew, of Persic, and of such kindred tongues as are conducive to the just interpretation and critical analysis of our antient scriptures. He has thus, without the shadow of ostentation, in the effort for self-improvement in the line of his profession, been prosecuting exactly that kind of study which qualifies him for filling a Hebrew chair. Those who know any thing of Mr Brunton and his studious habits, will not call in question the great proficiency which, in such a number of years, he must have made. And therefore, from his acquaintance with the appropriate Languages;

Digitized by Google

Languages; from the high respectability of the character which he maintains as a minister; from his distinguished talents for chaste and elegant composition, and his happy facility in the communication of knowledge, with simplicity and perspicuity; from the virtues of his private life, and his amiable manners; from all these, I feel myself not only warranted, but bound, from intimate conviction, and the clear persuasion of my own mind, to declare, that I think Mr Brunton eminently qualified to fill the chair of Professor of Hebrew, in such a manner as to reflect honour upon himself, to promote the diffusion of Biblical Literature among the students of divinity, and to maintain, in his sphere, that high rank in the literary world which our University has attained.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of respectful esteem, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

WILL. RITCHIE.

P. S. May I be allowed to express a decided opinion, which I steadily maintain, that the Hebrew chair ought always to be held by a minister of Edinburgh.

The Right Hon. Lord Provost.

No. IV.

Letter from the Rev. Dr Meiklejohn, to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, recommending the Rev. Mr Brunton.

Abercorn, July 2, 1812.

My Lord,—Though not immediately upon the spot, I cannot be supposed indifferent to the manner in which the Theological chair in our University, now vacant, is supplied. The study of Hebrew is most intimately connected with the department which I have occupied for a very considerable number of years; and I feel most anxious, that the Professor appointed should be creditable to our University, and useful to the students in Theology. This has become of still greater importance, from the tendency which has appeared, during the last years, to prosecute Hebrew Literature with an ardour formerly unknown in this country.—Having the honour to be in some degree known to your Lordship, I shall be forgiven for writing this letter, more especially as it is done under the conviction that you will be disposed to listen to any information respecting the different candidates suggested to your notice.

Mr Brunton, one of the Ministers of your own City, has been known to me since the period he himself was a student in Divinity, and with a greater degree of intimacy than almost any other member of the church. I have been acquainted with the nature and progress of his literary pursuits, and which have been of a description which the public could not hitherto either know or appreciate. It is now more than seven years since his labours were zealously devoted to the language of the Old Testament, and the result has been a knowledge of it equalled by few, and surpassed by none of our Scripture Critics. To other Oriental tongues, his attention has also been directed; and, though here I am not personally entitled to judge, I am persuaded his attainments will be found most respectable.—Knowledge in the department is most unquestionably and indispensably necessary; but there are other points of character which deserve the most serious consideration. One of these is unwearied perseverance and fidelity in the discharge of professional duty; and in this respect, Mr Brunton has given a pledge to the public, which must be held most completely satisfactory. There is, therefore, in his case, the most perfect security against disappointment.

I am very little disposed to obtrude my opinions in matters of this kind; but

Digitized by Google

but I have the satisfaction of knowing that they are in unison with those entertained by others actively employed in the instruction of that class of students to whose improvement the labours of our Hebrew Professor must be devoted. We are fully convinced, without regarding personal attachments and aversions, and on a fair estimate of Mr Brunton as a man and a scholar, that his appointment will be creditable to the University, highly beneficial to our students in theology, and do honour to those who have the power of making it. I have the honour to be, with the greatest and most sincere respect,

My Lord,

Your very faithful and most humble Servant,

HUGH MEIKLEJOHN.

The Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

No. V.

Letter, George Dunbar, Esq. Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, to William Henderson, Esq. Old Bailie.

Rose Park, 5th July, 1812.

Dear Sir,—My knowledge of Mr Murray's abilities proceeds more from report than actual acquaintance. I have had much better opportunities of knowing Mr Brunton's talents and acquirements. The former I would consider as the more profound and varied scholar in Oriental Literature. The latter as possessed of far more taste, elegance, and general knowledge, and as likely to make a more successful and useful teacher. I believe indeed there are few men better qualified to communicate instruction in an engaging and elegant manner than Mr Brunton; and I understand that his acquaintance with the principal branches of Oriental Literature is by no means small, and that with the industry and abilities he is known to possess, he might soon distinguish himself in no ordinary degree. The opinion I have given, as far as regards Mr Murray, you will consider as founded in a great measure upon public report, and, therefore, perhaps, far short of the justice due to him. I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE DUNBAR.

No. VI.

Letter, the Rev. Andrew Brown, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, and Professor of Rhetoric in the University, to John Waugh, Esq. Bailie.

Edinburgh, 6th July 1812.

Sir,—In returning an answer to the reference with which you have been pleased to honour me, concerning the nomination to the vacant chair of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, I desire to speak with that diffidence which becomes one so little qualified, as I am, to judge from personal knowledge of the branches of literature committed to its charge, and at the same time with equal and entire respect for the character and talents of the two candidates named in your note.

Mr Murray is known to me only by the merit of his works, and the extent of his reputation as an Oriental scholar. To these, persons, highly competent to deliver a just opinion, have no doubt given their attestation, and I am disposed to give entire credit to the claims stated in his favour. I may, however, be permitted, with equal candour, and with a deep regard for the interests of the University of which I am a member, to communicate what I know personally of Mr Brunton. I have now had the happiness of living in habits of friendship with that gentleman for many years,

Digitized by Google

years, and have daily found new reason to confirm and extend the favourable opinion I had originally been taught to form of his abilities and acquirement. On this subject, indeed, I can only repeat what is well known to many of the Honourable Patrons of the University, educated with him in the seminaries of this City, the companions of his literary progress, and the witnesses of the faithfulness and success with which he conducts, under their own eye, the exercise of his ministerial functions. Mr Brunton early distinguished himself in the high school of Edinburgh by his eminent capacity for acquiring the accurate grammatical knowledge of the principles of language, by the correctness of his taste in discriminating the beauties of the classical writers, and by devoted attention to elegant pursuits. His reputation continued to rise at the University, where his public appearances and exercises in composition obtained for him the warmest regard from the Professors, and in particular the cordial friendship of the late Dr Finlayson, no undiscerning judge of genius and merit. Of the excellence of his pulpit discourses it were superfluous for me to speak, as I am persuaded that, in this instance, the opinions of the Honourable Patrons coincide with the unanimous and unbiassed judgment of the Public. From these, however, the Patrons derive the strongest security that experience can furnish of the sufficiency of Mr Brunton for communicating, in the most attractive form, all that collateral information which it is the duty of the Professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature to furnish to the students placed under his care. I have good authority to say, that Mr Brunton has spent many years in the diligent study of the languages and literature of the East; that he is intimately acquainted with the structure and resources of the Hebrew; no mean proficient in Arabic, and completely skilled in Hindostanee. From the strict habits of grammatical analysis and philosophical criticism, formed by the discipline of the High School and University of Edinburgh, and continued and improved, under the most favourable circumstances, to the present moment, I can have no doubt that his acquisitions in this department are of the most solid and useful kind; and am satisfied on the whole, that his appointment to the chair would reflect credit on the Patrons, and fully sustain, so far as he could be concerned, the high reputation of the University of Edinburgh. I have the honour to be with respect,

SIR,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

ANDREW BROWN.

John Waugh, Esq. College-Bailie.

Application in favour of the Rev. DAVID SCOTT.

Letter, John Marjoribanks, Esq. to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, recommending the Reverend David Scott.

London, June 18, 1812.

My dear Lord—I have this day the favour of your Lordship's letter of the 15th instant, and shall call on Mr Sedgwick to-morrow morning, and acquaint your Lordship with the result of the application.

I have now one to make to your Lordship, on public grounds, viz. to solicit your support for the Rev. David Scott, to succeed Dr Moodie as Professor of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh.

Mr Scott is well versed in the Arabic, and I have particular reason to know, that he is the best instructor of the Eastern Languages perhaps any where to be met with. His pupils from Edinburgh invariably

Digitized by Google

ably carry the prizes at Hertford College for Persian and Hindostanee.

He is a modest, unassuming man, and a man of great application, and of most extensive acquired knowledge.

I got acquainted with him, from his teaching some of my sons the Oriental Languages. My sons did remarkably well. Young Lindsey of Balcarres, a pupil of his, carried every thing before him, both in Persian and Hindostanee. Sir John Sinclair's son, in consequence of being a very few months with Mr Scott, found the greatest advantage on going to the Hertford College.—In supporting Mr Scott as professor of Hebrew, your Lordship will bring in a man most highly qualified to fill the situation. I was to-day with Lord Melville, who, from the high situation he so long held at the Board of Controul, is naturally interested that the young men from Scotland should distinguish themselves at College, and every way become useful members in the employment of the Company.

Lord Melville permitted me to say, that his Lordship approved highly of my writing to you, in favour of Mr Scott.

Besides his public merit, on which I ask the support, your Lordship will do me a personal favour, in supporting a man for whom I have a sincere esteem, on account of his worth, and being a real good, as well as a learned man. I ever am, your's most truly,

JOHN MARJORIBANKS.

State of the Votes at the Election of Professor of Oriental Languages, 8th July 1812.

FOR THE REV. A. MURRAY.

Bailie Mackinlay
Bailie Smith
Dean of Guild Mackenzie
Treasurer White
5 Old Bailie Newton
Old Bailie Spittal
Old Dean of Guild Tennant
Old Treasurer Turnbull
Counsellor Kennedy
10 Convener Innes
Deacon Gillespie
Deacon Bathgate
Deacon James
Deacon Howden
15 Deacon Mackenzie.

FOR THE REV. A. BRUNTON.

Lord Provost
Bailie Walker
Bailie Waugh
Old Bailie Henderson
5 Old Bailie Ryrie
Counsellor Smith
Counsellor Miller
Counsellor Denholm
Deacon Ritchie
10 Deacon Ogilvy
Deacon Fraser
Deacon Murray
Deacon Calder.

Deacon Thomson, *present, but did not vote.*

Not Present, Old Provost Calder
Counsellor Marjoribanks, (*in England.*)
Deacon Hislop
Deacon Mitchell.

For the Rev. Alex. Murray, . 15
— *the Rev. Alex. Brunton,* . 13

On the 15th instant, at a *pro re nata* meeting of the *Senatus Academicus*, we understand that the thanks of this learned and august body were unanimously voted to Principal Baird, for his exertions in promoting the interests of the University, by bringing Mr Murray's pretensions before the Patrons; and at the same time the honourable degree of Doctor in Divinity was unanimously conferred on the Rev. Alexander Murray.

SCOT-

Digitized by Google

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Anster Fair, a Poem; in Six Cantos. Small 8vo. Cockburn. Astruther.

THE subject of this humorous little piece is founded on the well-known old song of Maggie Lauder. It begins representing Maggie deliberating upon the multitude of suitors who, from all the neighbourhood, sought the favour of her hand; yet, tho' disposed to enter into the matrimonial state, she is unable to find one on whom her choice can reasonably be fixed. From this dilemma, she is extricated by a very singular interposition. The mustard pot upon the table begins to move; and soon there rises from it an exhalation, filling the whole room, and from the midst of which comes forth Puck, the fairy sovereign. Maggie's surprise may be easily imagined; but it was soon converted into pleasure, when she discovered the beauty and graceful air of her aerial visitor. He then propounds the object of his visit, which is to relieve her from the perplexity in which she was involved. In order that she may determine the lover who may be worthy of her hand, he suggests four trials. The first is an ass race; the second, a race of men wrapt in sacks; the third, a contest of pipers; and the fourth, a trial of skill in story-telling. He who should prove victorious in all these four departments, must, it was conceived, be worthy of the prize contended for. Although some objections might have been started to this mode of investigation, these do not seem to have occurred to Maggie, who closed without hesitation with the proposition of Puck. Proclamation to this effect was immediately made, not only thro' the kingdom of Fife, but over the whole of Scotland. Candidates crowded from all quarters, fully provided with the instruments of competition. The monarch himself, James V., to whom mirth and adventure were always agreeable, set sail with his retinue, in order to be present at this brilliant exhibition. The games are next described with all due pomp.—Maggie, however, does not fall to to the lot of any Fifan youth. Rob the Ranter, an accomplished border laird, undertakes all the trials of strength and skill, and in all comes off victorious. The fair object of contention is, therefore, unanimously declared to be his.

Such is the outline of the story; which, being neither elaborate nor complicated, leaves the merit of the poem to be chiefly estimated by its details. Of these, therefore, it is time to produce a specimen. The description of the groups who, from the various towns and corners of Fife, flock to the grand scene of rendezvous, appears to us one of the most pleasing specimens:

Say, Muse, who first, who last, on foot or steed
Came candidates for MAGGIE to her town?
St Andrews' sprightly students first proceed
Clad in their foppery of sleeveless gown;
Forth whistling from Salvador's gate they speed
Full many a mettlesome and fiery lown,
Forgetting Horace for a while and Tully,
And mad t' embag their limbs and leap it beautifully.

For ev'n in Learning's cobweb'd halls had rung
The loud report of MAGGIE LAUDER's fame,
And Pedantry's Greek-conning clumsy tongue
In songs had wagg'd, in honour of her name;
Up from their mouldy books and tasks had sprung
Bigent and Magistrand to try the game;
Prelections ceas'd; old Alma mater slept,
And o'er his silent rooms the ghost of Wardlaw wept.

So down in troops the red-clad students come
As kittens blithe, a joke-exchanging crew,
And in their heads bear learned Greece and Rome,
And haply Cyprus in their bodies too;
Some on their journey pipe and play; and some
Talk long of MAG, how fair she was to view,
And

And as they talk (ay me! so much the sadder)
Backwards they scale the steps of honest Plato's ladder *.

Next, from the well-air'd ancient town of Crail,
Go out her craftsmen with tumultuous din,
Her wind-bleach'd fishers, sturdy-limb'd and hale,
Her in-kneed taylors, garrulous and thin;
And some are flush'd with horns of pithy ale,
And some are fierce with drams of smuggled gin,
While, to augment his drowth, each to his jaws
A good Crail's capon † holds, at which he rugs and gnaws.

And from Kingsbarns and hamlet ‡ clep'd of boars,
And farms around (their names too long to add)
Sally the villagers and hinds in scores,
Tenant and laird, and hedger, hodden-clad:
Bolted are all the East-nook houses' doors;
Ev'n toothless wives pass westward, tott'ring glad,
Propping their trem'lous limbs on oaken stay,
And in their red plaids drest as if 'twere Sabbath day.

And bare-foot lasses, on whose ruddy face
Unfurl'd is health's rejoicing banner seen,
Trick'd in their Sunday mutches edg'd with lace,
Their gingerbread in baskets to the Fair,
Tippets of white, and frocks of red and green,
Come tripping o'er the roads with jocund pace,
Gay as May-morning, tidy, gim, and clean,
Whilst, joggling at each wench's side, her joe
Cracks many a rustic joke, his pow'r of wit to show.

Then justling forward on the western road,
Approach the folk of wind-swept Pittenweem,
So num'rous that the highways, long and broad,
One waving field of gowns and coat-tails seem;
The fat man puffing goes, oppress'd with load
Of cumb'rous flesh and corpulence extreme;
The lean man bounds along, and, with his toes,
Smites on the fat man's heels that slow before him goes.

St Monance, Elie, and adjacent farms,
Turn their mechanics, fishers, farmers out;
Sun-burnt and shoeless schoolboys rush in swarms,
With childish trick, and revelry and shout;
Mothers bear little children in their arms,
Attended by their giggling daughters stout;
Clowns, cobblers, cotters, tanners, weavers, beaux,
Hurry and hop along in clusters and in rows.

And every husbandman, round Largo-law,
Hath scrap'd his huge-wheel'd dung-cart fair and clean,
Wherein, on sacks stuff'd full of oaten straw,
Sits the Goodwife, Tam, Katey, Jock, and Jean;
In flow'rs and ribbands drest the horses draw
Stoutly their creaking cumbersome machine,
As, on his cart-head, sits the Goodman proud,
And cheerily cracks his whip and whistles clear and loud.

Then from her coal-pits Dysart vomits forth
Her subterranean men of colour dun,
Poor human mouldwarps, doom'd to scrape in earth,
Cimmerian people, strangers to the sun;
Gloomy as soot, with faces grim and swarth,
They march, most sourly leering every one,
Yet very keen, at Anster loan, to share
The merriments and sports to be accomplish'd there.

Nor did Path-head detain her wrangling race
Of weavers, toiling at their looms for bread;
For now their slippery shuttles rest a space
From flying through their labyrinths of thread;
Their treadle-shaking feet now scour apace
Thro' Gallow town with levity of tread;
So on they pass, with sack in hand, full bent
To try their sinews' strength in dire experiment.

And long Kirkaldy from each dirty street,
Her num'rous population eastward throws,
Her roguish boys with bare unstocking'd feet,
Her rich ship-owners, gen'rous and jocose,
Her prosp'rous merchants, sober and discreet,
Her coxcombs pantaloon'd, and powder'd beaux,
Her pretty lasses tripping on their great toes,
With skins as white as milk or any boil'd potatoes.

---

* The Student wishing to understand this Ladder may consult Plato. Conviv. tom. 3. page 211. of Serrani's Edit.

† A Crails capon is a dried haddoc.

‡ Boar hills.

Digitized by Google

And from Kinghorn jump hastily along
Her ferrymen and poor inhabitants:
And th' upland * hamlet, where, as told in song,
Tam Lutar play'd of yore his lively rants,
Is left dispeopl'd of her brose-fed throng,
For eastward scud they now as thick as ants;
Dunfermline, too, so fam'd for checks and ticks,
Sends out her loom-bred men with bags and walking-sticks,

And market-maids, and apron'd wives, that bring
Their gingerbread in baskets to the FAIR,
And cadgers with their creels, that hang by string
From their lean horse-ribs rubbing off the hair,
And crook-legg'd cripples, that on crutches swing
Their shabby persons with a noble air,
And fiddlers, with their fiddles in their cases,
And packmen, with their packs of ribbons, gauze, and laces.

And from Kinross, whose dusty streets, unpav'd
Are whirl'd through heav'n on summer's windy day,
Whose plats of cabbage-bearing ground are lav'd
By Leven's waves, that clear as crystal play,
Jog her brisk burghers, spruce and cleanly shav'd,
Her sullen cutlers and her weavers gay,
Her ploughboys in their botch'd and clumsy jackets,
Her clowns, with cobbled shoon stuck full of iron tackets.

Next ride on sleek-man'd horses, bay or brown,
Smacking their whips and spurring bloodily,
The writers of industrious Cupar town,
Good social mortals, skill'd the pen to ply;
Lo! how their garments, as they gallop down,
Waving behind them, in the breezes fly;
As upward spurn'd to heav'n's blue bending roof,
Dash'd is the dusty road from every bounding hoof.

There is considerable humour here; yet we cannot forbear warning the author against a strong tendency to coarseness and buffoonery, which appears in many parts of his poem.

* Leslie.

There are several passages which give a very favourable idea of the writer's descriptive powers, tho' their effect is somewhat injured by the admixture of comic ideas and expressions. We shall particularly instance the following:

I wish I had a cottage snug and neat
Upon the top of many-fountain'd Ide,
That I might thence in holy fervour greet
The bright-gown'd Morning tripping up her side;
And when the low Sun's glory-buskin'd feet
Walk on the blue wave of th' Ægean tide,
O, I would kneel me down, and worship there
The God who garnish'd out a world so bright and fair!

The saffron-elbow'd Morning up the slope
Of heav'n canaries in her jewell'd shoes,
And throws o'er Kelly-law's sheep-nibbl'd top
Her golden apron, dripping kindly dews,
And never, since she first began to hop
Up Heav'n's blue causeway, of her beams profuse,
Shone there a dawn so glorious and so gay,
As shines the merry dawn of ANSTER Market day.

Round thro' the vast circumference of sky
One speck of small cloud cannot eye behold,
Save in the East some fleeces bright of die,
That stripe the hem of heav'n with woolly gold,
Whereon are happy angels wont to lie
Lolling, in amarathine flow'rs enroll'd,
That they may spy the precious light of God,
Flung from the blessed East o'er the fair Earth abroad.

The fair Earth laughs thro' all her boundless range,
Heaving her green hills high to greet the beam;
City and village, steeple, cot, and grange,
Gilt as with nature's purest leaf-gold seem;
The heaths and upland muirs, and fallows, change
Their barren brown into a ruddy gleam,
And, on ten thousand dew-bent leaves and sprays,
Twinkle ten thousand suns and fling their petty rays.

Up from their nests and fields of tender corn
Right merrily the little sky-larks spring,
And on their dew-bedabbl'd pinions borne,
Mount to the Heav'n's blue key-stone flickering;

They

Digitized by Google

They turn their plume-soft bosoms to the morn,
And hail the genial light and cheerly sing;
Echo the gladsome hills and vallies round,
As half the bells of Fife ring loud and swell the sound.

New Works Published in Edinburgh.

VIEW of the Agriculture, State of Property, &c. in Dumfries Shire. By D. Singer, large 8vo. 18*s*.

The Edinburgh Annual Register, for 1810. Vol. III. 8vo. 1*l*. 4*s*.

The Anonymous and Fugitive Essays of the Earl of Buchan. Collected from periodical works, vol. I. 7*s*.

*** The Earl of Buchan, considering his advanced age, has thought proper to publish this volume, and to meditate the publication of others, containing his anonymous writings; that no person may hereafter ascribe to him any others than are by him, in this manner, avowed, described, or enumerated.

Literary Intelligence.

THE attention of the literary world, during the current month, has been engaged by the Sale of the extensive and valuable library of the late Duke of Roxburgh. It was confided to Mr Evans, of Pall-Mall; and so numerous and interesting were the lots, that it was extended to forty-two days. All the collectors of first and rare editions, having, on this occasion, been drawn into competition; this species of literature has attained a price never before remembered, insomuch that we conceive we cannot more highly gratify our readers, than by recording some of the most remarkable. On the 30th day, the sales had produced nearly 20,000*l*.; and it was estimated, that the whole library would fetch little short of 30,000*l*. In an age of avaricious speculation, it may serve the cause of literature generally, to add the remark, that it is not believed this library cost the Duke more than 5000*l*.

The Festival; printed by Caxton, in two columns. 105*l*. bought by Lord Spenser.

The Proffytable Boke for Mane's Soul, called the Chastysing of Godde's Chyldren; printed by Caxton. 140*l*. Lord Spenser.

Lyf of Saint Katherin of Senis; printed by Caxton. 95*l*. Mr Clarke.

Sessions' Papers and Trials at the Old Bailey, from 1690 to 1803. 2 vols. in folio, and 80 vols. in 4to. 378*l*. Mr Reed.

A Translation of Cicero on Old Age; printed by Caxton. 115*l*. Mr Nornaville.

The Boke of Seynt Albons; printed at Saint Albans, 1486. *imperfect*. 147*l*. Mr Triphook.

The Mirrour of the World; printed by Caxton, in 1480. 351*l*. 15*s*. Mr Nornaville.

The Kalindayr of the Shyppers, folio; printed at Paris, 1503. 180*l*. Mr Nornaville.

Callimachi Hymni. Florence, 1472, 4to. 63*l*. Mr Payne.

A Discourse of English Poetrie, by W. Webbe, 1586, 4to. 64*l*. Mr Triphook.

Paradise of Daintie Devises, 4to. 1580. 55*l*. 13*s*. Mr Rice.

A Collection of Old Ballads, in 3 vols. folio. 477*l*. 13s. Mr Harding.

Guy Earl of Warwick, a metrical Romance; printed by Copeland, 4to. 43*l*. 1*s*. Mr Heber.

Love's Martyr, or Rosalin's Complaint, by Chester, 4to. 1601. 24*l*. 3*s*. Mr Dubois.

Gower's Confessio Amantis; printed by Caxton, 1493, folio. 336*l*. Mr Payne.

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, a manuscript on vellum, folio. 357*l*.

Chaucer's Works, by Pynson, 1526, folio. 30*l*. 9*s*. Mr Evans.

The

Digitized by Google

The Passetyme of Pleasure, by Stephen Hawys; printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1517. 81*l.* Mr Dibdin.

The Exemple of Vertu, by Stephyn Hawys. W. de Worde, 1530. 60*l.* Mr Rice.

History of King Boccus and Sydrake. 30*l.* Mr Triphook.

The Complaynt of a Lover's Life, 4to. printed by Wynkyn de Worde. 58*l.* Mr Nornaville.

The Castell of Pleasure, 4to. by W. de Worde, 58*l.* Mr Nornaville.

The Love & Complaynte between Mars and Venus, 60*l.* Mr Dibdin.

Watson's Translation of Brant's Ship of Fools, 4to. 64*l.* Mr Nornaville.

Churchyarde's Works, 2 vols. 4to. 86*l.* Mr Triphook.

Le Mystere de la Vengeance de Notre Seigneur J. Christ, 2 vols. folio, MS. 493*l.* 10*s.* Mr Payne.

Shakspeare's Plays, folio, 1623. 100*l.* Mr Nornaville.

A Collection of Prints of Theatrical Scenes and Portraits of Performers, 3 vols. folio, 102*l.* 18*s.*

The Nice Wanton, a Comedy, 4to. 1573. 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Mr Nicol.

Marlow and Nash's Tragedy of Dido, 1594. 27*l.* 17*s.* Mr Heber.

Morlini Novellæ, 4to. Neapolis, 1520. 48*l.* Mr Triphook.

Recueil des Romans des Chevaliers de la Table Ronde, 3 vols. folio, an ancient manuscript, 78*l.* 15*s.* Mr Triphook.

Le Romant de Fier à Bras le Geant, folio, Genev. 1478. 38*l.* 17*s.* Mr Triphook.

Recueil des Histoires de Troyes, par Raoul Le Fevre, fol. 116*l.* 11*s.* Lord Spenser.

Il Decamerone di Boccacio, folio. First Edition, printed at Venice by Valdarfer, 1471. 2260*l.* Marquis of Blandford.

The Boke of the Fayt of Armes, and of Chyvalrye; printed by Caxton. 336*l.* Mr Nornaville.

The Veray trew History of Jason. 94*l.* 10*s.* Mr Ridgeway.

The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye. by Raoul Le Fevre. Caxton, 1471. 1060*l.* Mr Ridgeway.

History of the Noble Appolyn, 4to. 110*l.* Mr Nornaville.

History of Blanchardyn and Eglantyne. Printed by Caxton, 215*l.* 5*s.* Lord Spenser.

Delphin Classics, 67 vols. 504*l.* Duke of Norfolk.

Poetry.

AT CHATHAM, JUNE 18TH, MISS ELIZA GORDON KEITH, ONLY DAUGHTER OF GEORGE KEITH, ESQ. ROYAL MARINES.

Lines by a passing Stranger, intended for her Tomb-stone.

COULD early piety, could sense refin'd,
And all the nobler energies of mind,
Could youth, could beauty, lay one claim to save,
Lamented Keith had fill'd no early grave:
Yet here she lies, pure paragon of worth,
Ere yet seven years call'd all her virtues forth,
Still had religion, friend of human kind,
Shed her blest rays upon her infant mind,
And, when life's current nearly ceased to run,
She faintly sigh'd,—"O Lord! thy will be done."

Departed Shade, accept a Stranger's lay,
Whose heart is rul'd by soft affection's sway;
Who comes a pilgrim to thy virgin bier,
To pay the tribute of one honest tear.

EPITAPH ON NEIL GOW.

Gow and time are even now;
Gow beat time; now time's beat Gow.

PRO-

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NOTHING of public importance occurred in the House of Lords from the 12th May till the 2d June, when the bill for making a provision for the family of the late Mr Perceval was read a third time, and passed.

Wednesday June 3.

The *Earl of Liverpool* moved an adjournment of the House until Friday; when the *Duke of Norfolk*, previous to adjourning, wished to know, whether the Noble Earl was then Minister, or only holding the place for a few days? To which his Lordship answered, that he was only holding the situation until the Regent should signify his pleasure as to any future arrangement.

The *Marquis Wellesley* thought it his duty to the House and the public to state, that his royal highness the Prince Regent had been most graciously pleased to command his advice and endeavours towards the formation of a new government on a firm and extended basis. He accordingly did proceed under those commands, and took such steps as, in his mind, were most likely to accomplish the end required. Not having succeeded, however, in his humble, but zealous attempts to effect that which his royal highness had so much at heart, and which was so necessary in the present state of the country, he had that morning humbly and dutifully tendered his resignation to the Prince Regent, which his royal highness had been graciously pleased to accept. It was also his duty to state, that his royal highness, with that anxious wish which he had all along displayed for the satisfaction of the country, had permitted him, (and he was ready so to do) if the House desired it, to state the whole progress of his negociations on this important subject; all the advice which he had presumed humbly to give, and every step which had been taken in attempting the formation of a new government. At the same time it was also his duty to state, and he was sorry to be obliged to do so in the present dreadful and embarrassed state of the country, that much dreadful animosity, much difference of opinion, had been found to prevail among some of those who had been applied to on this subject. He yet, however, expected that order might be soon restored, that these animosties would soon subside, and these differences of opinion be soon united. He was therefore of opinion, that it would be highly improper now for the public advantage, to agitate this subject. But he must repeat, that he was authorised by the Prince Regent to give the House and the country the fullest information on this subject, and he was ready so to do, if called on by the House for that purpose.

The *Earl of Liverpool*, for himself and his colleagues disclaimed any knowledge of the personal animosities spoken of by the Noble Marquis.

Earl Grey and *Lord Grenville* also derfied having been actuated by any personal feeling in the negociations alluded to, and expressed their readiness to go into an explanation of the principles by which they had been governed; but a majority of their Lordships being of opinion that the discussion would be premature, the question of adjournment was put and carried.

Friday, June 5.

Earl Moira rose to state, that, in consequence of the words "Dreadful personal animosities," which, on a former evening, had fallen from a Noble Marquis (Wellesley) in that House, and that the fact of such a feeling having been disclaimed by every Member, he was sorry to find that it had gone abroad, that that was a feeling which prevailed in the breast of the illustrious person (Prince Regent) at the head of the Government. He begged leave now, to contradict such an insinuation, and to declare from what he knew of that illustrious character, his mind was incapable of harbouring such a feeling. He must also state, that the hitherto unsuccessful attempts to form an Administration had failed from misconception on the part of those to whom the propositions were made.

Lord Grenville was convinced that too much importance had been attached to the expressions which had inadvertently dropped from the Noble Marquis, and which were not referrable to any individual. He could not, however, coincide in the correct-

ness

Digitized by Google

ness of his Noble Friend's statement, that the negociation for a new Administration had failed through misconception. In the document submitted to him, it was distinctly stated, that the Prince Regent had signified his Royal pleasure as to the persons who should fill particular offices. Four individuals were expressly named, and the places they should occupy, as Members of the Cabinet, pointed out.

Earl Moira regretted the absence of a Noble Lord (Wellesley), but repeated, that misconception had occasioned the failure of the negociation, which might be removed, and adding, that if any delay had arisen, it was from an earnest desire to obtain assistance from a source most adequate and not unwilling to afford it.

Earl Grey said, he understood that the Noble Lord persisted in maintaining that the proposal came to himself and his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville,) perfectly uncircumscribed and unfettered by previous stipulations: it was right that he should stand clear in the opinions of their Lordships: he would read the first paragraph of the document communicated to him, which would shew the error his Noble Friend laboured under:—"That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has signified his pleasure that Lord Wellesley should conduct the formation of a Government in all its branches, and should be First Commissioner of the Treasury, and that Lord Moira, Lord Erskine, and Mr Canning should be Members of the Cabinet.—That it was probable that a Cabinet formed on an enlarged basis, must be composed of twelve or thirteen Members; that the Prince Regent wished Lords Grey and Grenville, on the part of their friends, to recommend for his Royal Highness's approbation the names of four persons, if the Cabinet should consist of twelve, and of five persons, if it should consist of thirteen Members, to be appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to fill such situations as might hereafter be arranged; that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent left the selection of the names to Lords Grey and Grenville, without any instruction or personal exclusion; that in completing the arrangements, the Prince Regent has granted to Lord Wellesley the entire liberty to propose the names of any persons presently holding places in his Royal Highness's Councils, or any other persons."—Earl Grey concluded by saying that he afterwards received a letter from Lord Wellesley, who stated that neither himself nor Lord Moira had authority to depart from the written instructions, nor to make any explanation deemed necessary.

Earl Moira confessed the passage just read struck his understanding in a different point of view. In regard to the nomination of individuals for seats in the Cabinet, it was to be understood to be a mere statement of a wish on the part of the illustrious personage who administered the power to the Noble Marquis, and it was naturally believed that the names introduced would be acceptable to the Noble Lords. He had put one construction upon the paper and his Noble Friends another; but although his efforts had failed, yet *(looking towards Lords Grey and Grenville,)* even at that moment his hopes of conciliation and union were not extinct.

Lord Erskine declared that he regarded the proposal in the same light as Lords Grey and Grenville, and that their acceptance of office upon such terms would have deprived them of the power of acting conscientiously.

Marquis Douglas had never any hopes that the Noble Marquis (Wellesley,) whose political opinions were so opposite to those of his Noble Friends, would be able to effect that union of parties and sentiments which it was so desirable to procure.

The *Duke of Athol* deprecated further discussion, and declared his willingness to support any set of men whose views were patriotic, and directed to the salvation of the country. After a few words from Lords Boringdon and Eldon, the discussion here terminated.

Monday, June 8.

Lord Liverpool acquainted the House, that the Prince Regent had this day appointed him first commissioner of the treasury, and that the vacant offices would be filled up as soon as possible.

Lord Moira stated that he, but unfortunately without success, endeavoured to form an administration founded on the basis of those great political principles upon which, he was persuaded, the prosperity and best interests of the country depended. The noble lords near him (Grenville and Grey) had met his proposals in a spirit of frankness, and with an anxious desire to promote the best interests of the nation; and he had only to regret, that their view of their duty had not permitted them to come to that arrangement which he had so much at heart. After the efforts made by the Prince Regent to satisfy the wishes of Parliament and the country, he should feel it his duty to support any body of men whom his Royal Highness might choose to appoint, as far as was consistent with those great political principles which he had always maintained.

The *Duke of Norfolk* expressed his surprise that after the House of Commons had, by

Digitized by Google

by their address, declared the inefficiency of Lord Liverpool's administration, the reins of government were still to be held by the same set of men.

Lord Liverpool observed, that the noble duke had not given a correct account of the proceedings in the other House. The address was, to request his Royal Highness to form a strong and efficient Administration. He and his colleagues were unwilling to be a bar to any thing that might be satisfactory to the Prince and the country; but after what had passed he should have thought it a breach of public duty, if he had declined the office this day conferred upon him.

Marquis Wellesley said, that in the late negociations, he had been met with frankness and candour by all parties, except the Noble Lords opposite, *(looking towards the ministerial bench)* and their friends. He was ready to enter into the details, but thought it would be more convenient to appoint a special day for that purpose. He did not mean to charge the Noble Lords opposite (Liverpool and Harrowby) with any thing criminal or dishonourable; he only meant to state the fact that in his mind, the Noble Lords and their friends, had been the only obstacles to the formation of an efficient Administration. He called upon the Noble Earl (Moira) near him to say, whether he did not make every exertion to fulfil the wishes of the country. His object had been, to form an union of men agreeing in the most prominent principles of policy, leaving minor points for future discussion and arrangement.

Lord Harrowby warmly observed, that when such a heavy charge was brought against him and his friends, it was not fit that the discussion of it should be postponed to a future day. He inquired what he meant by the charge of "personal animosity," and if he intended to take advantage of the apology made for him by a Noble Baron, that it was thrown out loosely and incidentally in the course of his speech. He called for an explanation upon this point.

Marquis Wellesley commented upon the lofty tone which the Noble Lord assumed, as if he had declined to come to the proof. In using the expressions, "dreadful personal animosity" on a former day, he had done so advisedly, and he had even thought that the Noble Lords avowed the fact. He would now enter into particulars, and state his grounds for thinking so. On his being vested with powers for forming an Administration, it had been the object of himself and his Hon. Friend, (Mr Canning) to ascertain the agreement of men of all parties in certain leading principles, which should constitute the basis of the Administration. These were, first, that the laws relative to the Catholics should be taken into immediate consideration, with a view to conciliatory measures. Secondly, that the war in the Peninsula should be prosecuted on a scale of adequate vigour.—He transmitted these propositions to different parties. The answer he received from Lords Grenville and Grey was, that in such a moment as the present, they were ready to enter with the utmost frankness into the consideration of what arrangement could be formed, so as best to meet the exigencies of the crisis; and that no personal feeling should prevent their affording every facility to the accomplishment of the great object in view. The same proposition had been made to the Noble Lords opposite, (Liverpool and Harrowby) and the answer was, that he (Lord Liverpool) had consulted his colleagues, and that they did not think it necessary to consider the principles stated in the proposition, as they were all resolved not to be Members of any Administration formed by Lord Wellesley. Another Noble Lord, having stated the strong repugnance to have Lord Wellesley at the head of the administration, thought it enough to refer to the answer of Lord Liverpool, as it was not necessary to enter farther into the discussion of a matter of personal feeling. Their Lordships would now judge whether he had not sufficient grounds both for his opinion and his conduct.

Lord Harrowby protested against the charge of personal animosity, and appealed to the recent motives made to the Noble Marquis to show that no such feeling was entertained. He then warmly adverted to the *partial* publication of the correspondence between the Marquis and Lord Liverpool, and to the statement of the Marquis's opinions published after Mr Perceval's death.

Marquis Wellesley observed, that the whole of the Noble Lord's speech proved the existence of a feeling which rendered the task confided to him abortive, though after the explanation given he was not at liberty to call it *personal animosity*. With regard to the publication of the statement alluded to, the Noble Lord ought not to have *presumed* to say that it had taken place by his authority. The Noble Marquis then gave a detail of the circumstances under which he resigned; from which it appeared, that, though he had been requested to continue in office, until the expiry of the restrictions, Mr Perceval, in the interval, thrice clandestinely applied to the Prince Regent to have him superseded. Of this unmannerly conduct he complained to the Lord Chancellor, who was allowed to state the conversation

Digitized by Google

sation to Mr Perceval; but he declined it, as he (Lord Wellesley) was leaving office, and it could serve no other purpose than to irritate unnecessarily. His opinions on the subject had been freely and openly given; they were taken down by his friends, for their own information, just as they were delivered in the warmth and freedom of conversation. He had been applied to for leave to publish the statement in question. To this he had always given a positive refusal. He was horror-struck when he saw it in print, and peculiarly at the moment in which it appeared, and would have given any money to have suppressed it; but he had the satisfaction of knowing, that it had been some days in the hands of Mr Perceval previous to his death. He lamented as much as any man, the severe loss which the country, and his friends, had felt in the death of one, whose blameless life, whose purity of character, and whose fall in the service of his country, threw around his memory something of the splendour and sanctity of a martyr. But all this did not make it necessary that he (Lord Wellesley) should acknowledge him to have been possessed of that power and frame of mind which mark out a man for the conduct of great public concerns. It could be no insult to any man, to say that he was not qualified for the high situations of a state. The Noble Lord opposite (Lord Liverpool) was doubtless honourable and meritorious: but he could not bring himself at present, at least, to allow that he was the best possible First Lord of the Treasury. The Noble Lords it appeared, were surprised that he should have alluded to differences of opinion in the cabinet. They reminded him of a story of a councillor in India, who was supposed never to be in earnest till he flung an inkstand at the head of the governor-general. He (Lord Wellesley) knew instances enough where they had differed pretty stoutly; but if he got among them again, he would amend his error on that point.—*(Laughing.)* —The publication of the sort of correspondence that had passed between him and Lord Liverpool was, he conceived, a matter of course; and if there was any ground for complaint as to a partial publication, he thought he had the least right to complain.

Lord Grey said, that it appeared to him and his noble friend (Grenville) that all the attempts, as it was called, to make an Administration, had been merely attempts to introduce him and his friends into a government, where their well-known principles and opinions would, almost to a certainty, have been over-ruled; a situation to which he never could submit. To the Noble Lords (Wellesley and Moira) he attributed none but the most fair and honourable motives, but he was convinced that there was a secret management of which they were not aware.

Lord Moira said, he was not content to be paid off by a general compliment to his honour, at the expence of his understanding. There never was any reservation, or hint of reservation, in the powers which he had received to form an Administration.

Lord Grey said, there were delicate points on which he wished for an explanation from authority, and Lord Wellesley had distinctly said that he wished to explain on authority but that that authority was denied to him. —To Lord Moira he suggested a particular difficulty, upon which it did not appear that his Lordship had made any communication to the Prince Regent. All those circumstances taken together had produced an impression upon his mind, which he was unable to remove, that he had correctly stated the spirit in which the proposal was originally made. The Noble Lord could not be angry with him for having such an impression.

Lord Moira said, that if he had felt any degree of warmth, it was totally removed by what had been said by the Noble Lord in explanation. As to the subject alluded to, he thought that it would not only be indecent to his Royal Highness to make this the first part of the negociation, but that it would also be seriously injurious to the country to dispose of that question in the manner which the Noble Lord would suggest. Being commissioned to form an unfettered Administration, he felt it his duty to resist the suggestions of the Noble Lord on this point.

Lord Grenville said, that when the documents and proofs should be before the House, he should lay in his claim to explain the whole of his conduct upon the occasion. He should now merely affirm, that no differences on his part arose at all from personal considerations, but from constitutional principles, which he considered of the first importance to the country.

Friday, June 12.

EDINBURGH POLICE BILL.

On the motion, "That this bill be now read a third time,"

The *Marquis of Douglas* rose, and contended for the propriety of deferring the third reading for a short time, to give persons, whose rights and privileges, although secured to them by former police bills, were invaded by the present, an opportunity of coming forward with their objections. His Lordship examined the bill minutely, and dwelt

Digitized by Google

dwelt particularly on the extensive powers given to the parties nominated to carry the provisions of the bill into execution. The increased expence formed a considerable ground of complaint. By the act at present in existence, and of which two years were yet unexpired, a salary of £.500 per annum was granted to a Chief Judge of Police, who was also Sheriff. Of course his claim could only be, under that act, for the sum of £.1000. But, by the present bill, a salary of £.300 per ann. for 10 years, making a total of £.3000, was secured to him. He the more objected to this, because some time since the Sheriffs applied to their Lordships for pecuniary assistance, on the ground of the variety and importance of their duties, and assistance was granted.—Now, he could not conceive how a person, filling the situation of Sheriff, could properly execute at the same time, the complicated duties of Judge of Police. His Lordship concluded by moving, as an amendment, "That the bill be read a third time this day three weeks."

The *Duke of Athol* opposed the motion. The insufficiency of the police of Edinburgh, under the present act, rendered the measure now before their Lordships, which went to give security to the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects, peculiarly necessary. The riots which, in the beginning of the present year, disgraced the city of Edinburgh, arose in a great measure, from the laxity of the present system.

The *Earl of Lauderdale* thought that some parts of the measure savoured very much of a job. For his own part he did not understand the necessity of making a provision of £.300 per annum for a person, (the Chief Judge of Police,) who, on the Noble Duke's own shewing, had so conducted the police system, under the existing act, as to have really fomented the disturbances which gave rise to the present bill.

Earl Morton observed, that the Judge of Police was a most respectable character. He had been a writer in Edinburgh, but had given up his business, which could not now be recalled, for the purpose of taking the situation; it was, therefore, nothing more than just, that he should receive a remuneration for the loss of his professional advantages.

The *Duke of Athol* did not mean to say, that any blame whatever attached to the Chief Judge of Police; he was considered a man of ability; the fault was not in his conduct, but was radical in the system on which the act was founded.

After a few words from the Duke of Athol, the Marquis of Douglas, the Earl of Lauderdale, and the Lord Chancellor, the House divided on the amendment—Contents, 2—Non-Contents, 12.—Majority, 10.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Wednesday, June 17.

On the third reading of the Scots Local Militia Bill, the *Marquis of Douglas* rose, and moved an amendment; the principal effect of which seemed to be, taking away the present controuling power of the Barons of the Exchequer on the County Lieutenancies, with respect to the remuneration, allowances to be given, &c.—Lord Melville defended the bill; which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 12 against 9.

Thursday June 18.

The *Marquis of Lansdowne* having addressed several questions to the Ministerial bench, respecting the intended alteration in the system of the Orders in Council,

Lord Bathurst said, that as Ministers did not think the enemy's decrees were really repealed, they did not feel themselves authorised to advise the repeal of the Orders in Council; but it was thought that so much of them might be repealed as related to America, on her withdrawing her hostile and restrictive acts against this country. This was to be done, on conditions regularly ascertained,—as, that America should cancel her hostile acts; that the freedom of trade should be restored in its former shape; and that British ships of war should be received into American waters and ports as those of friendly nations.—The Orders in Council were, on those terms, to be suspended with regard to America:—to be revived, however, if America should not accede to the terms proposed; or in case of any further arrangement on the part of France and America, which acted against the interests of this country. He had said thus much from his wish to give every information in his power; but the proper time for such discussion would be when the instrument to be issued was on the table; and till then he should beg leave to reserve a fuller expression of his opinions.

Lords Grey, Stanhope, Lauderdale, Fitzwilliam, and *Holland,* censured the policy now disclosed as utterly unworthy the dignity of a great empire, and contended, that the most proper course would have been to revoke the Orders at once, by which the repeal of the Non-importation Act would have been imperative upon the American government.

Friday, June 19.

The *Duke of Athol* inquired whether certain papers lying on the table respecting the late negotiations for forming a new Ministry,

Digitized by Google

try, were genuine or not; and Lord Moira was about to reply, when Lord Ellenborough moved the standing order against strangers, and the doors of the House were in consequence shut.

Wednesday, June 24.

Earl Fitzwilliam rose to say, that in consequence of the declaration issued by Ministers, (see page 468,) he did not think it necessary to press upon the House any further proceeding on the subject of the orders in Council. He had only to congratulate the House and the country, that Ministers had now seen and renounced the errors of their former policy.

The *Earl of Liverpool*, speaking for his colleagues and himself, denied that, by the declaration in question, they had admitted any errors in their former policy for them to renounce. He contended that the orders in Council had been advantageous; and said they were only now abandoned in consequence of the change of circumstances which had taken place. In case a proper arrangement could not be made with France, or with America, Government had it still in its option to revive these orders, if that should be found expedient.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 16.

Lord Clive moved a resolution for erecting a monument to the memory of Mr Perceval, in Westminster Abbey. The motion was seconded by Admiral Harvey, and supported by Mr Fuller, Lord Castlereagh, Mr Canning, Mr Lockhart, Sir C. Burnel, Lord Dysart, and Mr Wilberforce, and opposed by Mr Lambe, Mr Whitbread, Sir G. Warrender, Mr Wynne, Lord Milton, and Mr Elliot. On a division it was carried by 199, to 26.

The House having gone into a Committee on Mr Summer's resolution respecting Mr Perceval's family, Mr Huskisson, without any preface, moved as an amendment to the resolution, "that the Committee were of opinion, that the Prince Regent should be enabled to grant to the eldest son of Mr Perceval the sum of £.1000 per ann. from the day of his father's death, during the lifetime of his mother, and that at her decease he should have the yearly sum of £.2000."

The amendment was agreed to without a division.

Thursday, May 21.

Mr Stewart Wortley called the attention of the House to the arrangements now making for the formation of a Ministry, which he, in his conscience, believed no man in the House, or the country, thought efficient; and which, instead of being calculated to lead us through our difficulties and dangers, was far more likely to plunge us still more deeply into them. He was anxious to do this thus early, as all the offices of government were not yet filled up, and there was still time to offer the advice of the House to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He had been one of the steadiest friends of Mr Perceval's Administration; but he considered those whom he had left behind wholly unfit, by themselves, to conduct public affairs. He had always voted against the Catholic question; but now he was of opinion that all opposition against it was vain. His motion involved no one; he had consulted with none on the subject, and did not even now know whether it would be seconded. He then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying him to take such measures as would enable him, under the present circumstances of the country, to form a strong and efficient Administration."

Lord Milton seconded the motion.

Sir F. Burdett took a review of the various Administrations which the country had for a series of years, and contended that a complete change of system was necessary. He should, on this ground, propose an amendment upon the original motion before the House. The Speaker informed the Honourable Baronet, that it could not at this moment be regularly moved. He said he was perfectly aware of that, but still he might put the House in possession of the substance of it, which was, that the Prince should form an Administration which would apply the national resources to national objects; extend the benefits of the constitution to all classes of the community without distinction; adopt conciliatory measures towards the people, and restore to the country the advantage of a free representation.

Mr Wilberforce, Lord Walpole, Mr Herbert (of Kerry), Mr Rider, and Lord Castlereagh, opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr Ward, Mr Canning, Sir J. Newport, and Mr Martin, of Galway.—The House then divided—For Mr Wortley's motion, 174—Against it, 170.—Majority against Ministers, 4.

Friday, May 22.

Mr Stewart Wortley reported at the bar, that he had waited on the Prince Regent with the address of that House, voted yesterday, and that his Royal Highness was pleased

Digitized by Google

pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"GENTLEMEN:—I shall take into my most serious and immediate consideration, the address which has just been presented to me from the House of Commons."

Lord Castlereagh, in answer to a question from Mr Brougham, said, that a communication had recently been made to his Majesty's Ministers, of a French decree, purporting to have been issued so far back as April, 1811, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees revoked with respect to America.—This was obviously produced for a sinister purpose, as up to a very late date, the American government had been unable to procure from the French government any official revocation of the decrees in question.—The decree, however, did not justify his Majesty's declaration upon the subject of the orders in Council, which required a general and unconditional repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. He could not imagine that the cruelties practised by France towards American vessels would make the less impression upon that country, for so palpable a juggle as this was.

Monday, June 1.

Mr Canning said, that as a motion had been already made by one Gentleman (Mr Wortley) and another was intended on Wednesday, (by Mr Martin,) he thought it proper to inform the House, that he was enabled to state from the authority of his Noble Friend, (Lord Wellesley,) that he had an audience this morning of his R. H. the Prince Regent, at which he had received a power to form immediately a new Government.

Mr Wortley, after stating that the late delay had excited much discontent in the country, and that it was attributed by a certain class of political writers to a wrangle for power, wished to ask two questions of a Rt. Hon. Gentleman.

After some conversation, the objections to the question being overruled, Mr Wortley inquired of Mr Ponsonby, whether any proposals, before that morning, had been made to his friends, for becoming part of an Administration, to which they had given a refusal either on personal grounds, or any other grounds whatever?—Mr Ponsonby answered in the negative.—Mr Wortley, then inquired whether any thing that had passed had gone so far as to make it possible for them to insist upon any conditions, on their becoming part of an Administration?—Mr Ponsonby replied, that as no proposals were made, of course matters did not go so far, as to enable his friends to insist on conditions.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, a resolution for one million and an half to be raised by annuity, for the service of Ireland, was voted.

The Perceval Family Provision bill was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, June 2.

Mr Martin wished to know from Sir J. Newport, in the absence of Mr Ponsonby, Whether any application, up to the present moment, had been made to him, or any of his friends, to accept of any office in the new administration?

Sir J. Newport assured the Honourable Gentleman, that he had no more means than any other member of that House, of giving an answer to the Honourable Gentleman's question.

Lord Cochrane presented a petition from an inhabitant of Stafford, named Batty, stating that 50 guineas had been given by a freeman of that town to Mr Mansel Philips, a member of the House, to obtain his discharge from the navy, and that neither the discharge was obtained nor the money returned. The petitioner therefore prayed the House for relief. Ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, June 3.

Mr Canning informed the House, that the Marquis Wellesley had failed in his endeavours to form an Administration, and had resigned his trust to the Regent.—Mr C. deprecated any discussion, or the taking any steps which might produce irritation.

Mr Martin, of Galway, whose motion stood for to-night, declined bringing it forward, on this suggestion; but wished to ask a question of Mr Ponsonby, similar to those asked by Mr Wortley on Monday. Mr Calcraft and Mr Barham objected to this, as irregular, and calculated to produce the effect which the House desired to avoid; and Mr Martin, in compliance with the sense of the House, desisted.

Friday, June 5.

Gen. Gascoigne gave notice, that on the first day the House should meet, he would move an address to the Prince Regent.—He then read the address, the substance of which was, to impress on his Royal Highness the absolute necessity of forming a new Administration, as the hopes encouraged by his gracious answer had been disappointed. They had heard of obstacles, but not sufficient to enable them to offer their advice, and calling on his Royal Highness to exercise his undoubted prerogative to chuse his Ministers, and assuring him of the

Digitized by Google

the support of the House to the Ministry so formed.

Monday, June 8.

Lord Castlereagh acquainted the House, that a Noble Earl (Moira) had that morning resigned the authority committed to him, and that Lord Liverpool had accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury, and had received commands to proceed to the formation of an Administration. Under these circumstances, he trusted that the discussion of two such important and vital questions, as those relating to the Catholics and to the Orders in Council, would be delayed till the Government was fully established.

Wednesday, June 10.

Mr Vansittart, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, took the oaths and his seat.

In answer to a question by Mr Spencer Stanhope, whether it was the intention of the present Ministry to pursue exactly the same line of policy as had been adopted under the Administration of a late Right Hon. Gentleman?—Lord Castlereagh answered, That in general their sentiments remained the same; but, on account of the increasing change of opinion on the subject of the Catholic claims, it had been resolved upon, that, in all future discussion of the subject, it should be left free from all interference of the government.

Thursday, June 11.

Mr Wortley, after alluding to the negociations for forming an Administration, the failure of which he attributed to the delay that had taken place during the first ten days, said, that the application made to Lords Grey and Grenville could lead to nothing but disunion; he censured the conduct of those Noble Lords for refusing Lord Moira's propositions, and thus losing the opportunity of carrying the great political measures for which they had been so long contending, because the appointment to offices in the Household were not given up to them as a preliminary measure. By this line of conduct, they perpetuated the jealousies of which they complained. He concluded, by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, expressive of regret that he had not been able to follow up his gracious intention, and expressing an earnest hope that he would avail himself of every opportunity which offered for forming a more extended Administration.

Lord Folkstone, after descanting upon the dangers and distresses of the country, moved an amendment to the proposed address, to the effect "that the House regretted that the address of the 21st of May had failed in its effects; that they saw with regret, the government intrusted to the same hands who had been voted incompetent; that it was the duty of the House to impress on the mind of the Regent, the new and unexampled dangers and difficulties of the country, as to its taxes, commerce, finances, paper-currency, &c. and hoping that his Royal Highness would appoint such persons to administer the government as would reform abuses, and economize the resources of the country."

Lord Milton thought that the House could not in duty to their constituents, nor in honour to their own character upon the score of consistency, acquiesce in the resumption of office by a set of men whom they had voted incompetent. Feeling, therefore, that something more was required than the address moved by Mr Wortley, he would move an amendment, expressing "the regret of the House, that the hopes raised, by the gracious answer of the Prince, for the formation of an efficient Administration, were not yet realized; stating that the House would support zealously such measures as should seem calculated to promote prosperity at home or abroad; but, consistently with their duty to their country, they must still intreat, that his Royal Highness would proceed to the formation of such a Government as might meet the expectations of the nation."

Mr G. Vansittart adverted to the appointment of an Administration in 1804, and contended, that the interference of the Commons upon the present occasion, would be attended with the most dangerous consequences, since the effect would be to change a limited monarchy into a turbulent democracy.

Lord Yarmouth declared, that it was the intention of himself and all the officers of the Household to resign the situations which they at present held, previous to the new Administration entering upon office. This intention of theirs was well known: they took every means of stating it in quarters from whence it had any likelihood of reaching the ears of the parties interested, and, in particular, they communicated it to a Rt. Hon. Gentleman who took an active part in the negociation. They wished to have no connection with the Opposition, and in resigning, were induced to save the Regent from the humiliation of turning them out of office.

Mr Ponsonby declared that no such circumstance as the intention of the Noble Lord and his friends to resign, was ever communicated to any Rt. Hon. Gentleman, in the course of the negociation in which he bore a part. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a review of the whole proceedings, doubting

Digitized by Google

doubting the sincerity with which it was carried on—contending that the ordinary forms had been departed from, that his noble friends (Lords Grey and Grenville) never had been sent for, nor honoured with admission to the Prince Regent—that there was, in fact, nothing like confidence on the part of the Crown, a request for an interview, made through Lord Moira, not having been granted.

Mr Tighe described the Ministry, now at the head of the country, as the relic of a relic of Mr Pitt's Administration—the *rump* of another *rump!* He was sorry to find that the Hon. Gentleman, whose address had been carried on a former day, came down this day with a weaker one, calculated only to throw cold water on the former address. It was not from a want of ability that the country had not been well governed, but from the existence of a secret oligarchy.

Mr Grattan said, that the crime of refusing place was not one of which there was danger of finding too many examples. He defended Lords Grey and Grenville's refusal to accept of office, in the persuasion that, if they left the Household unaltered, they would find it another cabinet.

Mr W. Elliott remarked, that Lords Grey and Grenville had been denied any explanation respecting the Household, it was their duty not to divest themselves of their constitutional authority over the department of the Household, or recognise and sanction the principle of dividing the powers of Government, and of setting those powers against each other. On the question of the Regency, enough had been said of the importance of securing the influence of the Household in behalf of Government. if it was then mighty in the support of Government, must it not be equally formidable when arrayed against it; and, in conjunction with another Household, waging war against the responsible advisers of the Crown. Catholic concession, and a repeal of the orders in Council, would have been the basis of the new Administration, which was debarred only from interfering with the Household, and they now saw these two principles surrendered for the purpose of maintaining the Household. He concluded, after further remarks, by observing, that it was singular that the Government of England should, avowedly, have no opinion upon the Catholic question, which involved the destiny of four millions of people.

Mr Canning, after doing justice to the motives of the Hon. Gentleman (Ponsonby) and his friends, said he was convinced that no Administration could be formed from the late negociations, but by surrendering all power into their hands. After detailing the particulars of the attempts to form an Administration by Lords Wellesley and Moira, he said, that, after the latter had returned his commission to the Prince, he still feared that he might have been wrong in his apprehension of the powers conferred upon him, as far as they related to the Household; he solicited therefore and obtained an audience of his Royal Highness, when he asked him, "Sir, is your Royal Highness prepared, on my advice, and supposing the public exigency demands it, to part with the whole of your Household?" The reply was, "I am."—"Then," rejoined his Lordship, "not one of them shall be dismissed." *(Loud cries of Hear! from all sides.)* He concluded with declaring that, in his belief, Lord Moira had not advised the retention of the present Ministers; and suggested that the Address should be withdrawn.

Mr Tierney thought, that when a question was asked by Lords Grey and Grenville respecting the Household, Earl Moira, instead of objecting to it, should have laid the minutes of the conversation before the Prince Regent, and taken his commands. He thought the course adopted by the Noble Earl highly theatrical. Had he reported the answer of the Prince Regent, every difficulty would have been removed, and a most unfortunate misunderstanding prevented. For his own part, he did not believe that a Noble Lord (Yarmouth) and his friends had the most distant idea of resigning, and he was confirmed in this opinion, by the reply of a Right Hon. Gentleman, (Sheridan,) who, when asked respecting it, answered, "I will bet 500 guineas no such thing was ever in contemplation." He denied, therefore, that his Noble Friends broke off the negociation; it was not their act, but that of Lord Moira. After some short remarks upon the constitution of the present Cabinet, and placing in a ridiculous light the liberty each member had to avow his own opinions on the Catholic question, Mr Tierney concluded by saying, that as the principal difficulty had been removed, he did not see why the negociations might not be resumed, and the present Ministers, whose animation had been suspended for three weeks, put under water again.

Lord Castlereagh said, that his objection to acting with Lord Wellesley was on account of a most unseasonable publication. He adverted to the new mode of carrying on negociations, when men of high honour could not enter a private room to consult amicably, without being politically pitted against one another, armed with pen and ink, to give birth to controversy that could only

Digitized by Google

only serve to feed the worst passions of the malignant.

Mr Wortley said, he would not press for a division on his address, but should vote for the amendment.

Messrs. Cartwright, D. Giddy, Tighe, Johnston, and *Sir T. Turton,* took a share in the discussion. The House then divided upon Lord Milton's amendment, which was lost by 280 to 164. Majority for Ministers 125.

Historical Affairs.

AMERICA.

ON the 27th of May, the President of the United States sent a message to Congress, communicating certain documents relating to the posture of affairs between that country and France, by which it appears that Mr Barlow, the American Minister at Paris, had not been able to procure any indemnification for the American property confiscated in France under the Berlin and Milan decrees: neither, it seems, had a treaty been concluded between the two countries.

With regard to the relations of great Britain with America, the President, on the 1st June, sent a confidential message to the House of Representatives, along with some correspondence which had passed between Mr Foster and Mr Monroe, on which the House sat in deliberation with closed doors for five days, when it was made known that a declaration of war against this country was the result of their debates, the question upon this occasion being decided by a majority of 78 to 49.

This declaration of war, being sent to the Senate, was referred to a Committee of seven, and an adjournment afterwards took place, for the purpose of waiting the result of some correspondence carrying on between Mr Foster and Mr Monroe: in this interval, it is to be hoped, that the news of the revocation of the British orders in Council will arrive in America, which will most probably turn the scale entirely in favour of peace.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The differences which have of late subsisted between these two powers, it is now determined, are to be decided by the sword; and although no decisive battle has yet been fought, the hostile banners of France and Russia, it appears, are flying in each other's view. The Emperor Napoleon declared war against Alexander on the 22d June, and crossed the Russian frontiers, at the head of his army, on the 25th; treaties of alliance with Prussia and Austria having been previously concluded, by which the latter agrees to assist France with a body of 30,000 men, constantly kept up to the war establishment, together with 60 pieces of artillery. The treaty between Prussia and France, mutually guarantees the integrity of their respective dominions, and agrees to exclude from their ports every neutral vessel which shall submit to the British system of blockade; and although there is no stipulation in the treaty for assisting France with troops, yet, it seems, there is a Prussian corps acting along with the French army in the north.

Through the medium of Paris papers we have received the first three "Bulletins of the Grand Army," which are chiefly filled with details of the movements of the French troops; and, judging from the numbers of officers of distinction employed, we may infer that the army is more numerous than ever Bonaparte brought into the field on any former occasion. The second Bulletin concludes with the following address of Napoleon to his troops:

"SOLDIERS!—The second war of Poland has commenced.—The first was brought to a close at Friedland and Tilsit. At Tilsit, Russia swore eternal alliance with France and war with England. She now violates her oaths. She refuses to give any explanation of her strange conduct, until the Eagles of France shall have repassed the Rhine, leaving, by such a movement, our Allies at her mercy. Russia is dragged along by a fatality! Her destinies must be accomplished! Should she then consider us degenerate? Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austerlitz? She offers us the alternative of dishonour or war. The choice cannot admit of hesitation—Let us then march forward! Let us pass the Niemen! Let us carry the war into her territory. The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first! but the peace which we shall conclude will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to the proud and haughty influence which Russia has for 50 years exercised in the affairs of Europe."

Digitized by Google

"At our Head-quarters at Wilkowski, June 22, 1812.

Authenticated, (Signed) NAPOLEON.
"Prince of NEUFCHATEL, Maj-Gen."

The third Bulletin, which is dated from Kowno, brings down the history of the military operations to the 26th of June.

A great proportion of the French army arrived, it appears, on the 23d, within a short distance of the Niemen, and Bonaparte having, in the disguise of a Polish light horseman, inspected its banks, along with an engineer, caused three bridges to be thrown across it, over which three columns were passed, and General Pagel, with one battalion, took possession of the town of Kowno, after driving before him a "cloud of cossacks." On the 24th and 25th, the army was engaged in defiling across the bridges of the Niemen, while Marshal Ney advanced on the other side to Kormelon, and Murat pushed on to Jigmoroui, having driven in the Russian light troops, and covered the plain with his cavalry to within 10 leagues of Wilna, the head-quarters of the Russian army, and present residence of the Emperor Alexander. The Niemen was at the same time passed at Tilsit by the Prussian troops, commanded by Macdonald, while three corps, proceeding by another route, under Jerome, have advanced to Novogorod. The French army, it thus appears, stretch out, in an immense line, extending 150 miles from the coast, and commanding the course of the Niemen. Their rear is protected by a corps under Victor, stationed between the Elbe and the Oder, while the Austrian corps has advanced from Lemberg to Lublin, about 200 miles to the rear of Jerome's corps.

Alexander, in the mean time, has succeeded in making a peace with Turkey, which was concluded on the 28th of May, and by which it is stipulated, that in the event of Russia being attacked by Austria, Turkey shall supply her with 50,000 men.

Of the position or numbers of the Russian armies we know nothing, except from the French accounts, which mention, that Wilna is the head-quarters, being occupied by the Imperial guard, and part of the army. Where the other part is we are not informed, nor have we any means of ascertaining. It is said to be the intention of the Russians to avoid a battle, and to retreat, wasting the country, and thus retarding the march of their enemies; in pursuance of which plan, it is stated in letters from Gottenburgh of the 12th instant, that they are retiring to Riga, and that they have thrown into the sea at Liban, 20,000 barrels of grain.

In addition to the Bulletins, the French journals contain a long diplomatic correspondence between the ministers of France and Russia, on the points in dispute between the two countries; and also a copy of some propositions for peace made by Napoleon to Great Britain in the month of April last, with the answer of the British Government. These last documents are quoted at length below.

From the correspondence of the French and Russian ministers, it appears, that the chief ground of the war is the aversion of Russia to the Continental system, to which she was forced to accede after her last unsuccessful struggle with France. Russia, being determined to throw off this badge of dependence, even at the hazard of a new war, declined all explanation, and in place of wasting time in fruitless negociation, proceeded to arm in her defence, insisting, at the same time, that, previous to any discussion, the French troops should be withdrawn from the Prussian territories. These proposals not suiting the policy of France, her vast armies have been poured into the north of Europe, and the questions at issue are now left to the decision of the sword.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS.

Copy of a letter addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Britannic Majesty.

"Paris, April 17, 1812,

"SIR,—His Majesty, constantly actuated by sentiments friendly to moderation and peace, is pleased again to make a solemn and sincere attempt to put an end to the miseries of war. The awful circumstances in which the world is at present placed, have induced a resolution in the mind of his Majesty, the result of which has been, to authorise me to explain to you, Sir, his views and intentions. Many changes have taken place in Europe for the last ten years, which have been the necessary consequence of the war between France and England, and many more changes will be effected by the same cause. The particular character which the war has assumed, may add to the extent and duration of these results. Exclusive and arbitrary principles cannot be combated but by an opposition without measure or end; and the system of preservation and resistance should have the same character of universality, perseverance, and vigour. The peace of Amiens, if it had been observed, would have prevented much confusion.

"I heartily wish that the experience of the

Digitized by Google

the past may not be lost for the future. His Majesty has often stopped when the most certain triumphs lay before him, and turned round to invoke peace. In 1805, secure as he was by the advantages of his situation, and spite of the confidence which he might reasonably feel in anticipations which fortune was about to realize, he made proposals to his Britannic Majesty, which were rejected, on the ground that Russia should be consulted. In 1808, new proposals were made, in concert with Russia. England alleged the necessity of an intervention which could be no more than the result of the negociation itself. In 1810, his Majesty, having clearly discerned that the British orders in Council of 1807, rendered the conduct of the war incompatible with the independence of Holland, caused indirect overtures to be made towards procuring the return of peace. They were fruitless, and the consequence was, that new provinces were united to the Empire.

"In the present time are to be found united all the circumstances of the various periods at which his Majesty manifested the pacific sentiments which he now orders me again to declare that he is actuated by.

"The calamities under which Spain, and the vast regions of Spanish America, suffer, should naturally excite the interest of all nations, and inspire them with an equal anxiety for their termination.

"I will express myself, Sir, in a manner which your Excellency will find conformable to the sincerity of the step which I am authorised to take; and nothing will better evince the sincerity and sublimity of it than the precise terms of the language which I have been directed to use. What views and motives should induce me to envelope myself in formalities suitable to weakness, which alone can find its interest in deceit?

"The affairs of the Peninsula, and the two Sicilies, are the points of difference which appear least to admit of being adjusted. I am authorised to propose to you an arrangement of them on the following basis:—

"The integrity of Spain shall be guaranteed.—France shall renounce all idea of extending her dominions beyond the Pyrenees. The present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a national constitution of her Cortes.

"The independence and integrity of Portugal shall be also guaranteed, and the House of Braganza shall have the sovereign authority.

"The kingdom of Naples shall remain in possession of the present Monarch, and the kingdom of Sicily shall be guaranteed to the present family of Sicily.—As a consequence of these stipulations, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, shall be evacuated by the French and English land and naval forces. With respect to the other objects of discussion, they may be negociated upon this basis, that each power shall retain that of which the other could not deprive it by war.

"Such are, Sir, the grounds of conciliation offered by his Majesty to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. His Majesty the Emperor and King, in taking this step, does not look either to the advantages or losses which this empire may derive from the war, if it should be prolonged; he is influenced simply by the considerations of the interests of humanity, and the peace of his people: and if this fourth attempt should not be attended with success, like those which have preceded it, France will at least have the consolation of thinking, that whatever blood may yet flow, will be justly imputable to England alone.

"I have the honour, &c.

"The Duke of BASSANO."

Copy of the Answer of Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of his Britannic Majesty, to the Letter of the Minister for Foreign Relations, of the 17th of April 1812.

"London, Office for Foreign Affairs, April 23, 1812.

"SIR—Your Excellency's letter of the 17th of this month has been received, and laid before the Prince Regent.

"His Royal Highness felt, that he owed it to his honour, before he should authorise me to enter into explanation upon the overture which your Excellency has transmitted, to ascertain the precise meaning attached by the Government of France to the following passage of your Excellency's letter, 'the actual dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain governed by the national constitution of the Cortes.'

"If, as his Royal Highness fears, the meaning of this proposition is, that the royal authority of Spain, and the Government established by the Cortes, shall be recognised as residing in the brother of the head of the French Government, and the Cortes formed under his authority, and not in the legitimate Sovereign, Ferdinand the VII. and his heirs, and the Extraordinary Assembly of the Cortes, now invested with the power of the Government in that kingdom, in his name and by his authority—I am commanded frankly and explicitly to declare to your Excellency, that the obligations of good faith do not permit his Royal Highness to receive

Digitized by Google

receive a proposition for peace founded on such a basis.

"But if the expressions cited above, apply to the actual government of Spain, which exercises the Sovereign authority in the name of Ferdinand the VII. upon an assurance of your Excellency to that effect, the Prince Regent will feel himself disposed to enter into a full explanation upon the basis which has been transmitted, in order to be taken into consideration by his Royal Highness; and it being his most earnest wish to contribute, in concert with his allies, to the repose of Europe, and to bring about a peace, which may be at once honourable, not only for Great Britain and France, but also for those States which are in relations of amity with each of these powers.

"Having made known without reserve the sentiments of the Prince Regent, with respect to a point on which it is necessary to have a full understanding, previous to any ulterior discussion, I shall adhere to the instructions of his Royal Highness, by avoiding all superfluous comment and recrimination on the accessary objects of your letter. I might advantageously, for the justification of the conduct observed by Great Britain at the different periods alluded to by your Excellency, refer to the correspondence which then took place, and to the judgment which the world has long since formed of it.

"As to the particular character the war has unhappily assumed, and the arbitrary principle which your Excellency conceives to have marked its progress, denying, as I do, that these evils are attributable to the British Government, I at the same time can assure your Excellency, that it sincerely deplores their existence, as uselessly aggravating the calamities of war, and that its most anxious desire, whether at peace or at war with France, is, to have the relations of the two countries restored to the liberal principles usually acted upon in former times.

"I take this opportunity of assuring your Excellency of my respect.

"CASTLEREAGH."

SPAIN.

Dispatches have been received from the Earl of Wellington, dated from Salamanca on the 18th and 25th June, and from Fuente la Pena on the 30th, giving an account of his farther advance into Spain, and of the retreat of the French army under Marmont.

On the 13th June, the allied army crossed the Agueda, and arrived at Salamanca on the 16th, the enemy evacuating that place, and retreating across the Tormes, having left about 800 men in three forts, constructed upon the ruins of colleges and convents in Salamanca. The forts were immediately laid siege to by a division under Major-Gen. Clinton. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon one of them on the 23d, in which Major-Gen. Bowes was unfortunately killed, and several other officers and a number of men killed and wounded; it surrendered, however, on the 27th, and the remaining two were on the same day carried by assault.

Between the 16th and 19th of June, Marshal Marmont collected his army on the Douro, and moved forward from Fuente Sabuco on the 20th. Lord Wellington formed the allied army, with the exception of the troops engaged against the forts in Salamanca, on the heights extending from Villaries to Morisco. The enemy remained in front of the allies during the night of the 21st, and established a post on their right flank. Sir T. Graham was directed to attack them in that post on the 22d, which he did with the troops of the 7th division, who drove the enemy from the ground with considerable loss. They retired in the night, and on the following evening posted themselves with their right on the heights, near Cabeza Velosa, and their left on the Tormes at Huerta; their centre at Aldea Rubia—thus endeavouring to communicate with the garrisons in the forts at Salamanca by the left of the Tormes. Lord Wellington made such movements as counteracted this attempt, and the enemy crossed the Tormes at Huerta on the morning of the 24th.

The operations against the forts in Salamanca were carried on in sight of Marmont's army, which remained in its position, with the right at Cabesa Velosa, and the left at Huerta, till the night of the 27th, when they broke up, and retired, in three columns, towards the Douro; one towards Toro, the others on Tordecillas.—The allied army were, on the 30th, encamped on the Guarena.

The loss of the allies, from 16th to 27th June, inclusive, was as follows:—

Killed—2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 98 rank and file, and 28 horses.

Wounded—1 general staff, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 317 rank and file, and 31 horses.

Missing—2 lieutenants, 11 rank and file, and 5 horses.

The following are the names of the British officers killed, wounded, and missing:

Killed—Captain Elije, royal artillery; Captain Sir G. Colquhoun, 2d foot; Lieut. Mathews,

Digitized by Google

Mathews, ditto; Lieut. M'Kenzie, 36th foot, 2d battalion; Ensign Fitzgerald, 32d foot: Lieut. Leonard, 23d foot, 1st battalion.

Wounded—Maj.-Gen. Bowes—since dead; Lieut. Devonish, 2d batt. 53d foot—since dead; Brevet Major Thomson, 74th foot, acting engineer, slightly; Lieut. Love, British artillery, ditto; Brigade-Major Captain Hobart, 36th foot, severely; Ensign Garret, 2d foot, slightly; Captain Teale, 1st batt. 11th foot, ditto; Lieut. Turnbull, ditto, severely; Lieut. Hamilton, 2d batt. 53d foot, slightly; Capt. Owen, 1st batt. 61st foot, arm amputated; Lieut. Givan, ditto, slightly; Capt. Conner, 8th Portuguese ditto; Lieut. Gethen, 11th foot, ditto; Capt. Hawkins, 68th foot, ditto; Capt. Mackay, ditto, dangerously; Capt. Smellie, 51st foot, slightly; Lieut.-Col. Eustace, Chasseurs Britanniques, ditto; Lieut. Lemmers, 2d Lt. batt. K. G. L. severely; Lieut. M'Glashan, ditto, ditto.

Missing—Lieut. Prideman, 11th foot, ascertained to be prisoner, and leg amputated; Lieut. Macdonald, 68th foot.

General Hill continues in Estremadura, to watch the motions of Soult and Drouet, who are represented in no condition to offer battle, being much distressed for want of provisions. A brigade of General Hill's cavalry, under Major-Gen. Slade, having lately fallen in with two French regiments of dragoons, under Gen. L'Allemand, near Llera, charged and broke the enemy's line, but having pursued, without sufficient caution or order, a body kept by the enemy in reserve fell upon the British before they could form, retook nearly all the prisoners Gen. Slade had made, killing and wounding 20 or 30 of his dragoons, and taking prisoners two Lieutenants and above 100 men.

A plan is said to be in agitation, from which great advantages are anticipated, for recruiting the British armies with Spaniards; of whom every British regiment is to receive an addition of 100 men.

The Guerilla parties throughout Spain continue to harass the French detached corps; and have been in general successful in their system of desultory warfare. Gen. Ballasteros, however, sustained a serious defeat at Bornos, on the 1st of June; he attacked the French General Currus, for the purpose of dislodging him from his position, and at first actually obtained some advantage; but having been charged by a numerous body of cavalry, he was driven back with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and 1000 men killed, wounded, or taken. The action was most bloody; the French had formed a kind of entrenched camp. They lost about 600 killed; and did not attempt to pursue Ballasteros, who retired upon Gibraltar.

Several enterprising naval officers have recently been entrusted with the command of small squadrons, furnished with a proportion of land troops, for the purpose of annoying the enemy, and destroying the forts and batteries erected by them on the coasts of Spain. In this kind of service, Sir H. Popham, Captain Adam, of the Invincible, and Captain Usher of the Hyacinth, have been eminently successful. The details of their achievments, in which great gallantry and skill have been displayed, we are under the necessity of deferring till a future number.

An expedition, consisting of 7000 troops recently sailed from Sicily, under General Maitland, which, when joined by 4000 more from Cadiz, and a division under Gen. Roche which had embarked at Alicant, would, it is said, amount to 18,000 men. The object of this armament is stated to be a descent on the shores of Catalonia, to operate a diversion in favour of the Earl of Wellington.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING.

It is with regret we state that our venerable sovereign had recently a most violent attack of his disorder. It appears that during the last fortnight of the month of June, his Majesty suffered a high degree of agitation, but he was rather better on the morning of the 4th inst. In the afternoon of that day, however, the paroxysm increased to a degree of violence such as his Majesty has not experienced since December twelvemonth. The paroxysm lasted, without abatement, between fifty and sixty hours; and, on Monday morning, he became for a few minutes speechless. These paroxysms are always viewed by the regular physicians with serious apprehensions, as it is with too much reason believed that they have their source in a suffusion on the brain, and most probably will at some time prove fatal. When this alarming symptom came on, expresses were sent for Sir Henry Halford and Dr Heberden, who immediately went to Windsor. The interruption to speech, however, lasted only a few minutes, and the habitual course of rapid and inarticulate speaking returned till nine in the evening, when his Majesty fell asleep, and had between four and five hours of quiet rest. He awoke very composed—and, on Tuesday morning, he took several dishes of tea, and slept again for near an hour. His Majesty has since continued tranquil throughout the day, and the paroxysm has quite subsided.

SCOTTISH

Digitized by Google

Scottish Chronicle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Monday, June 22.

THIS day, *John White* and his wife, accused of reset of theft, were brought to the bar, and having petitioned the Court for banishment, they were accordingly banished furth of Scotland for life, under the usual certification.

Same day, came on to be advocated before the Court, by bill of suspension and liberation, the case of three journeymen calico printers, in Glasgow, against the Procurator Fiscal of Lanarkshire. The circumstances of the case were as follow:—In the month of March, the suspenders had been libelled before the Sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire, at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal, accused of an unlawful combination for the purpose of raising their wages, and of mobbing and rioting on the streets of Glasgow. The criminal libel was followed by defences and answers, and the Sheriff allowed a proof of the charge, and to the suspenders a conjunct proof. On advising these proceedings, the Sheriff-substitute, on the 3d March, pronounced the following interlocutor:—"Having considered the proofs for the parties, and informations thereon:—finds it clearly established, that an unlawful combination did exist among the journeymen calico printers; but that it is not proven that the defenders were implicated therein, although the presumption is, that they were: finds that part of the complaint for mobbing established against the defenders, therefore decerns and ordains each of the said defenders to make payment to the said pursuer FIFTEEN POUNDS in name of fine: finds them liable in expences, and grants warrant of imprisonment against the said defenders, within the tolbooth of Glasgow, for the space of one month *modum pœnæ*, and until the fine and expences are paid, and until the defenders find bail to keep the peace for twelve months, &c." On the 16th March, a reclaiming petition was presented to the Sheriff, which was refused, by an interlocutor of the 19th, adhering to the sentence, and allowing the defenders to see and object to the account of expences (of which interlocutor the suspenders affirm they never received any notice;) on the 26th they were held as confessed in absence (they got having attended, or, as they assert, not having been summoned to attend,) and judgment against them was affirmed, modifying expences to thirty-five pounds and dues of extract. Immediately after, the Procurator Fiscal craved and obtained a warrant for breaking open doors, and entering lock-fast places, for putting the sentence of 2d March in execution, and on the *night of* 31st they forcibly entered the suspenders' residences, and committed them to the tolbooth of Glasgow.—Against these proceedings their agent petitioned, complaining, that the interlocutors of 19th, 20th, and 26th of March, had all *passed in absence*, and were not final:—the Sheriff appointed answers, and, on 1st April, adhered to the sentence complained of, "inasmuch as the sentence of the Court *is now carried into effect*." In consequence of this, the defenders applied to the High Court of Justiciary, by a bill of suspension and liberation, which was passed by Lord Meadowbank, and the cause ordered to be advocated before the Court.

On the part of the defenders, it was argued that the sentence was illegal, 1st, Because it was passed in absence. The criminal law in this country humanely supposing, that, to the last moment, before judgment, is pronounced, the accused is innocent, and that when even this presumption of innocence yields to the proof of guilt, the accused is never deprived of the last moment, before that sentence be pronounced, of urging whatever he can in mitigation or objection; therefore, in all cases, no sentence can be pronounced, far less put in execution, when the accused has not been present in Court, and this is universally the proper and only legal course pursued in all Courts having criminal jurisdiction. The suspenders were entitled to be called upon to hear sentence pronounced, which never was done; they had therefore suffered in the execution of a criminal sentence which was never legally pronounced, they had no opportunity afforded them of bringing this severe sentence under the review of a superior Court, it having been put in execution before they knew that it had passed. Such precipitate proceedings, it was contended, were fraught with dangerous consequences to the liberties and security of the subject: the presence of the accused was acknowledged to be absolutely necessary, even by the Sheriff-court itself, which took a bond, under penalty, for

Digitized by Google

for their appearances at every diet of Court, and which, although it could pronounce sentence in absence, would not proceed, in absence, of one of the parties accused, to the examination of witnesses; and his cautioner had to pay five-and-twenty shillings for his absence at that diet of Court: 2dly, It was argued, that the sentence was illegal, because the proceedings of the Sheriff-court were irregular, inasmuch as the execution of the sentence took place before the reclaiming days had elapsed; the sentence was pronounced, *i. e.* it was written in a note-book, which the clerk of Court keeps for his own convenience, and which is no public record, on 2d March; fourteen days are allowed to reclaim, and a petition was given in on the 16th, the 14th day, although the suspenders had merely heard accidentally of this said memorandum; after which, it was contended, other fourteen days ought to have been allowed, instead of which, on the 31st, at dead of night, before sentence was legally pronounced, the suspenders were committed to gaol during the currency of the very time they were allowed, by the forms of the Court, for craving a review of the judgment by the Sheriff, or making an appeal to a higher Court: the suspenders would not enter into the merits of the original case, though, if the Court thought proper, they had no objections, and were under no apprehensions for the result:—at present, they would only contend, for the reasons stated, that they had suffered under an *illegal sentence.*

For the Procurator-Fiscal it was urged in answer, that the usual practice of the Sheriff-court of Lanarkshire was in consonance with the proceedings in the present case, which was proved by the regulation of the Sheriff-court [produced] enacting, "that if after caution is given, the defender shall fail to compear, his bail-bond shall be declared forfeited; and whether caution has been found or not, the Sheriff, if the nature of the case admits, will proceed further in the cause, by considering the relevancy, taking the proof, *pronouncing sentence*, and *otherwise as he shall judge proper.*" That what might be proper in the proceedings of the supreme Criminal Court, in cases where life and death were the awful alternatives, where the doom once fixed by their sentence was by them irrevocable, would appear ridiculous in the proceedings of inferior courts; personal presence, where such was the state, was proper, but were every petty delinquent brought before a Sheriff Court, to claim as a right his own personal presence at all the proceedings, it would be most burdensome to himself, and harassing to the Court. The Court, in the present instance, had taken the bail of the suspenders to appear when called on, and their not being called on was an indulgence; so far from being a hardship, they were, by their own account, absent from several diets of the Court; and the one at which proceedings were delayed, was one in which one of the suspenders' presence was necessary to prove his identity; and besides, by the binding themselves, as the suspenders allowed they had done, to appear at *all* diets of the Court, the Court were warranted in considering them as virtually, if not personally present. In answer to the other plea, it was a custom and rule of the Sheriff-court, that if the processes were not borrowed up in six or seven days after sentence had been pronounced, (and it was affirmed by the Procurator-Fiscal, that the entries in the book, which he contended was a regular minute book, was the usual mode of pronouncing sentence,) the decreet might be extracted, and execution follow immediately.

In reply, it was stated to be a very strange kind of indulgence, to force a party to appear at a diet of inferior moment, and fine him for not appearing, while at a diet of the greatest importance he was not even summoned to attend. The regulations of the Sheriff-court, if admitted, would prove any thing; because the Sheriff, by the one quoted, could not only proceed in absence to take the proof and pronounce the sentence, but might act *otherwise as he thought proper*; an extensive power granted to no other criminal judge, and inconsistent with the principles of criminal law, and certainly improper to be intrusted in the hands of any inferior judge, especially one who could pronounce such an interlocutor as had been read in Court; finding, that although the suspenders were not *proved* to be guilty, they might be *presumed* to be so.

After hearing counsel, the Judges delivered their opinions *seriatim*, at considerable length; the majority of the Bench considered the objection, as to sentence being pronounced before the reclaiming days had run, as not possessing much weight; it accorded with the forms of the Court, and the proceedings usual in such cases, which, however, in themselves objectionable, could not be urged in the present instance as an objection; all practitioners before that Court being aware of the fact, that if the process was not borrowed before the seven days expired, the prosecutor had it in his power to extract the sentence, and proceed to summary execution. But with regard to the objection taken against sentence being pronounced in absence, the Court were of opinion that it was a just and strong objection, the practice in criminal Courts in general

Digitized by Google

general (that of Lanarkshire being almost the only, if not the only exception,) was to pronounce sentence, and examine witnesses *in presentia*. It was part of the constitution of the country, and the law of the land, which ought not to be lightly given up: the examination of witnesses in *presentia* confronted with the accused was of importance, and some doubts were expressed from the Bench how far it was allowable, except in the most extreme cases, to grant *a commission* for examining them in criminal causes; but as to passing sentence in absence, writing a sentence in a judge's closet, that was a practice totally inadmissible, they therefore pronounced the following judgement:—

"Edinburgh, June 22. 1812.—The Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having resumed consideration of this suspension and liberation, answers thereto, and heard Counsel for the suspenders and respondent, Find and declare, that in criminal process, no judgment of conviction, or punishment, can be regularly pronounced, except in presence of the panel, and that any practice adverse to this rule ought to be corrected: And also taking into consideration, that the suspenders have already undergone a considerable degree of punishment in terms of the judgment complained of, they suspend the sentence complained of *simpliciter*, and dismiss the panels from the bar. But in respect that a usage had crept into the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire, of giving furth sentences, while panels were not present, and attending in Court: Find the respondents liable only in the expences incurred in this Court, and appoint an account thereof to be given in."

Counsel for the procurator Fiscal—Francis Jeffrey, Esq.; M. D. M'Tavish, Agent. Counsel for the Journeymen—John Clerk and Henry Cockburn, Esqrs.; Mr Jas. Ogilvie Mack, Agent.

Monday, July 6.

This day *Thomas Watts*, alias *Holmes*, alias *Thomas Holmes Watts*, and *Edmund Watts*, were put to the bar, charged by his Majesty's advocate with the crime of fraud and wilful imposition, in order to obtain, by false pretences, the goods, wares, or merchandize of others. Mr Kennedy, as junior counsel for the prisoners, stated, in a speech of considerable length and ability, objections to the relevancy of the indictment; and having been answered by *Mr Drummond* and the Solicitor-General, Mr *Monncrieff* was heard in reply.—The court ordered informations on that subject to be given in betwixt and the 15th instant. After the papers were given in, the prosecutor deserted the diet against them on the 13th, and they were dismissed from the bar.

July 1812.

11

John Darling, *John Michie*, and *John Lauder*, were brought before the court, accused of rioting and mobbing on the night of December 31, 1811, and morning of 1st January 1812. *John Darling* was, on his petition, (and in consequence of having offered to serve his Majesty, though, on account of a scrophulous affection, he was refused by the inspecting surgeon) sentenced to banishment from Scotland for 14 years; *John Michie* for 7 years; and *John Lauder*, pleading not guilty, the diet was deserted against him, and he was dismissed from the bar.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

About two years ago, a discussion took place before the Barons of Exchequer, regarding the right of collection of the Government Taxes for the New Town or Extended Royalty of the City of Edinburgh; the Magistrates of the city contending, that the right of assessing and collecting all public taxes within the Extended Royalty fell within their jurisdiction, and that of their assessors and collectors; while the Commissioners of Supply, the Assessors, Surveyors, and Collectors for the county, maintained, that this privilege belonged exclusively to them. The question, of course, depended on the interpretation of various statutes, both ancient and modern. It came before the Barons in July 1810, *in their capacity of Lords of the Treasury for Scotland*, and in the shape of an application for advice from certain inhabitants of the New Town, who complained that they were threatened with double requisitions, and double assessments. At that time, their Lordships, after hearing Counsel for two several days, pronounced an order, directing the petitioners to make their returns and payments to the Collectors, &c. for the county, and prohibiting and discharging the city officers from serving, in time coming, requisitions on the inhabitants of the New Town. Dissatisfied with this order, the Magistrates of Edinburgh and their collectors, have, since its date, made several attempts to bring it under review.—Latterly, they brought the question before the Barons *in their capacity of a Court, and with the intervention of a Jury*, in the shape of an information, or complaint, for penalties, against a gentleman residing in St Andrew's Square, on the ground that he had refused to return a schedule of his taxes to the assessors for the city. This information came to be tried before a Jury, during last Whitsunday term of Exchequer, but on the day of trial, the Counsel for the parties interested agreed, that as the question at issue resolved entirely into a point of law, without the existence of a single topic of disputed fact, it would best serve the ends of justice to concetr

Digitized by Google

concert a special verdict, finding the admitted facts, and referring the matter of law entirely to the determination of the Court. All parties having assented to this arrangement, the Jury, of consent, found the facts, and the legal merits of the case were directed to be argued on the 26th of June.

Accordingly, on that day, the case was argued before the Barons by the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General on the part of the city, and by Messrs Gordon and Jeffrey, on behalf of the county, when their Lordships unanimously decided as before, that the sole and exclusive right of collecting the assessed and property-taxes within the Extended Royalty or New Town of Edinburgh, was vested in the Collector for the county, not with the Officers for the city. Their Lordships were clearly of opinion, that the annexation of the Extended Royalty to the City was partial, not total: and that in various particulars, the Extended Royalty continued as much part of the county of Mid-Lothian, as the ground which it covers had been before the New Town existed.—The defendants were also found entitled to their costs.

Counsel for the Collectors, &c. of the city, the Lord Advocate, Mr Solicitor General, and James Ferguson, Esq. Agent, Mr John Taylor, Attorney in Exchequer.—Counsel for the Collectors, &c. of the County, James Gordon, Francis Jeffrey, and William R. Robinson, Esqrs. Agents, Messrs Robinson, Ainslie, and Paterson, W. S.; Attorney in Exchequer, Mr William Walker.

COURT OF POLICE.

Monday the 6th of July, the court of police, instituted here in 1805, was closed by an address from Mr TAIT, the late judge, in the following terms:—

"I am now to close this court, after having officiated in it for nearly seven years of unabating solicitude, during which, above *twelve thousand* cases have been determined, as appears from the volumes on the table, containing abstracts of the judicial procedure. I was placed here in consequence of an act of parliament, of an experimental nature. The experiment has been made, several defects have been discovered, and these have been obviated by a new act, which makes great additions to the means of preventing offences, and of detecting offenders, from which the most beneficial effects may be expected. But here I must be permitted to repeat a remark made by the highest authority in this place, and which cannot be too strongly enforced, that "no institution of police can be effectual without the cordial support of the community." And, I may also notice, that there are many attentions necessary on the part of those who have the charge of young persons, with respect to religious as well as moral duties, for want of which the greatest exertions of the best regulated police will not compensate. Leaving the administration of the police of this place in much better hands, to whom I most sincerely wish all possible success, I return, with much satisfaction, to the exercise of a profession, the cares of which, though great, are pleasures, compared to the anxiety which I have, for some years, experienced. I cannot, however, leave this place, without expressing my acknowledgment to the clerk, the inspectors, and other officers of police, for the assistance they have rendered. They have had troublesome duties to perform; and I trust, that when the difficulties inseparable from a new institution, the smallness of the number of men employed, the want of a fund to procure information, and other untoward circumstances, are considered, great allowances will be made for us all."

By an order from the War-Office, the reward for apprehending deserters from the land forces, has been increased from 20s. to £.3, to take place from the 8th of July.

LOCAL MILITIA.

The following is a short extract from the Local Militia act, passed 20th June last. "The numbers to be inrolled are—

	Men		*Men*
County of Edin.	1332	Bute	244
City.....Do.	1240	Argyll	1456
Linlithgow	376	Inverness	1536
Haddington	616	Perth	2612
Berwick	620	Forfar	2044
Peebles	180	Kincardine	544
Selkirk	100	Aberdeen	2560
Roxburgh	712	Banff	716
Kirkcudbright	604	Elgin	552
Wigton	476	Nairn	172
Ayr	1744	Cromarty	64
Renfrew	1616	Ross	180
Lanark	3004	Sutherland	400
Stirling	1052	Caithness	484
Kinross	140	Dumfries	1136
Fife	1936	Clackmannan	224
Dumbarton	428	Total	31,140

"The Lieutenants of counties, or in their absence, the Vice-Lieutenants, or any three Deputy-Lieutenants, have the power of nominating all the officers, who must possess certain qualifications of valued rent. The men to be ballotted from the militia lists; and to be between the ages of 18 and 30—no substitutes allowed for ballotted men, but no ballot required for parishes providing their quota by volunteers, who are to receive a bounty of £.2 .. 2s. per man. Local militia-

Digitized by Google

militiamen to be exempt from the regular militia for two years after the expiration of their service. The allowances to wives and families to be the same as under the present act for the regular militia. Men not to be trained for more than 28 days in the year. The act to continue for four years."

HORRID MURDER.

Extract of a letter, dated Resolis, 4th June 1812:—"On Tuesday last, the 2d current, Captain Charles Munro, late of the 42d regiment, and Robert Ferguson, ship carpenter, both residing at Inverbreaky ferry, parish of Resolis, having met at a neighbouring work shop, a trifling dispute arose between them. After a little altercation, Ferguson pulled a large knife out of his pocket, and plunged it into Captain Munro's side. Dr M'Donald, at Cromarty, who was immediately called, dressed the wound with the greatest skill and tenderness, and afforded every possible assistance, but all to no purpose, the wound was mortal, and next evening, about twenty-eight hours after receiving the cruel stab, the Captain died! Upon perpetrating the atrocious deed, the base assassin attempted to elude the violated laws of his country, by absconding. In consequence, however, of the exertions of Captain Mackenzie of Newhall, whose activity on this occasion merits the highest praise, the miscreant was taken on the same evening, and lodged early next morning in the jail of Tain. Captain Munro has left an indigent widow, and a numerous helpless family, to deplore his premature and cruel death.

At the third annual meeting of the Edinburgh Bible Society, on the 22d of May, the following noblemen and gentlemen were chosen office-bearers for the current year:—

The Right Hon. Lord CATHCART, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Right Honourable Lord Calthorpe	John Balfour, Esq,
	John Campbell, Esq.
Adam Rolland, Esq.	Alex. Bonar, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Rev. James Pedie	Mr Christopher Anderson.
James Bonar, Esq.	

Sir William Forbes, Baronet, Treasurer, and Mr George Brunton Sub-Treasurer.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the ASTRONOMICAL INSTITUTION OF EDINBURGH, held in the Royal Society apartments, on Saturday the 30th May, the following Gentlemen were elected Office-bearers and Directors:—

President—Professor Playfair.
Vice-President—Sir George Mackenzie.
Treasurer—James Bonar, Esq.
Secretary—Dr Brewster.

DIRECTORS.

Sir James Hall, Bart.	Thomas Thomson, Esq.
Lord Webb Seymour	Lord Meadowbank
Professor Christison	Mr Andrew Mylne
Thomas Allan, Esq.	Gilbert Innes, Esq.
Mr Alex. Adie, Optician	James Russel, Esq.
Mr Stevenson, Civil Engineer	Alex. Keith, Esq.
	Dr Gordon
James Jardine, Esq. Civil Engineer	Daniel Ellis, Esq.
	James Innes, Esq.
And. Waddel, Esq.	Sir H. Moncrieff, Brt.

On the 24th of June, the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after the usual public and private trials:

Of Scotland, Alexander Hannay, James Watson, George Barclay, Robert Sanders, Nigell Maxwell, James Weir, John William Watson, Richard Kellett, William Robertson, William Bell, John Robertson, David Scott, John Smith.

Of England, Henry Stephens Belcombe, Andrew Boutflower, John Dick, Marshall Hall, Francis Whaley, Jonathan Mercer M'Culloch, John Churton, Richard Williams, George Wallis, James Barry, Joseph Collier Cookworthy.

Of Ireland, Thomas Putnam M'Cabe, Thomas Charlton Speer, Victor Lud. Herview, William John Bell, Samuel Forbes Crawford, Henry Clements, John Foley, William Champion, Samuel Lindsay, James F. Carrol, Henry Irwin, William Ryan.

Of Wales, James Cove Jones, Francis James Hughes,

Of Bermudas, Agustus Edward Dalzell

Of East Indies, William Bruce, James Mouat.

Of Madeira, Nicolas C. Pitta

Of St Croix, Jas. Carden, And. Kenney.

Of Jamaica, Colin Campbell.

On the 27th June, the silver club, given by the city of Edinburgh to the Company of Golfers, was played for on Leith Links, and gained by Burnet Bruce, Esq. advocate.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, held on July the 1st, John Dunlop, Esq. advocate, was unanimously elected one of the Collectors of Decisions for the Second Division of the Court of Session, in the room of Andrew Murray, Esq. advocate, resigned.

The Annual Prize given by his Majesty to the Royal Company of Archers, was shot for on the 4th of July at Burntsfield Links, and gained by Donald Horne, Esq.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Morton has appointed Mr Alexander Simpson, preacher of the gospel, to the church and parish of Kirknewton, vacant by the death of Mr Cameron.

We

Digitized by Google

We understand, the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have appointed Mr John Sands, formerly second assistant architect, to be sole assistant architect in the Barrack Department, North Britain; Robert Reid, Esq. first assistant architect, having resigned.

APPOINTMENTS.

[*From the London Gazette.*]

June 1.—Major-General Pinson Bonham to be Governor and Commander in Chief of Surinam.

—. Colonel George Robert Ainslie to be Governor and Commander in Chief of Dominica.

5. Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F. R. S. to be Historiographer to his Majesty, in room of the late Rev. L. Duttons.

9. This day Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Snowdon Barne, Esq. and the Hon. Berkeley Paget, were appointed Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

—. This day, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart was appointed Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

11. This day, Henry Earl Bathurst, and Henry Viscount Sidmouth were sworn in to be two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

—. This day, Dudley Earl of Harrowby was declared President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

—. This day, Sir Thomas Tyrwhit, Knt. was appointed one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters.

12. Francis Earl of Moira was elected a Knight of the Garter; and Sir Thomas Tyrwhit, Knt. appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and Ranger of his Majesty's Little Park at Windsor.

—. This day the Hon. Lieut General Sir Edward Paget was elected a Knight of the Bath.

18. Henry Duke of Newcastle elected a Knight of the Garter.

20. The Rev. Dr George Henry Law, appointed Bishop of Chester, in room of Dr Sparke, translated to Ely.

22. This day, the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

—. This day, the Rev. Neil Kennedy was appointed Minister of Barwas, in the presbytery of Lewis, in room of the Rev. Donald Macdonald, translated to Ursay.

July 1.—The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Joseph Jekyll, Esq. of the Inner Temple, one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to be his Royal Highness's Attorney-General; and Samuel Shepherd, his Majesty's eldest Serjeant at Law, to be his Royal Highness's Solicitor-General.

AUTUMN CIRCUITS.

NORTH.—The LORD JUSTICE CLERK and LORD HERMAND.

Inverness,.....Tuesday, 15th September.
Aberdeen,.....Monday, 21st September.
Perth,.....Saturday, 26th September.

WEST.—LORD ARMADALE and LORD GILLIES.

Inverary,.....Saturday, 26th September.
Stirling,.....Friday, 2d October.
Glasgow,.....Tuesday, 6th October.

SOUTH.—LORD MEADOWBANK and LORD WOODHOUSELEE.

Ayr,.....Saturday, 26th September.
Dumfries,.....Thursday, 1st October.
Jedburgh,.....Tuesday, 6th October.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 16. 1811, At Calcutta, the Lady of Alex. Fraser Tytler, Esq. Register at Kishnagur, a daughter.

March 28. 1812, At the island of Madeira, the Lady of Major-General the Hon. Robert Meade, a son.

May 2. At Gibraltar, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Molle, 9th regiment, a son and heir.

30. At Rothiemay, Lady Jane Taylor, a son.

June 1. Mrs Wishart, York Place, a son.

3. At Edinburgh, the Lady of William Menzies, Esq., a son.

—. At Crichton, the Lady of Colonel Pringle, of Symington, a daughter.

4. Mrs John Logan, Hassendean Mains, a daughter.

—. At Hastings, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Halkett, a son.

6. At Castle Craig, the Lady of Sir Thos. Gibson Carmichael, a son and heir.

10. At London, Mrs Mundell, a daughter.

—. At Hillingdon Cottage, the Lady of Captain Hodgson, Royal Navy, a son.

14. At Wester Lavlands, Mrs Rind, a daughter.

16. At Abercromby Place, the Lady of William Ferguson, Esq. of Kilrie, a son.

19. At Oatfield-house, East Lothian, Mrs Wallace, a son.

20. The Lady of J. M. M'Culloch, Esq. of Ardwall, a son.

26. Mrs Gordon, Abercromby Place, a daughter.

—. At Clarkington, Mrs Hepburne, of Clarkington, a son.

July 3. Mrs Bartlet Buchanan, a daughter.

Lately,

Digitized by Google

Lady, the wife of Mr Howson, of Unthank, near Penrith, was safely delivered of three children (two girls and a boy,) who are likely to do well.

Lately, at Lisbon, the Lady of Major Lawrie, 79th regiment, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 8. At St Simons, Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel Wardrope, late of the 47th regiment, to Miss Harriet Baillie, daughter of George Baillie, Esq. deceased.

May 28. At Chelsea, the Honourable Thomas Cranley Onslow, second son of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Cranley, to Miss Hillier, second and younger daughter and co-heiress of the late Nathaniel Hillier, of Stoke Park, Esq.

29. At Hatfield House, in Hertfordshire, Lord Delvin, eldest son of the Earl of Westmeath, to Lady Emily Cecil, the second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

June 1. William Davidson, Esq. Ayr Green, to Anne, eldest daughter of T. Macclelland, Esq. banker.

— At Hayfield, Mr John Knox, writer in Glasgow, to Grace, youngest daughter of Patrick Ewing, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

— At Leiphenmore, Charles Stewart, D. D. minister of Strechur, to Miss Jane Maclurlane.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr John Sutherland, bookseller, to Christian, eldest daughter of Mr Alexander Tweedie, merchant, Edinburgh.

— At Greenock, Hugh Hamilton, Esq. to Miss Sinclair.

3. At London, the Honourable Henry St John, eldest son of Viscount Bolingbroke, to Miss Mildmay, second daughter of the late Sir Henry St John Mildmay.

4. In George's Square, John Lyall, Esq. wine-merchant, Edinburgh, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late David Brown, Esq. Melrose.

— At Leith, Mr George Elder, merchant, Kirkcaldy, to Miss Johanna Lang, only daughter of the late Mr Alexander Lang, Royal Navy.

3. At Aberdeen, Captain William Rait, Royal Navy, to Miss Helen, eldest daughter of the Reverend John Thomson, of that place.

8. At Edinburgh, Archibald Buchanan, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Mrs Isabella Anderson, youngest daughter of the late Mr Mungo Park, Fowlshiels, Selkirkshire,

— At Edinburgh, John Mackenzie, younger of Hilton, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. writer to the signet.

8. At Edinburgh, James Balfour, Esq. merchant in Leith, to Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Anderson, Esq. late of Antigua.

— John Gordon, Esq. of Cairnbulg, to Miss Katherine Forbes, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Bart.

— At Aberdeen, Mr William Thomson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, to Isabella, daughter of the late Peter Mellis, Esq. of Aberdeen.

9. At Glasgow, Mr Edward Morris, to Miss Janet Bryce, daughter of Mr John Bryce, late merchant there.

— At Milton, John Glen, Esq. of Malta, to Miss Riddoch, only daughter of Robert Riddoch, Esq. of Milton.

— At Castle Toward, John Campbell, Esq. Customs, Greenock, to Miss Jane May, youngest daughter of Alexander May, Esq.

— At Bogrie, the Reverend Christopher Nicholson, minister of Whithorn, to Miss Mary Kirkpatrick, daughter of John Kirkpatrick, Esq. of Bogrie.

— At Musselburgh, Walter Scott, Esq. of Wauchope, to Marion, eldest daughter of Thomas Macmillan, Esq. of Shorthope.

— At Edinburgh, David Steuart Galbreath, Esq. of Lochsanish, to Miss Eliza Fraser, only daughter of the late James Fraser, Esq. master attendant of his Majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth.

— In Queen Street, George Forrester, Esq. principal Surveyor of the Customs at Leith, to Miss Jane Thomson, daughter of the deceased A. Thomson, Esq. Deputy Cashier of Excise.

12. At Clober, Mr John Young, merchant, Glasgow, to Agnes, daughter of John Tennent, Esq. Well Park.

15. At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M'Quarie, of Glenforsa, late of the 42d regiment, to Miss Marianne Willison, youngest daughter of the late George Willison, Esq. of Edinburgh.

— At Crieff, by the Rev. Mr Stirling, Mr James Millar, merchant, Crieff, to Miss M'Kenzie, daughter of the late Laurence M'Kenzie, Esq. Collector of Excise, Campbelton.

— At Monivaird, Charles Greenhill, Esq. Easter Cash, to Christian Anne, second daughter of the Reverend C. Baxter.

16. At Burnham, the Rev. Townshend Selwyn, to Charlotte Sophia, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord G. Murray, late Bishop of St David's.

— At Edinburgh, Dugald Campbell, Esq. of Kilmartine, to Miss Helen Lamont Campbell, daughter of the late Captain Scipio Campbell.

18. At Ardgour, Argyllshire, Captain Robert Stewart, royal marines, to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Maclachlan, Esq. of Arihaulan.

22. At

Digitized by Google

22. At Dumfries, David M'Culloch, Esq. of Torhouski, to Mrs Weir, widow of Oswald Weir, Esq. and daughter of the late William Denholm, Esq. of Gullyhill.

— At Greenock, John Paterson, Esq. of Merryflatts, to Mary, eldest daughter of Duncan Campbell, jun. Esq. merchant there.

23. At London, A. J. Dalrymple, Esq. Major of the 10th regiment of light dragoons, eldest son of Sir Hew Dalrymple, to Anne, the only daughter of Sir James Graham, Bart.

— At Crieff, the Reverend Alexander Young, of Logiealmond, to Helen, eldest daughter of Mr Fenton.

25. At Leith, John Thorburn, Esq, to Miss Partis, daughter of the late Mr William Partis, merchant, Leith,

29. Mr David Shaw, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Agnes, daughter of Mr William Jamieson, manufacturer.

— At Dumfries, James Dinniston, Esq, one of the Magistrates of Dumfries, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James M'Millan, of Fourmerkland, minister of Torthorwald.

— At Edinburgh, David Somerville Ranaldson Dickson, Esq. of Blairhall, Lieutenant in the 2d, or Royal North British Dragoons, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late Charles Crymble, Esq. of Ballyclare, county of Antrim, Ireland,

30. At Glasgow, John M'Intosh, Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Marion M'Call, fourth daughter of John M'Call, Esq. of Belvidere, late merchant in Glasgow.

— At Glasgow, Mr James Hood, cooper Glasgow, to Miss Graham, only daughter of Mr William Graham, Brownfield.

July 1. At Eskgrove, Charles Peter Hay, Esq. Captain in the Honourable East India Company's service, to Helen, eldest daughter of Sir David Rae, Bart.

3. At Edinburgh, James Borthwick, Esq. merchant in Leith, to Miss Finlay, daughter of the late Reverend William Finlay, minister of Polmont.

Lately, at London, Viscount Ashbrook, to Emily Theophila, eldest daughter of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. of Fern Hill, Berks.

— At Edinburgh, by the Reverend Mr J. Thomson, Captain Archibald Neilson, to Mrs Jane Bentley, of Mousebank.

DEATHS.

May 1. At Mountfair, Mr Peter Thomson, tenant there

— At Aberdeen, Mrs Hope Burnet, relict of the late Alexander Donaldson, Esq. of Achmull.

1. At Grangehall, Morayshire, James, youngest son of James Peterkin, Esq. of Grange.

2. At Kilmarnock, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs Sarah Taylor, relict of Mr Thomas Ross, merchant there.

— At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes Wilson, wife of Mr John Bennet, writer.

— At Glasgow, Mrs Jane Clark, wife of Mr Henry Knox, merchant.

3. At Edinburgh, Marion, youngest daughter of the late Reverend Mr Malcolme Macaskill, minister of the Small Isles.

— In Albany Street, Robert Stark, Esq. of Kirkhill.

— At Richmond, Surrey, Major-General Clark.

— At Dornoch, Mrs Elizabeth Sutherland, relict of the late Reverend Mr John Sutherland, minister of Dornoch.

— At Armadale, the Reverend Dr Martin M'Pherson, minister of Slate, in Skye.

4. At Port-Glasgow, Allen Stevenson, Esq. merchant there.

— At Flemington, Ann Dickson, wife of Mr William Weatherly, farmer at Oldcambus-mains.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Callender, at the advanced age of 97.

— At Edinburgh, Sir John Dalrymple Hay, of Park Place, Bart.

7. At North St James's Street, after an illness of five years, Mr John Gibson, aged 27.

— At Cultoquhey, Miss Rachel Robertson, daughter of the deceased Henry Robertson, Esq. late of Clackmannanshire.

8. At Govan, Miss Ann Fleming.

— At Lympston, Devonshire, Alexander Hume, Esq. of Hanes.

9. At Dumfries, Mrs Lucy Gage, relict of George Maxwell, Esq. of Munshes, aged 61.

— At Burntsfield Lodge, Mr William Callender, writer in Edinburgh.

— At Bognor, Sussex, Mrs Matilda Linning, wife of Dr Woodman, physician there, and youngest daughter of the late Reverend Thomas Linning, minister of Lesmahagow.

10. At Eldin, John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin, F. R. S. Edinburgh, and author of the Naval Tactics.

— At Gilmore Place, Mr Samuel Gilmore, rope-maker.

11. At Paterson's Court, Broughton, Miss Catharine Douglas.

— At Rothsay Manse, isle of Bute, Mrs Isobel M'Leod, daughter of the late Roderick M'Leod, Esq. writer to the signet, and wife of the Reverend Doctor M'Lea, minister of the gospel in that place.

12. At Penzance, in Cornwall, where he went for the recovery of his health, in the 16th year of his age, Sir Wm Langham, Bart.

At

Digitized by Google

12. At Brownsea Castle, Dorset, Charles Sturt, Esq. brother-in-law of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

— At Navity, Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay of Navity.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Lamb, only daughter of Mr William Lamb, upholsterer.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Saunders, assistant-surgeon in his Majesty's ship Alexandria—a young man, respected by his officers, esteemed by his messmates, and much regretted by all who knew him.

— At London, the Right Reverend Dr Thomas Dampier, Lord Bishop of Ely, fell down in an apoplectic fit, and suddenly expired. The death of this distinguished scholar will be sincerely regretted. He was in such perfect health, that his lady, Mrs Dampier, was at the Concert of Sacred Music when the melancholy event took place.

14. At Mountjoy Square, Dublin, aged 82, the Reverend William Digby, Dean of Clonfert.

— At Stobs Castle, Roxburghshire, suddenly, Sir William Elliott, Bart. of Stobs.—He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, now Sir William Elliot, Bart.

— Mrs Livingston, of Parkhall, Stirlingshire.

15. At Cupar, George, second son of Mr Horsburgh, Cupar.

— At Dun, John Erskine, Esq. of Dun.

— At Eglinton Castle, Mr Walter Russel, Private Secretary to the Right Honourable the Earl of Eglinton.

16. At the Manse of Rosskeen, the Rev. Thomas Urquhart, minister of that parish.

— At Montrose, Lady Bannerman, relict of the late Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Elsick, Bart.

— At Callander, Mrs Agnes Campbell, wife of Charles Campbell, Esq. of Lochdochart.

17. Margaret, second daughter of the Reverend John Dempster, minister of Denny.

— At Langholm, the noted miser, Philip Cowan, of that place, advanced in years.

— At Laurencekirk, Mr James Thomson, schoolmaster there.

— At Glasgow, Mr James Robertson, manufacturer.

— Matthew Lewis, Esq. formerly chief Secretary in the War Office.

— At Sprouston-stead, Mr John Bruce, tenant there.

— At York, the Dowager Lady Foulis, grandmother of Sir W. Foulis of Ingleby Manor.

18. At Teddesley Hay, in Staffordshire, Sir Edward Littleton, Bart. M.P. for the county of Stafford.

— At Leith, Mrs Dorothea Le Grand, relict of John Cundell, Esq.

19. At London, William Hunt, Esq. of Pittincrieff.

— At Leith Walk, Miss Violet Wright, only child of Adam Wright, Esq.

— At Pilrig Street, James Wilson, Esq.

— At Callander, much and justly lamented, James Robertson, D. D. minister of that parish.

21. At Glasgow, John Mackenzie, Esq.

22. At Aberdeen, Mrs Ann Farquharson, widow of the late John Davidson, of Tillychetly.

— At Edinburgh, Alexander Kincaid Tate, Esq. writer.

23. At Arbroath, Bailie James Rennie, in his 81st year.

— At Brounlee, William Harvie, Esq. of Brounlee.

24. At Edinburgh, Colonel Charles Stuart, late of the 63d regiment.

— At Ayr, Mrs Mary Cameron, wife of Convener John Campbell, in the 89th year of her age.

— At Ralston House, William Orr, Esq. of Ralston, aged 65 years.

— At Linkwood, near Elgin, Mr Alex. Warren, Land Surveyor.

25. At London, Edward Malone, Esq.

— At Orroland, Mrs Cutlar, relict of Roger Cutlar, Esq. of Orroland.

— At Edinburgh, Mr William Dickson, bookseller.

26. At Edinburgh, the Reverend Andrew Marshall, minister of Tullynessle, Aberdeenshire. By all his friends he was as much esteemed, as his death is now generally regretted.

— At Ayr, in the 63d year of her age, Miss Jean Mitchell, post mistress.

— At St John Street, Canongate, Mr Archibald Cameron, painter, aged 68 years.

27. At London, the Dowager Lady Fortescue. Her ladyship was in her 85th year, and was mother to the present Earl.

28. At Parkly, Mr David Lees, farmer; highly respected and much regretted by all who knew him.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Christian Anne Cowe.

29. At Edinburgh, where he had come to attend the General Assembly, the Rev. Thomas Martin of Langholm.

— At Ayr, Mr Peter Hume, student of medicine.

Lately, At Madeira, Robt. Willan, M.D. F.A.S.—As a gentleman, a scholar, and a physician, his acquirements were very extensively acknowledged and admired.

— At London, aged 69, the Right Rev. Dr John Douglas, Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the London District, and Bishop of Centuriæ in Numidia.

— At Ryacottah, Major-General Robert Strange,

Digitized by Google

in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, youngest son of the late Sir Robert Strange.

— At the Isle of Wight, the Lady of Colonel Home.

— The Honourable Major Powys, of the 83d regiment: this gallant young officer was conspicuously employed in the attack of Fort Picurina before Badajos, and was severely wounded on the parapet of the work, which he had been the first to mount by the ladders.

— At Elvas, in consequence of a wound he received on the 19th March, before Badajos, William Potter, Esq. Major in the 23d regiment of foot.

— At London, Sir Francis Molineaux, Knight, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

— Sir Frank Standish, Bart.—He died so suddenly, that he ordered his servant, as he was rising, to prepare his breakfast, and on the latter returning in about ten minutes, he found his master dead, who, it is supposed, expired in an apoplectic fit. Sir Frank possessed a fine family estate in Lancashire, and has left also a considerable personal property.

29. At Moidart, Simon M'Donald, Esq. of Morar. This young gentleman, (who was killed by his fowling-piece going off accidentally) had just completed his 21st year: his amiable disposition and pleasing manners endeared him so much to his acquaintances, that many generations have passed since a death, so generally lamented by all ranks of people, has happened in that part of the Highlands.

— At Jamaica, Ann Wignell, a free black woman, at the advanced age of 146. She was imported from Africa when twelve years of age, and about fourteen years previous to the destruction of Port Royal by the great earthquake in 1692. She had been bedridden some time before her decease, but retained her senses until the last.

Lately, at Paris, the Dutch Admiral, De Winter.

— A few days ago, at Richmond, county of Galway (the seat of James Burke, Esq.) aged 115, Mrs Belinda Crawford. She was 18 years old on the 22d of April, 1715, which day she recollected perfectly to the hour of her death, as it was rendered remarkable by the total eclipse of the sun; during which, we are historically informed, of the darkness having been so great, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten o'clock.

At Bhanpoorah, on the 27th October, the celebrated Mahratta chieftan, Jeswunt Rao Holkar. He had been long confined to his bed, and his bodily strength, as well as mental faculties, had forsaken him.

The brave Lieutenant-Colonel William Campbell, who was mortally wounded in the moment of victory, at the head of the 78th regiment, in the attack on Fort Cornelis, island of Java, was the third son of John Campbell, Esq. of Ensay. At the first taking of the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir Alured Clarke and Sir James Craig, his gallant services, as Captain of grenadiers, were acknowledged in the public dispatches. His character, as a soldier and a gentleman, was well known to the army. A letter from a gentleman high in office, says—"Colonel Campbell's loss, much to be regretted in the army, will be dreadfully felt in his own regiment, to the younger officers of which he was a father, and among the soldiers of which he has long been the favourite officer."

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
June 29.	——	0¼ prem.	56⅜
July 6.	214½	1¼ prem.	57⅛
13.	——	1⅜ prem.	55⅝
20.	215½	1½ prem.	56¼
27.	215	1⅜ prem.	56

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1812.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease and Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease and Barley Meal. Price.
June 30.	164	31 00	50	24 00
July 7.	360	31 00	67	24 00
14.	340	31 00	62	24 00
21.	340	32 00	66	24 00
28.	356	32 00	56	24 00

Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, London.

1812.	Wheat. s. s.	Barley. s. s.	Oats. s. s.	Pease. s. s.
June 29.	108 164	68 72	55 63	74 80
July 6.	110 165	64 71	55 62	75 80
13.	86 155	60 68	50 58	72 78
20.	80 147	55 62	50 59	72 77
27.	80 149	56 64	51 59	72 76

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat. s. s.	Barley. s. s.	Oats. s. s.	Pease. s. s.
June 26.	58 72	50 60	38 48	38 46
July 3.	57 73	50 61	36 46	38 46
10.	61 73	50 60	36 47	38 47
17.	56 72	49 60	38 48	39 47
24.	56 74	50 68	38 50	37 46

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR AUGUST 1812.

With a View of ELIE HOUSE.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for August...	570
High Water at *Leith* for September....	ib.
Description of *Elie House*.....	571
Report of the National Vaccine Establishment.....	ib.
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History,	574
Statistical View of the United States of *America* for the last twenty years....	575
Historical Sketch of the Origin of the Revolution at *Buenos Ayres*, (concluded,).....	577
Description of the Diamond Mines of *Brazil*.....	582
Description of the Eruption of *Souffrier* Mountain on the 30th April 1812, in the Island of *St Vincent*.....	587
Account of the Earthquake at the *Caracas*, 26th March 1812.....	592
Narrative of the Eruption of a Volcano in the Sea, off the Island of *St Michael*.....	593
Progress of Sale Catalogues and Auctions of Books in *Scotland*.....	596
Anecdotes of the Close of the Life of *Dr Johnson*.....	598
View of the Present State of *Tunis*....	603
Description of the City of *Caracas*.....	609

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Dr Singer's General View of the Agriculture, State of Property, and Improvements, in the County of *Dumfries*.....	611
New Works published in *Edinburgh*...	618
Literary Intelligence.....	ib.
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the fine Arts.....	620

POETRY.

A May-morning Ode.....	622
The Wierd Wife.....	623
A Morning Hymn.....	624

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.....	625
House of Commons.....	626
—Orders in Council.....	ib.
—The Budget.....	627
—Catholic Claims.....	628

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

America.....	631
—Declaration of War against *Britain*,	ib.
Spain.....	634
—Victory of *Salamanca*.....	ib.
Poland.....	638
—Re-establishment of the Kingdom...	ib.
The Northern war.....	639
Domestic Intelligence.....	640
—Dreadful Murder at *Barnes, Surrey*,	ib.
Mr *Mungo Park*.....	ib.

SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.

Court of Session.....	641
Dreadful Fire at *Glasgow*.....	642
Appointments.....	ib.
Miscellaneous.....	643
—Chamber of Commerce.....	ib.
—Births and Marriages.....	644
—Deaths.....	645
—Stocks and Markets.....	648

State

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.

From July 26th to August 25th, 1812, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. I. P.	Weather.
July					
26	29.7	50	60	0.41	Rain
27	29.91	54	62	——	Clear
28	30.	53	64	——	——
29	30.	50	66	0.15	Rain
30	30.02	49	63	——	Clear
31	30.01	52	64	——	——
Aug. 1	29.9	50	60	0.19	Rain
2	30.3	51	61	0.1	——
3	30.	52	62	0.75	——
4	30.	48	65	——	Clear
5	30.1	45	70	——	——
6	30.21	50	66	0.02	Showers
7	30.21	50	65	——	Clear
8	30.1	48	70	——	——
9	30.11	50	68	——	——
10	30.2	45	72	——	——
11	30.21	44	71	——	——
12	30.25	48	69	——	——
13	30.3	49	70	——	——
14	30.25	48	68	——	——
15	30.15	52	70	0.02	Showers
16	30.08	52	67	0.41	Rain
17	30.16	50	70	——	Clear
18	30.15	49	70	0.14	Rain
19	29.85	50	69	0.31	——
20	29.8	48	67	0.43	——
21	29.85	49	65	0.06	——
22	30.02	49	64	——	Clear
23	30.	47	62	0.94	Rain
24	29.94	47	65	——	Clear
25	30.16	49	64	——	——

Quantity of Rain,.....3.93

High Water at Leith for September 1812.

Day.		*Morn.* H.	*Morn.* M.	*Even.* H.	*Even.* M.
Tu.	1	10	47	11	13
W.	2	11	39	12	4
Th.	3	12	29	12	54
Fr.	4	—	—	1	18
Sa.	5	1	41	2	3
Su.	6	2	26	2	48
M.	7	3	10	3	31
Tu.	8	3	52	4	13
W.	9	4	35	4	56
Th.	10	5	18	5	39
Fr.	11	6	2	6	24
Sa.	12	6	47	7	10
Su.	13	7	35	7	59
M.	14	8	24	8	49
Tu.	15	9	16	9	42
W.	16	10	9	10	36
Th.	17	11	4	11	32
Fr.	18	12	0	12	28
Sa.	19	12	56	—	—
Su.	20	1	24	1	52
M.	21	2	20	2	48
Tu.	22	3	15	3	43
W.	23	4	11	4	39
Th.	24	5	8	5	37
Fr.	25	6	5	6	33
Sa.	26	7	1	7	30
Su.	27	7	58	8	26
M.	28	8	53	9	19
Tu.	29	9	45	10	11
W.	30	10	30	11	2

MOON'S PHASES

For September 1812.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	5	7	9	aftern.
First Quart.	13	11	26	evening
Full Moon	20	11	38	evening
Last Quart.	27	2	19	aftern.

September 1. Patridge shooting begins.
2. London burned, 1666, O. S.
5. Dog-days end.
22. King George III. crowned 1760.
23. Day and Night equal.
29. Queen of Wirtemberg born 1766.
30. Hare hunting begins.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ELIE HOUSE FIFESHIRE.

Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For AUGUST 1812.

Description of ELIE HOUSE.

ELIE HOUSE, the seat of Sir John Anstruther, Bart, is situated immediately north of the village of Elie, in the county of Fife. The village and grounds compose a neck of land which projects into the Firth of Forth, and, with a corresponding advance on the opposite side, narrows the channel to the breadth of only nine miles, after which it rapidly widens, till it joins the German Ocean. The house is a modern, elegant mansion, built about sixty years ago, and stands in a fine situation. Sir John is proprietor of the whole parish of Elie. He has taken very active steps for its improvement, and, about thirty years ago, enclosed the whole of it with stone dykes. He also lets houses and boats to eight families of fishermen, who carry on that trade with considerable success.

The family of Anstruther has, for many centuries, had great estates in Fifeshire, and has produced several men of talents, who have distinguished themselves both in legal departments and in military command. We may particularly mention the late lamented Gen. Anstruther, who served in the Spanish compaign along with Sir John Moore, and enjoyed a large share of the confidence of that officer. He died, not in the field, but in consequence of fatigues endured in the active performance of his duty during that disastrous retreat.

Report of the National Vaccine Establishment: dated 9th March 1812.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 9th July 1812.

To the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, Principal Secretary of State, Home Department, &c. &c. &c.

National Vaccine Establishment, Leicester-square, March 9th 1812.

SIR,

THE Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have the honour of reporting to you, that, during the year 1811, the Surgeons appointed by their authority to the nine Stations in London, have vaccinated 3,148 persons, and have distributed 23,794 charges of Vaccine Lymph to the Public. The number vaccinated this year rather exceeds that of the year 1810, and the demand for Lymph

Digitized by Google

Lymph has been often so great that it could not be immediately supplied.

They have great satisfaction in stating, that since the commencement of this Establishment, not a single instance of the accession of Small Pox, after Vaccination, has occurred to any of the vaccinating Surgeons of the nine stations.

The Board report, that they have been lately furnished with many satisfactory official documents from the Naval and Military Departments of Government, respecting the progress of Vaccination, and have likewise obtained some other authentic papers on the subject, containing much important information. They think it expedient to lay before you a summary of their contents.

It appears, that in consequence of an order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Vaccination has been practised in the Navy to a great extent; and although it has not been universally adopted, the mortality from the Small Pox, among seamen, is already greatly diminished.

In the Army, the practice of Vaccination has been long established, by an order from the Commander in Chief, and its effects have been decidedly beneficial; for almost the only persons among the troops who have lately been affected with Small Pox, have been either recruits, who had received the infection previous to their enlistment, or soldiers who had not been vaccinated, on the supposition of their having had the variolous disease. Thus, with a few exceptions, a disorder formerly so fatal to the troops, is now considered as nearly extinguished in the Army.

By information transmitted to the Board from their numerous correspondents in all parts of the country, it appears that Vaccination is almost every where gaining ground, throughout the British Dominions; though its progress is very different in different places; and it is found that the number of deaths from the Small Pox is uniformly decreasing, in proportion as Vaccination becomes more general, and the inoculation of the Small Pox declines.

The disappearance of the Small Pox from the Island of Ceylon was noticed in the Report of last year; and the Board has now the pleasure of stating, from sources of authentic and satisfactory information, that, in consequence of Vaccination, this dreadful disease has in no instance lately occurred in the island of Anglesey, in the populous City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the Town of Petworth, or in the adjoining district.

Through the different counties of England, the practice of Vaccination is becoming general, and the Small Pox is gradually declining: and even in London, where the opposition to the new Inoculation has been most violent, it is prevailing, and its salutary effects are becoming daily more evident. At present, by the best estimate we are able to make, it appears that nearly two-thirds of the children annually born in the Metropolis, are vaccinated, either by charitable institutions or private practitioners; and that the number of deaths by Small Pox has proportionably decreased.—Previous to the discovery of Vaccination, the average number of deaths by Small Pox, within the Bills of Mortality, was 2,000 annually; whereas in the last year, only 751 persons have died of that disease, although the increase of population within the last ten years has been 133,139. The increase of population throughout Great Britain, in the same period of time, has been 1,609,000; and to these augmentations the practice of Vaccination has probably much contributed.

The Reports from the Cow Pock Institution in Dublin are of the most favourable nature, and furnish sufficient reason to believe, that since the introduction of the Vaccine preventive

Digitized by Google

tive, the mortality from Small Pox has considerably declined in that city. The correspondence of the Institution affords satisfactory evidence of the progressive increase of Vaccination throughout Ireland. In most of the principal towns of that kingdom, the poor have the advantage of gratuitous inoculation with Cow Pox, either at the hospitals, or at the houses of the Physicians; and it is stated, that among the higher ranks Vaccination is universally adopted.

The accounts from Scotland, particularly those from the Faculty at Glasgow, which have been transmitted to the Board, furnish evidence of the general and rapid increase of Vaccination in the northern part of the Island, and give the most satisfactory proofs of the success and efficacy of the practice.

Notwithstanding the incontrovertible evidence of the very great advantages of Vaccination, it is much to be lamented that there are still some Medical Practitioners, though the number of them is comparatively small, who obstinately persist in disseminating, by Inoculation, the contagion of the Small Pox, and who strenuously encourage and support, especially among the lower orders of the people, the prejudices against the new practice: rumours are industriously spread abroad, of deforming and loathsome diseases produced by this practice; and numerous misstatements of cases are published, of the occurrence of Small Pox after Vaccination. That in some instances the Small Pox has affected persons who have been most carefully vaccinated, is sufficiently established; nor ought we to be surprised at this, when we consider that the Inoculation for the Small Pox sometimes fails, and that several cases may be produced, in which persons have been affected with the natural disease more than once in the course of life. The number of instances of Small Pox after Vaccination, however, is very small, and we may fairly presume, that in proportion as improvements are made in the practice, such occurrences will be still more rare.

The Board have infinite satisfaction in stating the two following important and decisive facts in proof of the efficacy and safety of Vaccination, viz. that in the cases which have come to their knowledge, the Small Pox, after Vaccination, with a very few exceptions, has been a mild disease; and that out of the many hundred thousand persons vaccinated, not a single well-authenticated instance has been communicated to them, of the occurrence of a fatal Small Pox after Vaccination.

They cannot conclude their Report, without adverting to the mischiefs which are daily arising from the diffusion of the fatal contagion of Small Pox in the community, in consequence of Variolous Inoculation, among the lower classes of the people, which constantly keeps up the contagion, and where it saves a single life, exposes numbers to a most dangerous disease. It is greatly to be wished that this evil could be checked, by such measures as Government in its wisdom might judge proper to frame, in order to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox, and thus keeping up a continual source of infection in the heart of the Metropolis.

The constant renewal of the contagion of Small Pox in this Capital, which they so deeply lament, is strikingly contrasted with the advantages enjoyed by several of the other capitals of Europe, in consequence of the universal adoption of Vaccination by Medical Practitioners, seconded by the authority of Government. The cities of Vienna and Milan, in which the mortality from Small Pox was formerly more considerable in proportion to their population than in London, have been for some time freed altogether from this destructive pest; th-

Digitized by Google

the first for five, and the latter for eight years, according to the statement of Drs De Carrio and Sacco: and in the city of Geneva, the Small Pox has been nearly extirpated. In Switzerland in general, but more particularly in Geneva, the extension of the blessings connected with Vaccination has in a great degree depended on the warm and active co-operation of the Clergy, who were assiduous in recommending the practice to their Parishioners from the pulpit, as well as promoting it by every other exertion in their power. Impressed with the strongest conviction of the great advantage which Vaccination would derive from a similar co-operation in this country, the Board formerly considered it as a part of their duty to address the Bishops, for the purpose of soliciting their assistance in checking the ravages of the Small Pox, by rendering the benefits of the Vaccine Inoculation more extensively known.

The Board has great pleasure in stating, that the Money granted by Parliament during the last Session, has been sufficient to defray the expenses of the year 1811, and they are of opinion, that the same sum will be adequate to the expenditure of the current year.

By order of the Board,
James Hervey,
Register.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

August. VEGETATION having this season been greatly retarded by the snow and frost of March and April, the crops in general will be nearly a month later than usual. The general appearance at present, however, promises at least an average crop.

Aug. 12. The following rather uncommon exotics are at present in flower in the Royal Botanic Garden here: Stachytarpheta mutabilis of the new Hortus Kewensis; Sphærolobium vimineum, a New Holland plant; and Menyanthes Indica, or Indian Bogbean. The Hæmanthus puniceus, or Bloodflower, though more common, may also be mentioned, as not often seen in fine state.

—— 20. A *Short Sunfish* (Tetrodon Mola of Linnæus) was taken in the Frith a little way off the village of Newhaven. It was swimming quietly along at the surface, when the crew of a fishing-boat observing it, rowed after it, and easily secured it. It was brought to Mr Wilson, College, and has been carefully preserved. It exhibited no phosphorescence, and has now in a great measure lost its silvery hue. It measures in length, from the snout to the middle of the caudal fin, 1 foot 6 inches; in depth, from the middle of the back to the middle of the belly, 1 foot; and from the tip of the dorsal to the extremity of the anal fin, 2 feet 2 inches. The pectoral fins are very small. Both the upper and under mandible are bony and undivided. Dr Turton, aware that this fish possesses more of the character of a Diodon, and finding a Diodon Mola, a tropical fish, already in the Systema Naturæ, has, in his British Fauna, constituted a new genus, under the title of *Cephalus*, from the striking resemblance which the whole sunfish bears to the mere head of a large fish; and the species here alluded to, is called Cephalus brevis. Two other specimens have at different times, of late years, been taken in the Frith of Forth. They were both nearly of the same dimensions with the one above described; and all of them had the appearance of animals arrived at maturity.

HOOPOE.—A Hoopoe (Upupa epops) was some time ago observed flying

Digitized by Google

flying about the island of Stronsa in Orkney. This beautiful and rare bird, particularly remarkable for its fine crest of orange-coloured feathers tipped with black, did not fail to draw attention. It was chased several times, especially about nightfall, but escaped by flitting over the numerous *hill-dikes*, or mud-walls, which separate the arable from the pasture lands. At last it was caught alive by Mr Murray, farmer at Huip. It lived in confinement for about a week, feeding on worms and insects. The Hoopoe is mentioned by Mr Wallace, in his book published before the close of the 17th century, as an occasional visitant of the Orkney Islands. Its English as well as its Latin names are founded on its uncommon call, which resembles the sound *Opp, Opp, Opp.* Mr Pennant, in his Supplement to the Arctic Zoology, mentions that it is not an uncommon bird in Sweden; and that its call being thought similar to the Swedish alarm *To arms*, it is thence named Harfogel, or the Soldier-bird.

Canonmills,
28th Aug. 1812. } *N.*

Statistical View of the UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA *for the last twenty years.*

(From the *second edition* of "a View of the State of Parties in the United States of America.")

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

According to the Census taken in the years 1790, 1800, *and* 1810.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.
Virginia,	747,610	886,149	965,079
New York,	340,120	586,050	959,220
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,545	810,163
Massachusetts,	378,787	422,845	472,010
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,705
North Carolina,	393,751	478,105	563,626
South Carolina,	249,073	345,591	414,935
Kentucky,	73,677	220,959	406,511
Maryland,	319,728	349,692	380,646
Connecticut,	237,946	251,002	261,942
Tennessee,		105,602	261,727
Georgia,	82,548	162,686	252,433
New Jersey,	184,169	211,149	245,562
Ohio,			230,760
Vermont,	85,536	154,465	217,913
New Hampshire,	141,885	183,858	214,414
Rhode Island,	68,825	69,122	76,931
Delaware,	59,096	64,273	72,674
TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.			
Orleans,			76,556
Mississipi,		8,850	40,352
Indiana,		5,641	24,520
Columbia,		14,093	24,023
Louisiana,			20,845
Illinois,			12,282
Michigan,			4,762
	Total,	5,308,661	7,238,421

Remarks

Remarks on the foregoing Table.

THE foregoing Table may suggest some curious observations on the rapidity with which population increases in America. It will be observed, that though the population of all the states has increased much between the years 1790 and 1810, the southern states have advanced faster than the northern, and the western states fastest of all. The increase of Kentucky in particular, would be almost incredible, were it not attested by unexceptionable documents. Dr Adam Smith, about the year 1772, stated, that the population of the United States doubled in 25 years. On reference to the foregoing Table, it will be found, that in the twenty years elapsing between 1790 and 1810, the population of Kentucky has nearly sextupled. In 1790, it was 73,677, and 1810, it was 406,511. It is fair to observe, however, that this unprecedented increase of Kentucky is to be ascribed, not only to the rapid reproduction always occasioned by abundance of land, and unrestrained freedom, but also to the numerous and freqent emigrations which have taken place from the older and more fully peopled states, into that fertile and growing region. This, while it swells the population of Kentucky, lessens proportionably that of the other states.

The great towns have advanced with no less rapidity than the country at large. In the year 1756, New York had 10,881 inhabitants. In 1800, it had 60,489; and in 1810, it had 93,914, a number equal to the whole population of the state in 1753.

It will be observed, that in the foregoing Table, Virginia is placed at the head of the Union; her population having all along entitled her to that pre-eminence. New York, however, has been hastening to overtake her competitor; and it is understood, that in the course of next year, the population of New York will exceed that of Virginia. She will send, therefore more members to Congress, and will henceforth be regarded as the leading state in the union. This circumstance, while it will increase the ill-will which the Virginians have always borne to the northern parts of the union, will favour the elevation of Mr De Witt Clinton to the presidential dignity. It is understood, that Mr Madison will be re-elected at the next election; but on the expiry of his second four years, it is thought likely, that the eastern and middle states will assert the right which their increasing population and wealth bestow on them to give a president to the United States. Of the four Presidents America has hitherto had, three have been Virginians, and one has been a native of New England. In the course of four or five years, New York will, in every point of view, be well entitled to nominate a President of the United States; and Mr De Witt Clinton is already designated for that important office.—This gentleman is nephew to the present vice-president of the United States; of a family that has great influence in the state of New York, and has always been attached to the republican party. Whatever, therefore, may be the sentiments of Mr Clinton with regard to Great Britain, it is likely, that in the exercise of the chief magistracy of the union, he would shew more regard to the interests of commerce than has been manifested by the Virginian obligarchy, that has so long swayed the councils of America.

Hu-

Digitized by Google

Historical Sketch of the Origin of the Revolution at BUENOS AYRES. *By a Native.*

(Concluded from p. 488.*)*

LINIERS executed all his measures in the most dexterous manner, without closing the way against the introduction of his own plan, and without losing sight for a moment of his attachment to the French. The proclamation he issued, announcing the state of Spain, and the disappearance of the reigning family, will be an eternal monument of his sinister intentions, as well as a source of shame to the people, for having suffered him to insult them, by invoking the name of Napoleon in order to influence their conduct.

It is naturally to be supposed, that he would still keep on the best terms with the French officer, whom he treated in private with every civility; and in order that he might shelter him from the insults of the multitude, who began to be disgusted at transactions which they could not comprehend, as well as that the real nature of his intentions might not transpire, he persuaded this officer to go to Monte-Video, where he might expect an early opportunity of returning to France, the brig that brought him having been run aground, to avoid an English frigate which was in chase of her. In the course of a process afterwards instituted respecting the flight attempted by this individual, an official letter has been published, from Liniers to the Governor of Monte-Video, in which he enjoins that the greatest respect and attention be paid to the person of the emissary, as charged with matters of the greatest importance to the interests of the nation, and orders that every facility may be afforded him for a speedy return to Europe.

The Governor of Monte-Video, at this period, was Don Xavier Elio, the same man who was there, until lately, under the title of Viceroy, conferred on him by the Junta of Cadiz. He had very powerful motives for disapproving the conduct of the chief, who was now beginning to get into notice. Not a word had been said on the oath of allegiance to Ferdinand VII., and the steps which the Government took were so indirect, that very little penetration was necessary to discover reasons for doubting the sincerity of their intentions. Don Xavier Elio rebelled from the submission due to the authority of the Viceroy, and forming a Junta at Monte-Video, in imitation of several provincial Juntas which were already known to have been constituted in Spain, declared that he would obey no ordinances emanating from the capital of the province, which he considered to be oppressed under the command of a traitorous chief. Thus a pernicious lesson was inconsiderately given, by which the people did not fail to profit; and whatever attempts may be made to exculpate the refractory proceedings of a subaltern governor, who would in no degree have endangered the cause of his nation by acting prudently, and might at all events have adopted measures of moderate precaution, it cannot be denied that this scandalous example of insubordination must have cost dear to its instigators. An expedition of troops was sent by the Viceroy against Monte-Video, and thus, for the first time since the days of Pizarro, a civil war broke out in the Spanish Americas.

Meanwhile, Liniers was extending the scope of his ambitious views, and in proportion as the accusations against him multiplied, he saw the necessity of proceeding more openly in the execution of his plans. His first object was to gain a formidable party in the country, who might second his measures; and he began, by raising to the rank of officers, the most abandoned members of society, and others whose want of honour assured him that they would

Digitized by Google

would act whatever part he assigned them. The invasions of the English had required an augmentation of the troops, beyond the means of the colonial treasury to maintain; but, far from reducing the supplementary force, as might have been expected when the urgency of the occasion which called it forth had subsided, he daily augmented it, by creating new regiments, one of which he distinguished by the name of the *Grenadiers of Liniers*, and reserved it as his body-guard. The administration of justice, which, by an absurd provision in the constitution of the colonies is vested in the Viceroys, was subjected entirely to his favourite project; despotic as have been all the chiefs sent by the court of Spain to these territories, Liniers exceeded them all by his iniquitous proceedings in gaining partisans. These disorders, and the multiplied grievances of the public, at length produced a great number of malcontents in Buenos Ayres itself, and the authority of the Viceroy was combated not only in Monte-Video, but also at home.

In this interval, arrived from Spain, Don Joseph Manuel de Goyeneche, who had been appointed brigadier by the Provisional Junta of Seville, anterior to the formation of the Central Junta, and was sent as their Commissioner to promote unity and conformity of sentiment between the colonies and the metropolis. This man, whom America will ever blush to number among her sons, is a native of Arequipa, and a member of a rich family, in whose commercial concerns he had gone, some years before, to the Peninsula, where having dissipated the money intrusted to him by his father, he assumed the uniform of a captain of militia, and became one of the numerous class of loungers in Madrid. At the entrance of the French into that city, he obtained from Murat a commission to go to America to support the French cause; but on his journey into Andalusia, he changed his mind, and obtained from the government of that province, the charge of Royal Commissioner for South America. On his arrival, he thought of nothing but making his fortune; and, adhering to the interests of those who had raised him to the rank of brigadier, recommended, that at all events the colonies should preserve their union with the provinces of Spain, which had now begun to raise their voice against France. In Monte-Video, he professed his assent to the views of its Majesty the Provincial Junta just then established, and stated, that his commission directed him to form others in all the cities of that continent. On his arrival at Buenos Ayres, and at his first conference with Liniers and the magistrates, he entirely changed his language, and declared, that the Monte-Videans deserved to be called refractory, for having constituted themselves in a manner not at all legitimate or proper in America. By this concession, however, he was enabled to procure a solemn adjuration of the capital to Ferdinand VII., which ceremony had been hitherto postponed, as well as a recognition of the Junta of Seville, as the legal representative and depository of the powers of the sovereign.

The commissioner assumed as many characters as the scene required.—Seeing that the opponents of the Administration were headed by men respectable for their wealth and reputation, he was unwilling to leave means untried to conciliate them; and he therefore insinuated, that the precedent of Monte-Video was proper to be followed. The Cabildo, which was the centre of opposition to Liniers, gave the signal for an insurrection on the 1st of January 1809, by forming a popular commotion in favour of the establishment of a Junta; but this movement had only the effect of causing the banishment of its leaders, who were overpowered by the troops in

Digitized by Google

in the interest of the Viceroy, and by the preponderance of the magistrates, who were afraid of losing their posts.

It is worthy of note, that this conspiracy was entirely the work of European Spaniards, all the Creoles siding with the party in power; and that the spirit of the latter was even so much averse from any proceeding repugnant to their scrupulous fidelity to the mother-country, that they rejected all the suggestions used by the metropolitans to incite them to this act of rebellion, which failed because they refused to co-operate. But although these seditious tumults were ineffectual, they brought to light a truth, which has proved very bitter to the Old Spaniards, namely, that the real strength of the country existed in the natives. At the same time, there arose between them a spirit of hatred and enmity so violent, as to be irreconcileable. The Viceroy, who owed his safety to the bayonets of the native troops, took care to flatter their patriotism, by congratulating them on their acknowledged superiority over their enemies; thus following the maxim of *dividing in order to rule*, he added fuel to a fire which had been already kindled to an inextinguishable degree.

While the Europeans of the colony, by their imprudent measures, were daily giving fresh motives for disgust to the natives, and temptations to devise means for eternally avoiding them, the metropolis was not more cautious in managing the intricate interests of the colonies, and in preventing that frequent collision which was detrimental to her own. The Central Junta was recognized and sworn to in Buenos Ayres with general enthusiasm; and the first act in which that body manifested its sovereignty, was the mission of a new Viceroy in lieu of Liniers, who was to be sent under arrest to Spain. The dispute between the Creoles and the Europeans was decided entirely in favour of the latter; the prisons in which the insurgents had been seven months confined, were opened; and, in order that no doubt should remain as to the spirit of the decisions of the mother-country, Elio was raised to an employ, which gave him immediate authority over the troops. Nevertheless, the natives manifested a fresh proof of their ready deference to the will of their Trans-Atlantic lords, and admitted, without repugnance, the Viceroy Cisneros, who arrived among them in the beginning of the month of August 1809; but they resisted the promotion of Elio to the office of Inspector-general; and the commandants of the different corps employed their influence to procure a relaxation of the orders respecting the transportation of Liniers, which was conceded, and he was allowed to go and reside at Cordova. There this man of enterprize might have leisure to lament his surprise, for it is impossible to ascribe to other reasons his readiness to give up the command to his successor. It will, in the sequel, appear that he left this quiet asylum for which he was indebted to the love of the Creoles, for the purpose of fighting against them.

The posture of affairs, when Don Baltasar Hedalgo de Cisneros took the command, was by no means flattering; on the contrary, it presented the greatest difficulties that ever occurred since the conquest. The people began to abandon their habitual adoration of a government which was ever varying its form: their former sacrifices, and their bold defence, had been passed over without reward; they were laden with fresh grievances in various ways, and they were in a condition to avenge themselves. The coming of the chief calmed, for a short time, the heat of the parties, which had been excited by the former government: this, however, was but an apparent tranquillity, by which the ineptitude of Cisneros could not profit; it was like the extraordinary calm preceding

Digitized by Google

preceding a tempest, which a skilful pilot can reason from, but from which the ignorant can anticipate nothing. The public discontent was augmented by the exhausted state of the treasury, which called for some economical reforms in the military establishment; a measure which could not fail of producing uneasiness. Embarrassed in so many various ways, the Viceroy asked the advice of men capable of informing him; one of them * who, by his talents, his activity, and his patriotism, will occupy a distinguished place in the history of America, made the most eloquent and energetic representations in favour of a free trade with England, as the surest means of restoring happiness to the country, and of improving its finances.

The earnest complaints of the European Spaniards, exaggerated to such a degree as to represent the colony on the eve of a general revolt, had caused an unreasonable alarm to the central government, and had excited so much prejudice against the natives, that the most rigorous and extravagant instructions were given to the chief who came to restore order. It is not possible to conceive more harshness, more arbitrary conduct, or more injustice, than what was displayed under that system of the nation which was denominated popular. The Viceroy, in conformity to his instructions, began to apprehend all the individuals who were accounted suspicious, and they were sent, without any form of trial, or the slightest public allegations, to the peninsula, where their common fate was, either imprisonment, or service in the ranks of the armies.—Foreigners were persecuted in an equal degree, although many of them claimed protection on the ground of their former public services, or on that of having married and settled in the territory a considerable time previous.

The natural result of all this was, that the authority of the Viceroy was overthrown at the first shock. The 19th of May, 1810, was the day which put to the proof that old system which had rendered itself so odious: very dismal accounts had been received of the state of the mother-country, and principally of the Andalusias, the provinces that had made most stir in America: Cadiz was said to have surrendered, and the Central Junta dispersed, not only with ignominy, but under suspicions of treason. In this conjuncture, the Viceroy knew not what road to take; and his perplexity was manifested to the people by a proclamation, in which he expressed his concern respecting the precarious state of their peninsula, and, far from quieting the apprehensions, gave the most evident proofs of his own doubts and dejection. The Cabildo saw the necessity of immediately assembling to deliberate on the measures to be taken for preventing the multitude from forming a party of themselves to seize the government, for the continuation of which, as the fountain of authority was stopped, the men who held it could establish no claim. It is evident that, according to every principle of right, the magistrates could no longer exercise their functions, and that, the Central Junta being dissolved, Cisneros had no more title to the supreme administration of these provinces than the meanest citizen of Buenos Ayres. So far was this ferment from originating in any desire of independence which might be supposed to exist among the natives, that not a thing was done without the assent and concurrence of the chiefs with whom all the individuals of the Cabildo, the majority of whom were European Spaniards, consulted, and, in

* Dr Mariano Mareno, whose decease, in the prime of life, while on a voyage to England as envoy from the Junta of Buenos Ayres, deprived his country of one of its brightest ornaments. His abilities, as an orator and a statesman, justly gained him the appellation of the Burke of South America.

Digitized by Google

in conformity with him, convoked a congress on the 22d of the same month, at which the principal inhabitants assisted, in compliance with a citation made to that effect.

To the proceedings of this day, the Provisional Junta of Government now reigning in those provinces owes its origin: it was installed legitimately, and under the best auspices, for restoring tranquillity to the people, and for withdrawing them from that dangerous state into which they might at every step be thrown by the vicissitudes of the metropolis. Not a single instance of violence can be found to have taken place during that momentous crisis; and the magistrates, under the old system, have had no reason to complain of any vexation, except that of being supplanted in their authority. Shortly afterwards, however, a great conspiracy was disclosed, that threatened to destroy a proceeding which the agents of despotism and corruption could not bring themselves to sanction. The passions of the functionaries from the metropolis began to take effect; these men could not easily condescend to regard as free men, those who had heretofore been slaves. Monte Video was the first town which refused to conform to the established alterations; and, notwithstanding that the first negociations which were opened for securing the conformity of that people with the system of the capital, took effect for some time, yet on the arrival of a post at a subsequent period, announcing the installation of a Council of Regency, was sufficient to induce them to condemn the project, and even to insist that the restoration of the Viceroy was the only means of avoiding a rupture.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, who knew nothing of the Council of Regency but by report, not having received official dispatches to accredit its existence, and to justify its assumption of the rights of sovereignty, refused to acknowledge it under the pretext of these informalities; or, at least, deferred doing so, until they could satisfactorily examine the title by which that Council had placed itself at the head of the nation, after supplanting the Central Junta. And, indeed, if we are to regard the matter with the circumspection it merits, this reserve on the part of the New Government cannot be blamed; nor is it strange, that, after having admitted two reigns in the course of two years, they should rather hesitate at receiving a third, for otherwise there might have been danger, that, after blindly submitting, first to one and then to another, they would be driven at length to acknowledge the claims of Joseph Buonaparte.

On the side of Peru, the innovators beheld no clearer a prospect; Liniers had headed the opposition which was to destroy their projects; but of all the forces that could be collected in the interior provinces, only two small armies were formed, one under the command of that chief, and another in Potosi, under the orders of Marshal Nieto. Both were completely beaten by a military force which the Junta of Buenos Ayres dispatched against them, and the leaders in this disgraceful contest forfeited their lives for their rash enterprize. Liniers, Concha, Allende, Rodriguez, and Moreno, were executed in the vicinity of Cordova, pursuant to a formal sentence awarded against them as conspirators; and Nieto, Sanz, and Josef de Cordova, were put to death in the principal square of Potosi, with the public solemnity usual in such cases.

To the north, the province of Paraguay had adopted the example of Monte-Video, and had also united with the opposition, through the advice of Velasco the governor: a force of five hundred men, under General Belgrano, was sent by the Junta in the month of October, 1810; but this interference was of little efficacy, and

Digitized by Google

and the inhabitants persisted, without adhering to the new system, until the intrigues and imprudent measures of their own chiefs obliged them to change their sentiments. The Paraguayans seized Velasco, and sent him as a present to the people of Buenos Ayres, in order to regain their friendship.

Description of the Diamond Mines of BRAZIL.

(From Mawe's Travels in Brazil.)

AT an early hour I arose; and, tho' so unwell as to be scarcely more than half alive, I could not resist the favourable opportunity now offered me of gratifying the curiosity which had so long occupied my mind, by visiting the diamond mines, in company with the principal officer in the administration of them, who was therefore qualified to furnish me with the amplest information. A fine horse was waiting for me at the door, and I rode up to the house of the governor, who introduced me to his amiable lady, daughters, and family, with whom I had the honour to take breakfast. Several officers of the diamond establishment arrived on horseback to accompany us, their presence being required on this occasion.

At nine o'clock we set out, and crossed the ravine, watered by the small rivulet of St Francisco, which separates Tejuco from the opposite mountains. The road was very rough and uneven, continually ascending or descending mountains of considerable extent, the strata of which were grit alternating with micaceous schistus, and presenting an immense quantity of rude masses, composed of grit and rounded quartz, forming a loose and friable kind of pudding-stone. The country appeared almost destitute of wood, presenting occasionally a few poor shrubs; there were no cattle to be seen, yet some of the tracts would certainly maintain sheep in great numbers. Having halted at a place about half way, we descended a very steep mountain, full a mile in the declivity, and entered a ravine where we crossed a very good wooden bridge over the river Jigitonhonha, which is larger than the Derwent at Derby. We rode along its margin, where the land appears much richer, presenting a good vegetable soil covered with underwood; and, proceeding about a league, arrived at the famed place called Mandanga.—The habitations, which are about one hundred in number, are built detached, and are generally of a circular form, with very high thatched roofs, like African huts, but much larger. The walls are formed of upright stakes, interwoven with small branches, and coated with clay inside and out. The houses of the officers are of the same materials but of a much more convenient form, and whitewashed within. Near some of the houses we observed inclosures for gardens, which, in some degree, enlivened the prospect, and gave an air of comfort to these rude and simple dwellings.

I remained here five days, during which I was occupied in viewing and examining various parts of the works, of which I shall here attempt to give a general description.

This rich river, formed by the junction of a number of streams which will be hereafter noted, is as wide as the Thames at Windsor, and in general from three to nine feet deep. The part now in working is a curve or elbow, from which the current is diverted into a canal cut across the tongue of land round which it winds, the river being stopped just below the head of the canal by an embankment formed of several thousand bags of sand. This is a work of considerable magnitude, and requires the co-operation of all the negroes to complete

Digitized by Google

plete it; the river being wide and not very shallow, and occasionally subject to overflows, they have to make the embankment so strong as to resist the pressure of the water, admitting it to rise four or five feet.

The deeper parts of the channel of the river are laid dry by means of large caissons or chain-pumps, worked by a water-wheel. The mud is then carried off, and the cascalhao is dug up and removed to a convenient place for washing. This labour was, until lately, performed by the negroes, who carried the cascalhao in gamellas on their heads; but Mr Camara has formed two inclined planes about one hundred yards in length, along which carts are drawn by a large water-wheel, divided into two parts, the ladles or buckets of which are so constructed that the rotatory motion may be altered by changing the current of water from one side to the other; this wheel, by means of a rope made of untanned hides, works two carts, one of which descends empty on one inclined plane, while the other, loaded with cascalhao, is drawn to the top of the other, where it falls into a cradle, empties itself, and descends in its turn. At a work called Canjeca, formerly of great importance, about a mile up the river on the opposite side, there are three cylindrical engines for drawing the cascalhao, like those used in the mining country of Derbyshire, and also railways over some uneven ground.—This was the first and only machinery of consequence which I saw in the diamond district, and there appear many obstacles to the general introduction of it. Timber, when wanted of large size, has to be fetched a distance of one hundred miles at a very heavy expence; there are few persons competent to the construction of machines, and the workmen dislike to make them, fearing that this is only part of a general plan for superseding manual labour.

The stratum of cascalhao consists of the same materials with that in the gold district. On many parts, by the edge of the river, are large conglomerate masses of rounded pebbles cemented by oxide of iron, which sometimes envelope gold and diamonds. They calculate on getting as much cascalhao in the dry season as will occupy all their hands during the months which are more subject to rain. When carried from the bed of the river whence it is dug, it is laid in heaps containing apparently from five to fifteen tons each.

Water is conveyed from a distance, and is distributed to the various parts of the works by means of aqueducts, constructed with great ingenuity and skill. The method of washing for diamonds at this place is as follows:—A shed is erected in the form of a parallelogram, twenty-five or thirty yards long and about fifteen wide, consisting of upright posts which support a roof thatched with long grass. Down the middle of the area of this shed a current of water is conveyed through a canal covered with strong planks, on which the cascalhao is laid two or three feet thick. On the other side of the area is a flooring of planks, from four to five yards long, imbedded in clay, extending the whole length of the shed, and having a slope from the canal, of three or four inches to a yard. This flooring is divided into about twenty compartments or troughs, each about three feet wide, by means of planks placed on their edge. The upper ends of all these troughs, (here called canoes,) communicate with the canal, and are so formed that water is admitted into them between two planks that are about an inch separate.—Thro' this opening the current falls about six inches into the trough, and may be directed to any part of it, or stopped at pleasure by means of a small quantity of clay. For instance, sometimes water is required only from

one

Digitized by Google

one corner of the aperture, then the remaining part is stopped: sometimes it is wanted from the centre, then the extremes are stopped; and sometimes only a gentle rill is wanted, then the clay is applied accordingly. Along the lower end of the troughs a small channel is dug to carry off the water.

On the heap of cascalhao, at equal distances, are placed three high chairs* for the officers or overseers. After they are seated, the negroes † enter the troughs, each provided with a rake of a peculiar form and short handle, with which he rakes into the trough about fifty or eighty pounds weight of cascalhao. The water being then let in upon it, the cascalhao is spread abroad and continually raked up to the head of the trough, so as to be kept in constant motion.—This operation is performed for the space of a quarter of an hour; the water then begins to run clearer, having washed the earthy particles away, the gravel-like matter is raked up to the end of the trough; after the current flows away quite clear, the largest stones are thrown out, and afterwards those of inferior size, then the whole is examined with great care for diamonds ‡. When a negro finds one, he immediately stands upright and claps his hands, then extends them, holding the gem between his fore-finger and thumb; an overseer receives it from him, and deposits it in a gamella or bowl, suspended from the centre of the structure, half full of water. In this vessel all the diamonds found in the course of the day are placed, and at the close of the work are taken out and delivered to the principal officer, who, after they have been weighed, registers the particulars in a book kept for that purpose.

When a negro is so fortunate as to find a diamond of the weight of an octavo, (17½ carats,) much ceremony takes place; he is crowned with a wreath of flowers, and carried in procession to the administrator, who gives him his freedom, by paying his owner for it. He also receives a present of new clothes, and is permitted to work on his own account.—When a stone of eight or ten carats is found, the negro receives two new shirts, a complete new suit, with a hat and a handsome knife. For smaller stones of trivial amount proportionate premiums are given. During my stay at Tejuco a stone of 16½ carats was found: it was pleasing to see the anxious desire manifested by the officers that it might prove heavy enough to entitle the poor negro to his freedom, and when, on being delivered and weighed, it proved only a carat short of the requisite weight, all seemed to sympathize in his disappointment.

Many precautions are taken to prevent the negroes from embezzling diamonds. Although they work in a bent position, and consequently never know whether the overseers are watching them or not, yet it is easy for them to omit gathering any which they see, and to place them in a corner of the trough for the purpose of secreting them at leisure hours, to prevent which they are frequently changed while the operation is going on. A word of command being given by the overseers, they instantly move into each other's troughs, so that no oppor-

* In order to insure the vigilance of the overseers, these chairs are constructed without backs or any other support on which a person can recline.

† The negroes employed in these works are the property of individuals, who let them to hire at the daily rate of three vengtems of gold, equal to about eight-pence, government supplying them with victuals. Every officer of the establishment is allowed the privilege of having a certain number of negroes employed.

‡ The negroes are constantly attending to the cascalhao from the very commencement of the washings, and frequently find diamonds before this last operation.

Digitized by Google

opportunity of collusion can take place. If a negro be suspected of having swallowed a diamond, he is confined in a strong room until the fact can be ascertained. Formerly, the punishment inflicted on a negro for smuggling diamonds was confiscation of his person to the state: but it being thought too hard for the owner to suffer for the offence of his servant, the penalty has been commuted for personal imprisonment and chastisement. This is a much lighter punishment than that which their owners or any white man would suffer for a similar offence.

There is no particular regulation respecting the dress of the negroes: they work in the clothes most suitable to the nature of their employment, generally in a waistcoat and a pair of drawers, and not naked, as some travellers have stated. Their hours of labour are from a little before sun-rise until sun-set, half an hour being allowed for breakfast, and two hours at noon. While washing, they change their posture as often as they please, which is very necessary, as the work requires them to place their feet on the edges of the trough, and to stoop considerably. This posture is particularly prejudicial to young growing negroes, as it renders them in-kneed. Four or five times during the day they all rest, when snuff, of which they are very fond, is given to them.

The negroes are formed into working parties, called troops, containing two hundred each, under the direction of an administrator and inferior officers. Each troop has a clergyman and a surgeon to attend it.—With respect to the subsistence of the negroes, although the present governor has in some degree improved it by allowing a daily portion of fresh beef, which was not allowed by his predecessors, yet I am sorry to observe that it is still poor and scanty; and in other respects they are more hardly dealt with than those of any other establishment which I visited: notwithstanding this, the owners are all anxious to get their negroes into the service, doubtless from sinister motives, of which more will be said hereafter.

The officers are liberally paid, and live in a style of considerable elegance, which a stranger would not be led to expect in so remote a place. Our tables were daily covered with a profusion of excellent viands, served up on fine Wedgewood ware, and the state of their household generally corresponded with this essential part of it. They were ever ready to assist me in my examination of the works, and freely gave me all the necessary information respecting them.

Having detailed the process of washing for diamonds, I proceed to a general description of the situations in which they are found. The flat pieces of ground on each side the river are equally rich throughout their extent, and hence the officers are enabled to calculate the value of an unworked place by comparison with the amount found on working in the part adjoining. These known places are left in reserve, and trial is made of more uncertain grounds. The following observation, I often heard from the intendant: "That piece of ground" (speaking of an unworked flat by the side of the river) "will yield me ten thousand carats of diamonds whenever we shall be required to get them in the regular course of working, or when, on any particular occasion, an order from Government arrives, demanding an extraordinary and immediate supply."

The substances accompanying diamonds, and considered good indications of them, are bright bean-like iron ore, a slaty flint-like substance, approaching Lydian stone, of fine texture, black oxide of iron in great quantities, rounded bits of blue quartz, yellow crystal, and other materials entirely

Digitized by Google

entirely different from any thing known to be produced in the adjacent mountains. Diamonds are by no means peculiar to the beds of rivers or deep ravines; they have been found in cavities and water-courses on the summits of the most lofty mountains.

I had some conversation with the officers respecting the matrix of the diamond, not a vestige of which could I trace. They informed me that they often found diamonds cemented in pudding-stone, accompanied with grains of gold, but that they always broke them out, as they could not enter them in the treasury, or weigh them with matter adhering to them. I obtained a mass of pudding-stone, apparently of very recent formation, cemented by ferruginous matter, enveloping many grains of gold; and likewise a few pounds weight of the cascalhao in its unwashed state.

This river, and other streams in its vicinity, have been in washing many years, and have produced great quantities of diamonds, which have ever been reputed of the finest quality. They vary in size; some are so small that four or five are required to weigh one grain, consequently sixteen or twenty to the carat: there are seldom found more than two or three stones of from seventeen to twenty carats in the course of a year, and not once in two years is there found throughout the whole washings a stone of thirty carats. During the five days I was here they were not very successful; the whole quantity found amounted only to forty, the largest of which was only four carats, and of a light green colour.

From the great quantity of debris, or worked cascalhao, in every part near the river, it is reasonable to calculate that the works have been in operation above forty years; of course there must arrive a period at which they will be exhausted, but there are grounds in the neighbourhood, particularly in the Cerro de St Antonio, and in the country now inhabited by the Indians, which will probably afford these gems in equal abundance.

After residing here five days, we visited a diamond work called Montero, about two miles up the river, and went a league further to a gold-work called Carapata. The cascalhao at this work was taken from a part of the river eight feet deep, which forms an eddy under a projecting point; I was shewn a heap of it, that was estimated to be worth 10,000*l*. In removing this heap from its bed, four hundred negroes had been employed three months; and to wash it, would occupy one hundred men for three months more, the expence of both operations amounting to perhaps 1,500*l*. We arrived at this place at eight o'clock in the morning; six negroes were employed four hours in washing two troughs, containing together about a ton of cascalhao, when, to my great surprise, after the water ran clear, and the large stones were thrown out, the black oxide of iron, of which there was great abundance, was fringed with grains of gold, a novel and very agreeable sight to a stranger. The gold was taken out at three or four different times, and, when the washing was completed, was dried over a fire and weighed: it amounted to nearly twenty ounces Troy. This is esteemed a very rich place, and such circumstances are of rare occurrence. The whole neighbourhood is sterile, presenting the same characteristics as those before described. By proper cultivation it might be rendered very productive; but, as the troops of negroes and their officers are continually changing, no regular establishments are formed.

The number of diamonds sent over during the first twenty years after the discovery is said to be almost incredible, and to exceed one thousand ounces in weight. This supply could not fail to diminish the general value of

Digitized by Google

of diamonds, as none had ever before been known to come from any other part of the globe, except India, whither the Brazilian diamonds were afterwards sent, and found a better market there than in Europe.

By stratagems and intrigues, Government was prevailed on to let these invaluable territories to a company, who were under stipulations to work with a limited number of negroes, or to pay a certain sum per day for every negroe employed. This opened a door to every species of fraud; double the stipulated number of negroes were admitted; and this imposition was connived at by the agents of Government, who received pay in one hand and bribes in the other. Presents were made to men possessing influence at court, by the contractors, who soon became rich, and they continued (subject to a few regulations) in possession of the diamond mines until about the year 1772, when, Government determining to take them into their own hands, these contracts were ended.

This was the time for reforming abuses, and for placing this rich district under the best regulations, but it was neglected; prejudice prevailed over prudence; and the management was entrusted to men who did not understand the real interests of the concern, or, what is more probable, who were so shackled in their authority, that they could not pursue them. From this time affairs became worse, and the establishment was in debt to foreigners, who had advanced a considerable sum of money on the security of having all the diamonds which the mines produced. This debt still remains unpaid, and their are other incumbrances, which can be removed only by a total change of system. In its present state the establishment appears to produce much greater wealth than it actually does. During a period of five years, from 1801 to 1806 inclusive, the expences were 204,000*l.*; and the diamonds sent to the treasury at Rio de Janeiro weighed 115,675 carats. The value of gold found in the same period amounted to 17,300*l.* sterling, from which it appears that the diamonds actually cost Government thirty-three shillings and ninepence per carat. These years were esteemed singularly productive; the mines do not in general yield to Government more than 20,000 carats annually *.

Description of the Eruption of the SOUFFRIER *Mountain, on the 30th of April 1812, in the island of* ST VINCENT †.

THE Souffrier mountain, the most northerly of the lofty chain running through the centre of this island, and the highest of the whole, as computed by the most accurate survey that has yet been taken, had for some time past indicated much disquietude; and from the extraordinary frequency and violence of earthquakes, which are calculated to have exceeded two hundred within the last year, portended some great movement or eruption. The apprehension, however, was not so immediate as to restrain curiosity, or to prevent repeated visits to the crater, which of late had been more numerous than at any former period, even up to Sunday last, the 26th of April; when some gentlemen ascended it, and remained there for some time. Nothing unusual was then remarked, nor any external difference observed, except rather a stronger emission of smoke from the interstices of the conical hill at the bottom of the crater. To those who have not visited this romantic and wonderful spot, a slight description of it,

* Exclusive of this amount, there is a vast quantity smuggled.

† We have here collected the best accounts that could be procured of the various convulsions which have recently agitated the islands and coasts of the Atlantic.

Digitized by Google

it, as it lately stood, is previously necessary and indispensable to form any conception of it, and to the better understanding the account which follows; for no one living can expect to see it again in the perfection and beauty in which it was on Sunday, the 26th instant.

About 2000 feet from the level of the sea (calculating from conjecture,) on the south side of the mountain, and rather more than two-thirds of its height, opens a circular chasm, somewhat exceeding half a mile in diameter, and between 400 or 500 feet in depth: exactly in the centre of this capacious bowl, rose a conical hill about 260 or 300 feet in height, and about 200 in diameter, richly covered and variegated with shrubs, brushwood, and vines, above half-way up, and for the remainder powdered over with virgin sulphur to the top. From the fissures in the cone, and interstices of the rocks, a thin white smoke was constantly emitted, occasionally tinged with a slight bluish flame. The precipitous sides of this magnificent amphitheatre were fringed with various evergreens and aromatic shrubs, flowers, and many Alpine plants. On the north and south sides of the base of the cone were two pieces of water, one perfectly pure and tastless, the other strongly impregnated with sulphur and alum.—This lonely and beautiful spot was rendered more enchanting by the singularly melodious notes of a bird, an inhabitant of these upper solitudes, and altogether unknown to the other parts of the island: hence principally called, or supposed to be, invisible; though it certainly has been seen, and is a species of the merle.

A century had now elapsed since the first convulsion of the mountain, or since any other elements had disturbed the serenity of this wilderness than those which are common to the tropical tempest. It apparently slumbered in primeval solitude and tranquillity, and from the luxuriant vegetation and growth of the forest, which covered its sides from the base nearly to the summit, seemed to discountenance the fact, and falsify the records of the ancient volcano. Such was the majestic, peaceful Souffrier, on April 27th; but we trod on "*ignem suppositum cineri doloso*," and our imaginary safety was soon to be confounded by the sudden danger of devastation. Just as the plantation bells rang twelve at noon, on Monday the 27th, an abrupt and dreadful crash from the mountain, with a severe concussion of the earth, and tremulous noise in the air, alarmed all around it. The resurrection of this fiery furnace was proclaimed in a moment by a vast column of thick, black, ropey smoke, like that of an immense glass-house, bursting forth at once, and mounting to the sky; showering down sand, with gritty calcined particles of earth and favilla mixed, on all below. This, driven before the wind towards Wallibon and Morne Ronde, darkened the air like a cataract of rain, and covered the ridges, woods, and cane-pieces, with light gray-coloured ashes, resembling snow when slightly covered by dust. As the eruption increased, this continual shower expanded, destroying every appearance of vegetation. At night a very considerable degree of ignition was observed in the lips of the crater; but it is not asserted, that there was as yet any visible ascension of flame. The same awful scene presented itself on Tuesday; the fall of favilla and calcined pebbles still increasing, and the compact, pitchy column, from the crater, rising perpendicularly to an immense height, with a noise at intervals like the muttering of distant thunder. On Wednesday, the 29th, all these menacing symptoms of horror and combustion still gathered more thick and terrific for miles around the dismal and half-obscured mountain. The prodigious column

shot

Digitized by Google

shot up with quicker motion, dilating as it arose, like a balloon.—The sun appeared in total eclipse, and shed a meridian twilight over us, that aggravated the wintry gloom of the scene now completely powdered over with falling particles. It was evident that the crisis was as yet to come—that the burning fluid was struggling for a vent, and labouring to throw off the superincumbent strata and obstructions, which suppressed the ignivomous torrent. At night, it was manifest, that it had greatly disengaged inself from its burthen, by the appearance of fire flashing now and then, flaking above the mouth of the crater.

On Thursday, the memorable 30th of April, the reflection of the rising sun on the majestic body of curling vapour was sublime beyond imagination—any comparison of the Glaciers, of the Andes, or Cordilleras with it, can but feebly convey an idea of the fleecy whiteness and brilliancy of this awful column of intermingled wreathed smoke and clouds; it afterwards assumed a more sulphureous cast, like what we call thunder clouds, and in the course of this day, a ferruginous and sanguine appearance, with much livelier action in the ascent, a more extensive dilation, as if almost freed from every obstruction—afternoon, the noise was incessant, and resembled the approach of thunder still nearer and nearer, with a vibration that affected the feelings and hearing; as yet there was no convulsive motion or sensible earthquake. Terror and consternation now seized all beholders. The Charaibs, settled at Morne Ronde, at the foot of the Souffrier, abandoned their houses, with their live stock, and every thing they possessed, and fled precipitately to the town.—The negroes became confused, left their work, looked up to the mountain, and as it shook, trembled with the dread of what they neither understand nor describe—the birds fell to the ground, overpowered with showers of favilla, unable to keep themselves on the wing—the cattle were starving for want of food, as not a blade of grass or a leaf was now to be found—the sea was much discoloured, but in nowise uncommonly agitated; and it is remarkable, that throughout the whole of this violent disturbance of the earth, it continued quite passive, and did not at any time sympathize with the agitation of the land. About four o'clock, P. M. the noise became more alarming, and just before sunset the clouds reflected a bright copper-colour, suffused with fire. Scarcely had the day closed, when the flame burst at length pyramidically from the crater, through the mass of smoke; the rolling of the thunder became more awful and deafening; electric flashes quickly succeeded, attended with loud claps; and now, indeed, the hurly burly began.—Those only who have witnessed such a sight, can form an idea of the magnificence and variety of the lightning and electric flashes; some forked zig-zag playing across the perpendicular column from the crater—others shooting upwards from the mouth like rockets of the most dazzling lustre—others like shells with their trailing fuses flying in different parabolas, with the most vivid scintillations from the dark sanguine column, which now seemed inflexible, and immoveable by the wind. Shortly after seven P. M. the mighty cauldron was seen to simmer, and the ebullition of lava to break out on the N. W. side. This, immediately after boiling over the orifice, and flowing a short way, was opposed by the acclivity of a higher point of land, over which it was impelled by the immense tide of liquified fire that drove it on, forming the figure V in grand illumination. Sometimes when the ebullition slackened, or was insufficient to urge it over the obstructing hill, it recoiled back like a refluent billow from the rock, and the

agai

Digitized by Google

again rushed forward, impelled by fresh supplies, and, scaling every obstacle, carrying rocks and woods together in its course down the slope of the mountain, until it precipitated itself down some vast ravines, concealed from our sight by the intervening ridges of Morne Ronde.—Vast globular bodies of fire were seen projected from the fiery furnace, and bursting, fell back into it, or over it, on the surrounding bushes, which were instantly set in flames. About four hours from the lava boiling over the crater, it reached the sea, as we could observe from the reflection of the fire and the electric flashes attending it. About half-past one, another stream of lava was seen descending to the eastward towards Rabacca. The thundering noise of the mountain, and the vibration of sound that had been so formidable hitherto, now mingled in the sullen monotonous roar of the rolling lava, became so terrible, that dismay was almost turned into despair. At this time, the first earthquake was felt; this was followed by showers of cinders, that fell with the hissing noise of hail, during two hours. At three o'clock, a rolling on the roofs of the houses indicated a fall of stones, which soon thickened, and at length descended in a rain of intermingled fire that threatened at once the fate of Pompeii, or Herculaneum. The crackling and coruscations from the crater, at this period, exceeded all that had yet passed. The eyes were struck with momentary blindness, and the ears stunned with the glomeration of sounds. People sought shelter in cellars, under rocks, or any where—for every where was nearly the same; and the miserable negroes, flying from their huts, were knocked down or wounded, and many killed in the open air. Several houses were set on fire. The estates situated in the immediate vicinity seemed doomed to destruction. Had the stones that fell been proportionably heavy to their size, not a living creature could have escaped without death; these having undergone a thorough fusion, they were divested of their natural gravity, and fell almost as light as pumex, though in some places as large as a man's head. This dreadful rain of stones and fire lasted upwards of an hour, and was again succeeded by cinders from three till six o'clock in the morning. Earthquake followed earthquake almost momentarily, or rather the whole of this part of the island was in a state of continual oscillation; —not agitated by shocks, vertical or horizonal; but undulated like water shaken in a bowl.

The break of day, if such it could be called, was truly terrific. Darkness was only visible at eight o'clock, and the birth of May dawned like the day of judgment; a chaotic gloom enveloped the mountain, and an impenetrable haze hung over the sea, with black sluggish clouds of a sulphureous cast. The whole island was covered with favilla, cinders, scoria, and broken masses of volcanic matter. It was not until the afternoon that the muttering noise of the mountain sunk gradually into a solemn yet suspicious silence.

The following letters contain farther details of this awful event.

Extract of a letter from St Vincent, dated 1st May, received by a vessel arrived in the Clyde:

"Having been informed that you had not sailed from Grenada by the April fleet, I hasten to give you some account of a most alarming circumstance which took place here last night and this morning. About sunset on Thursday evening, we observed an immense quantity of fire and smoke to proceed from the volcano, and continued till one o'clock this morning, when a most tremendous explosion took place, which continued till four, throwing up immense

Digitized by Google

immense quantities of stones and ashes all over the island. On the estates in the vicinity of the mountains, the ashes are said to be from two to three feet deep; that two of the principal rivers have been dried up, and new ones formed; and that many of the estates in that quarter have been much injured. One white person and six negroes have been killed. Although Kingston is at the distance of twelve miles from the volcano, the inhabitants were so much alarmed, that many of them went on board of the vessels in the bay for protection, and it was not until past eight o'clock that one person could distinguish another, in consequence of the atmosphere being darkened by the quantity of ashes. I am much afraid that the extent of the damage sustained is not yet known."

Barbadoes, May 2, 1812.

Yesterday morning at four o'clock, the atmosphere was perfectly clear and light; but at six, thick clouds had covered the horizon, from whence issued, in torrents, like rain, and particles finer than sand, volcanic matter; and at eight it was as totally dark as we ever recollect to have seen the most stormy night. It then became necessary to procure lights, not only in the dwellings of families, but lanterns were obliged to be used in passing from one part of the street to another. On the preceding night, however, it seems that many persons heard sounds like those which follow the discharging of cannon, and some go so far as to say, that they clearly observed the flashes to leeward of us, the same as if vessels were engaged at sea; therefore, as these clouds came from the northward, it is much to be dreaded that some one of the neighbouring islands has experienced the dismal effects of a volcanic eruption. This awful state of darkness continued until twenty minutes past twelve at noon, when the glimmerings of heaven's light were gradually perceptible, and about one o'clock it was so far clear as to be compared with that of about seven in the evening. The eruptive matter, however, still continued, and, as was the case during the whole time of its descent, numerous flocks of birds were heard warbling the melancholy note of croaking, as if they were messengers of past, or presages of future evil. We shall, in common with our fellow inhabitants, feel extremely anxious for arrivals from the neighbouring islands; should these fortunately have escaped any convulsion of the earth, this phenomenon will form a subject of much philosophical interest, and learned discussion. To discribe the feelings that prevail in the community during this awful period is impossible—it is far more easy to be conceived. The sandy particles appear to have fallen in this neighbourhood to the depth of about three quarters of an inch; but, in the north part of the island, it is said to be considerably deeper.

The armed ship Emma, arrived this day at noon, informs, that when 30 miles to the eastward of point Saline, Martinique, early yesterday morning, a dreadful explosion was heard, and the vessel was shortly after completely enveloped in clouds of the same kind of matter as above stated; and this was also experienced by the schooner Peggy, from Dominick, which also states, that total darkness prevailed from two o'clock yesterday morning until three in the afternoon.

Barbadoes, May 5.

We can scarcely see to write for dust, and have not time by this opportunity, to give a full account of the most awful phenomenon that ever was witnessed here, which happened on the 1st inst. We were in utter darkness from half-past six in the morning, till half-past twelve in the afternoon, during which time, and the remainder of the day, a great quantity of dust was showered upon us from the heavens, which has covered

Digitized by Google

ed the island at least one inch think. The country is melancholy, and unless we have rain, there is no saying what will become of our live stock.

Earthquake at the CARACCAS.

THE following statement of this calamitous event is taken from a supplement to the St Thomas's gazette, dated 9th April, 1812:

"The 26th March has been a day of woe and horror to the province of Venezuela. At four P. M. the city of Caraccas stood in all its splendour. A few minutes later, 4500 houses, 19 churches and convents, together with all the public buildings, monuments, &c. were crushed to atoms by a sudden shock of an earthquake, which did not last a minute, and buried thousands of its inhabitants in ruins and desolation. That day happened to be Holy, or Maundy-Thursday; and at the precise hour, every place of worship being crowded to commemorate the commencement of our Saviour's passion by public procession, which was to proceed through the streets a few minutes afterwards, augmented the number of hapless sufferers to an incredible amount, as every church was levelled with the ground before any person could be aware of the danger. The number of sufferers taken out of one of the churches amounting (two days after this disaster) alone, to upwards of 300 corpses, besides those it may be presumed could not yet have been taken out of such ruins, gives an idea of the extent of the calamity. The number of dead are differently stated, from four to six, and as far as eighteen thousand. Horrible as this catastrophe appears, it would be a matter of some consolation to know, that the vicinity of that city offered some support to surviving mourners; but the next town and sea port thereto, viz. La Guira, has, in proportion, suffered still more, as well as its immediate coast. Huge masses of the mountains detached themselves from the summits, and were hurled down into the vallies. Deep clefts and separations of the immense bed of rocks still threaten future disasters to the hapless survivors, who are now occupied in burying and burning the dead, and in relieving the numerous wounded and cripples perishing for want of surgical and medical aid, shelter, and other comforts."

Other letters.

"It is not within the compass of my ability to describe to you the misery of these people; fear and despair, grief and ruin, have completely overwhelmed them. Parents have escaped, with the loss of their children—children with the loss of their parents, and very few without the loss of their property. Already 500 persons have been found, and the probability is, that a greater number still remain buried beneath the ruins. The destruction at Caraccas is much greater; 2500 bodies have been thrown upon the funeral pile, and burned already, and it is supposed that from 5 to 10,000 souls are lost. Out of 40 churches in that place, two convents only remain standing. Such is the lamentable situation of these two places, that it will be a long time before they can be reinstated. No business of any nature is doing. All the Americans here will go to Puerto Cabello."

The following melancholy narrative was addressed to a respectable merchant in Philadelphia.

"Ruins of La Guira, April 2, 1812.

"DEAR SIR—Many times in my life have I experienced the goodness of a merciful God towards me, but never so conspicuously as in my preservation during the tremendous exertion

Digitized by Google

ertion of his power, which has shaken the mountains to their foundation, and levelled the greatest part of this city, as also that of Caraccas, with the ground—more than 10,000 have been buried, and most of them now lie beneath the ruins! The stench arising from the dead bodies, is intolerable—such of them as could be come at, have been thrown into the sea, or collected into heaps and burned to ashes.

"It is imagined that seven-eighths of the houses in this city are demolished, and of those which still stand there are not perhaps twenty that will be found tenable. The customhouse, which was built very strong, is not much injured—the house which I occupy is three storeys high, and was likewise very strong—it stood the shock without falling, but it was so much injured that I do not intend to sleep in it, especially as we are constantly kept in a state of alarm by the frequent shocks which have daily taken place ever since the 26th ult. When the first great shock occurred, I ran out of my house, and in my amazement, I turned round, and beheld it rocking like a cradle, which, with the roaring of the earthquake, the screams of the people, and the crashing, perhaps of a thousand buildings, made the scene horrible beyond description!"

Narrative of the Eruption of a Volcano in the Sea off the Island of ST MICHAEL. *By* S. TILLARD, *Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.*

(From Transactions of the Royal Society of London.)

APPROACHING the island of St Michael's, on Sunday the 12th of June, 1811, in his Majesty's sloop Sabrina, under my command, we occasionally observed, rising in the horison, two or three columns of smoke, such as would have been occasioned by an action between two ships, to which cause we universally attributed its origin. This opinion was, however, in a very short time changed, from the smoke increasing and ascending in much larger bodies than could possibly have been produced by such an event; and, having heard an account, prior to our sailing from Lisbon, that in the preceding January or February a volcano had burst out within the sea near St Michael's, we immediately concluded that the smoke we saw proceeded from that cause, and, on our anchoring the next morning in the road of Ponta del Gada, we found this conjecture correct as to the cause, but not to the time; the eruption of January having totally subsided, and the present one having only burst forth two days prior to our approach, and about three miles distant from the one before alluded to.

Desirous of examining as minutely as possible a contention so extraordinary between two such powerful elements, I set off from the city of Ponta del Gada on the morning of the 14th, in company with Mr Read, the Consul General of the Azores, and two other gentlemen. After riding about twenty miles across the N. W. end of the island of St Michael's, we came to the edge of a cliff, from whence the volcano burst suddenly upon our view in the most terrific and awful grandeur. It was only a short mile from the base of the cliff, which was nearly perpendicular, and formed the margin of the sea; this cliff being as nearly as I could judge from three to four hundred feet high. To give you an adequate idea of the scene by description is far beyond my powers; but for your satisfaction I shall attempt it.

Imagine an immense body of smoke rising from the sea, the surface of which was marked by the silvery ripling of the waves, occasioned by the light and steady breezes incidental to

Digitized by Google

to these climates in summer. In a quiescent state, it had the appearance of a circular cloud revolving on the water like an horizontal wheel, in various and irregular involutions, expanding itself gradually on the lee side, when suddenly a column of the blackest cinders, ashes, and stones would shoot up in form of a spire at an angle of from ten to twenty degrees from a perpendicular line, the angle of inclination being universally to windward; this was rapidly succeeded by a second, third, and fourth, each acquiring greater velocity, and overtopping the other till they had attained an altitude as much above the level of our eye, as the sea was below it.

As the impetus with which the columns were severally propelled diminished, and their ascending motion had nearly ceased, they broke into various branches, resembling a groupe of pines: these again forming themselves into festoons of white feathery smoke in the most fanciful manner imaginable, intermixed with the finest particles of falling ashes, which at one time assumed the appearance of innumerable plumes of black and white ostrich feathers surmounting each other; at another, that of the light wavy branches of a weeping willow.

During these bursts, the most vivid flashes of lightning continually issued from the deepest part of the volcano; and the cloud of smoke, now ascending to an altitude much above the highest point to which the ashes were projected, rolled off in large masses of fleecy clouds, gradually expanding themselves before the wind in a direction nearly horizontal, and drawing up to them a quantity of water spouts, which formed a most beautiful and striking addition to the general appearance of the scene.

That part of the sea where the volcano was situated, was upwards of thirty fathoms deep, and at the time of our viewing it the volcano was only four days old. Soon after our arrival on the cliff, a peasant observed he could discern a peak above the water: we looked, but could not see it: however, in less than half an hour it was plainly visible, and before we quitted the place, which was about three hours from the time of our arrival, a complete crater was formed above the water, not less than twenty feet high on the side where the greatest quantity of ashes fell; the diameter of the crater being apparently about four or five hundred feet.

The great eruptions were generally attended with a noise like the continued firing of cannon and musquetry intermixed, as also with slight shocks of earthquakes, several of which having been felt by my companions, but none by myself, I had become half sceptical, and thought their opinion arose merely from the force of imagination; but, while we were sitting within five or six yards of the edge of the cliff, partaking of a slight repast which had been brought with us, and were all busily engaged, one of the most magnificent bursts took place which we had yet witnessed, accompanied by a very severe shock of an earthquake. The instantaneous and involuntary movement of each was to spring upon his feet, and I said, "This admits of no doubt." The words had scarce passed my lips, before we observed a large portion of the face of the cliff, about fifty yards on our left, falling, which it did with a violent crash. So soon as our first consternation had a little subsided, we removed about ten or a dozen yards further from the edge of the cliff, and finished our dinner.

On the succeeding day, June 15th, having the Consul and some other friends on board, I weighed, and proceeded with the ship towards the volcano, with the intention of witnessing a night view; but in this expectation we were greatly disappointed

Digitized by Google

pointed, from the wind freshening and the weather becoming thick and hazy, and also from the volcano itself being clearly more quiescent than it was the preceding day. It seldom emitted any lightning, but occasionally as much flame as may be seen to issue from the top of a glass-house or foundery chimney. On passing directly under the great cloud of smoke, about three or four miles distant from the volcano, the decks of the ship were covered with fine black ashes, which fell intermixed with small rain. We returned the next morning, and late on the evening of the same day I took my leave of St Michael's to complete my cruize.

On opening the volcano clear of the N. W. part of the island, after dark on the 16th, we witnessed one or two eruptions that, had the ship been near enough, would have been awfully grand. It appeared one continued blaze of lightning, but the distance which it was at from the ship, (upwards of twenty miles,) prevented our seeing it with effect. Returning again towards St Michael's, on the 4th of July, I was obliged, by the state of the wind, to pass with the ship very close to the island, which was now completely formed by the volcano, being nearly the height of Matlock High Tor, about eighty yards above the sea. At this time it was perfectly tranquil; which circumstance determined me to land, and explore it more narrowly. I left the ship in one of the boats, accompanied by some of the officers. As we approached, we perceived that it was still smoking in many parts, and upon our reaching the island found the surf on the beach very high. Rowing round to the lee side, with some little difficulty, by the aid of an oar, as a pole, I jumped on shore, and was followed by the other officers. We found a narrow beach of black ashes, from which the side of the island rose in general too steep to admit of our ascending; and, where we could have clambered up, the mass of matter was much too hot to allow our proceeding more than a few yards in the ascent.

The declivity below the surface of the sea was equally steep, having seven fathoms water scarce the boat's length from the shore, and at the distance of twenty or thirty yards we sounded twenty-five fathoms. From walking round it in about twelve minutes, I should judge that it was something less than a mile in circumference; but the most extraordinary part was the crater, the mouth of which, on the side facing St. Michael's, was nearly level with the sea. It was filled with water, at that time boiling, and was emptying itself into the sea by a small stream about six yards over, and by which I should suppose it was continually filled again at high water. This stream, close to the edge of the sea, was so hot, as only to admit the finger to be dipped suddenly in and taken out again immediately.

It appeared evident, by the formation of this part of the island, that the sea had, during the eruptions, broke into the crater in two places, as the east side of the small stream was bounded by a precipice, a cliff between twenty and thirty feet high, forming a peninsula of about the same dimensions in width, and from fifty to sixty feet long, connected with the other part of the island by a narrow ridge of cinders and lava, as an isthmus of from forty to fifty feet in length, from which the crater rose in the form of an amphitheatre.

This cliff, at two or three miles distance from the island, had the appearance of a work of art, resembling a small fort or block-house. The top of this we were determined, if possible, to attain; but the difficulty we had to encounter in doing so was considerable; the only way to attempt it was up the side of the isthmus, which was so steep, that the only mode by which we could effect it was, by fixing

Digitized by Google

ing the end of an oar at the base, with the assistance of which we forced ourselves up in nearly a backward direction.

Having reached the summit of the isthmus, we found another difficulty, for it was impossible to walk upon it, as the descent on the other side was immediate, and as steep as the one we had ascended; but, by throwing our legs across it, as would be done on the ridge of a house, and moving ourselves forward by our hands, we at length reached that part of it where it gradually widened itself, and formed the summit of the cliff, which we found to have a perfectly flat surface, of the dimensions before stated. Judging this to be the most conspicuous situation, we here planted the Union, and left a bottle sealed up, containing a small account of the origin of the island, and of our having landed upon it, and naming it Sabrina Island.

Within the crater I found the complete skeleton of a guard fish, the bones of which, being perfectly burnt, fell to pieces upon attempting to take them up; and, by the account of the inhabitants on the coast of St. Michael's, great numbers of fish had been destroyed during the early part of the eruption, as large quantities, probably suffocated or poisoned, were occasionally found drifted into the small inlets or bays. The island, like other volcanic productions, is composed principally of porous substances, and generally burnt to complete cinders with occasional masses of a stone, which I should suppose to be a mixture of iron and lime-stone.

Progress of Sale Catalogues and Auctions of Books in SCOTLAND.

(From Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century. 6 vols. 8vo. London, 1812.)

ANDERSON*, Alexander, Edinburgh, 1688.

Angus†, Alexander, Aberdeen.

Balfour, John, Edinburgh, 1770, 71, 75.

1775 Kobert Alexander, Esq.

1776 James Smollet, Esq. of Bonhill, by auction.

—— and Elphinston, Balfour, 1781, 82—87.

—— Elphinston, 1781, supplement 1787.

1787 Hugh Seton, Esq. of Tough.

Bell, John‡, Edinburgh, 1773, 78, 85.

1786 Auction.

—— and Bradfute, 1790, 91.

Chalmers §, James, Aberdeen.

---

* "A Catalogue of excellent and rare Books, especially Histories and Romances, for the most part in English, and the Variorums, to be sold by way of Auction, the 12th day of November 1688. The books are to be seen, from the first of November to the day of the Auction, at Edinburgh, on the South side of the High-street, a little above the Cross, being the close immediately above the Fish-market close, in the head of the said close on the left hand, where a *placat* will be on the gate, and the Catalogues are to be had there *gratis*. The time for Sale is only in the afternoon, from two of the clock till four. Edinburgh, printed in the year 1688;" only nine pages, closely printed in two columns. "He who pays not his money presently, is to give earnest, to take them away and pay his money before the next day the auction begins; or else to lose his earnest, and the books to be put to sale again. What books shall happen to be unsold at the auction, are to be had afterward."

† Mr Angus, of Aberdeen, who died about the year 1792, was, for the greatest part of his life, the "Leigh and Sotheby, and the King and Lochee," of that part of the world, and sold a great many libraries by auction. He was a man of great pleasantry and ready wit; and many of his *bon mots* are well recollected in Aberdeen.

‡ One of the original promoters of the Society of Booksellers of Edinburgh and Leith; and the first who filled the situation of Præses thereof. He died in September 1806.

§ Printer to the City and University, and Printer and Proprietor of the Aberdeen Journal, which he conducted with uncommon

Digitized by Google

Creech, William, successor to Kincaid, 1774, 1778, auction 1780,
Constable, Archibald, Edinburgh, 1795.
Elliott, T. Kay, and Co. 1788.
Farie *, Robert, Glasgow.
Foulis †, Robert and Andrew, Glasgow.

mon ability, and steady and loyal consistency of principle, for the long space of forty-six years. Few men have departed life in the city of Aberdeen with more unfeigned regret by a most numerous and highly-respectable circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by the best virtues that adorn social life—inflexible integrity, steady friendship, a disposition elevated, humane, and charitable, a temper unusually cheerful, and a memory rich in anecdote and information, chiefly of the literary kind.—His father cultivated his profession for some years in London, in the Printing-office of Mr Watts, (where he had the celebrated Dr Franklin for his fellow-journeyman,) was afterwards ranked among the literary printers of his time, and at his death was recorded as a gentleman "well skilled in the learned languages." *His* father was the Rev. James C. Professor of Divinity in the Marishal College, who died in 1744. About the year 1740 his son returned from London, and in 1746 established the Aberdeen Journal, at the close of the memorable Rebellion, during which he was a considerable sufferer from his attachment to the House of Hanover. His son, the subject of this article, was born in March 1742, and, after a classical and academical education at Marischal College, removed to London, and improved himself in the typographical art, both there and at Cambridge, until Sept. 1764, when the death of his father put him in possession of the establishment in his native city. Although now engaged in a business which afforded but little relaxation, and with the cares of a numerous family, he found leisure to indulge his love of literature by that extensive course of reading which rendered him a valuable member of the literary societies of the place. With many of the Professors of both Colleges, and particularly with the late Drs. Campbell, Gerard, and Beattie, he formed an intimacy which death only dissolved. Had he been able to devote more time to study, it was universally thought by all who knew him, that he might have excelled in any branch of polite literature.—The Gentleman's Magazine was frequently favoured with his communications on subjects of Biography and Antiquities.—As a man of business he was more generally known for his unvaried integrity, industry, and punctuality, which recommended him to the confidence and friendship of men of the highest rank and superior attainments. In 1769, he married Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr David Douglas of London, by whom he left four sons and six daughters, who, with his afflicted widow, had to lament the loss of a tender husband, an indulgent father, and an affectionate and engaging friend and companion, such as is not often to be found. He died June 17, 1810.

* He died March 30, 1800.

† "Scotland, by these two learned Brothers, produced some of the most beautiful and correct printing which at present adorns the republic of letters. Even Bodoni of Parma, or Barbou of Paris, have not gone beyond some of the productions from the press of Robert and Andrew Foulis.

"Robert Foulis began printing about the year 1740; and one of his first essays was a good edition of Demetrius Phalereus, in 4to. In 1744, he brought out his famous immaculate edition of Horace, small 12mo. at Glasgow; and soon afterwards was in partnership with his brother Andrew.—These two Printers were so industrious, that in thirty years time they produced as many correct and well-printed books as any of the famous Printers of old. Their large Classics, as well as their smaller sizes, either in Greek and Latin, or in pure Greek, are as remarkable for their beauty and exactness, as any in the Aldine series.

"It is a melancholy reflection to think, that their taste for the fine arts at last produced their ruin; for, engaging to establish an Academy for the instruction of youth in Painting and Sculpture in Scotland, and the enormous expence necessary to send pupils to Italy, to study and copy the antients, gradually brought on their decline in the Printing business; and they found the city of Glasgow no fit soil to transplant the imitative arts into, although the literary genius of Greece and Rome had already produced them ample fortunes.

"Notwithstanding the beginning of this scheme was very weak, yet in some of the departments it rose above mediocrity, particularly in drawing and engraving; but in moulding, modelling, and painting, they proved that all temporary and private attempts must be abortive, for want of continual support. Human life is too short for bringing to perfection those arts which require permanent establishments to prevent their decline. This is particularly the case with Painters; to whose studies no limits can be set, but whose encouragement is of

al

Digitized by Google

you any amusement, I have received amusement from you. At Ashbourne, where I had very little company, I had the luck to borrow 'Mr Bowyer's Life,' a book so full of contemporary history, that a literary man must find some of his old friends. I thought that I could now and then have told you some hints worth your notice; and perhaps we may *talk a Life over*. I hope we shall be much together. You must now be to me what you were before, and what dear Mr Allen was besides. He was taken unexpectedly away, but I think he was a very good man. I have made little progress in recovery. I am very weak, and very sleepless; but I live on, and hope. I am, Sir, Your most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON."

After these invitations, my visits to him were of course more frequent; and his communications were more confidential.

He seriously entertained the thought of translating *Thuanus*: and often talked to me on the subject. Once, in particular, when I was rather wishing that he would favour the world, and gratify his Sovereign, by a Life of Spenser, (which he said that he would readily have done, had he been able to obtain any *new* materials for the purpose,) he added, "I have been thinking again, Sir, of *Thuanus*: it would not be the laborious task which you have supposed it. I should have no trouble but that of dictation, which would be performed as speedily as an amanuensis could write. — He was earnestly invited, by his warm friend the late Mr Alderman Cadell, to publish a volume of *Devotional Exercises;* but this, (though he listened to the proposal with much complacency, and a large sum of money was offered for it by Mr Cadell,) he declined, from motives of the sincerest modesty.— When talking of a regular edition of his own Works, not long before his death, he said, "that he had power, [from the booksellers,] to print such an edition, if his health admitted it; but had no power to assign over any edition, unless he could add notes, and so alter them as to make them new Works; which his state of health forbade him to think of."

I had occasionally the pleasure of introducing to him some of my literary friends, who were ambitious of this honour. Amongst these was the Rev. Samuel Badcock, well known for his eminent talents; who soon afterwards thus noticed the visit: "How much I am obliged to you for the favour you did me, in introducing me to Dr Johnson! *Tantum vidi Virgilium.*— But to have seen him, and to have received a testimony of respect from him, was enough. I recollect all the conversation, and shall never forget one of his expressions.—Speaking of Dr Priestley, (whose writings I saw he estimated at a low rate,) he said, 'You have proved him as deficient in *probity* as he is in learning.'—I called him an '*Index-scholar;*' but he was not willing to allow him a claim even to that merit. He said, 'that he borrowed from those who had been borrowers themselves, and did not know that the mistakes he adopted had been answered by others.'—I often think of our short, but precious, visit to this great man. I shall consider it as a kind of an *æra* in my life."—The Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S. (the companion of my boyish days, and the steady friend thro' a pilgrimage of sixty years, whose fame is established by many valuable publications,) accompanied me one day to Dr Johnson's; and highly delighted they were with each other's conversation—particularly after Mr Tooke had mentioned that

tions on it in his own hand-writing. This I have carefully placed in my copy of Shaw's Staffordshire.—He afterwards wrote to Lichfield, *Dec.* 2, desiring that a plain stone might be placed over the bodies of his father, mother, and brother, who were buried in St Michael's Church; and hoped "it might be done while he was yet alive."

Digitized by Google

that, amidst the progress which Literature was making at St Petersburgh, translations of "The Rambler," and of "Blackstone's Commentaries," had been made into the Russian language, by the especial command of the Empress.—I was present also when Mr Henderson the Tragedian was first introduced to Dr Johnson, who received him with great cordiality; and, having occasion to mention a certain *Dramatic Writer*, added, "I never did the man an injury: but he would read his Tragedy to me!"—Speaking one day of a person for whom he had a real friendship, but in whom vanity was somewhat predominant, he observed, that "Kelly was so fond of displaying on his side-board the plate which he possessed, that he added to it his spurs. For my part," said he, "I never was master of a pair of spurs but once; and they are now at the bottom of the Ocean. By the carelessness of Boswell's servant, they were dropped from the end of the boat, on our return from the Isle of Sky."

At the beginning of the Winter of 1783 the project was started of establishing an evening club for his comfort; which was accordingly begun early in the year 1784, at the *Essex-Head*, in Essex-street. To this club, founded, according to his own words, "in frequency and parsimony," he gave a set of Rules, as Ben Jonson did his *Leges Convivales* at the Devil Tavern; and prefixed this motto:

"To-day deep thoughts with me resolve to drench
"In mirth, which after no repenting draws."
MILTON.

The club consisted of a select number of his friends, who entered very heartily into the scheme, for the pleasure of enjoying his conversation, and of contributing their quota to the general amusement. The names of the constant members at the time of Dr Johnson's death were thus placed in the book, "on the rota of indispensable monthly attendance:" Dr Johnson, * Dr Horsley, * Dr Brocklesby, Mr Joddrell, * Mr Cooke, * Mr Ryland, * Mr Paradise, * Dr Burney, * Mr Hoole, * Mr Sastres, Mr Allen, Hon. Mr Barrington, Mr Barry, Mr Wyatt, * Mr Nichols, Mr Poore, * Mr Wyndham, * Mr Cruikshank, * Mr Seward, Mr Clarke, Mr Murphy, Mr Bowles, * Mr Metcalfe, Mr Boswell. The three last gentlemen had been introduced in the room of Dr Scott, who was named, but never attended; of Mr Tyers, who abdicated the club, Feb. 1, 1784; and of Mr Strahan, who followed his example on the 26th of June. [Those whose names are thus * marked attended the Doctor's funeral. The others, by some mistake, were not invited.]

The following letter, which I received only seven days before his death, is one of the last that he ever wrote:

"*Dec.* 6, 1784. The late learned Mr Swinton of Oxford, having one day remarked that one man, meaning, I suppose, no man but himself, could assign all the parts of the Antient Universal History to their proper authors; at the request of Sir Robert Chambers, or of myself, gave the account which I now transmit to you in his own hand, being willing that of so great a work the History should be known, and that each writer should receive his due proportion of praise from posterity.—I recommend to you to preserve this scrap of literary intelligence in Mr Swinton's own hand, or to deposit it in the Museum, that the veracity of this account may never be doubted. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
SAM. JOHNSON.

Mr Swinton: The History of the Carthaginians, Numidians, Mauritanians, Gætulians, Garamantes, Melano Gætulians, Nigritæ, Cyrenaica, Marmarica, the Regio Syrtica, Turks, Tartars,

Digitized by Google

Tartars, and Moguls, Indians, Chinese; Dissertation on the Peopling of America, Dissertation on the Indepency of the Arabs.—The Cosmogony, and a small part of the History immediately following, by Mr Sale.—To the Birth of Abraham, chiefly by Mr Shelvock.—History of the Jews, Gauls, and Spaniards; and Xenophon's Retreat, by Mr Psalmanazar.—History of the Persians, and of the Constanstinopolitan Empire, by Dr Campbell.—History of the Romans, by Mr Bower." The original of the above Letter, agreeably to Dr Johnson's desire, is deposited in the British Museum. It was also printed, at the time it was sent, by the Doctor's express desire, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIV. p. 892.—The date of it will shew, that, amidst the pangs of illness, the love of truth, and an attachment to the interests of of Literature, were still predominant. His Letter, I may add, appeared in public, not only by his permission, but by his express desire. And it may be matter of some exultation to Mr Urban, whom Dr Johnson always acknowledged to have been one of his earliest patrons, that the Gentleman's Magazine should have been by him selected as the repository of perhaps the last scrap he ever dictated for the press.

On the following day, he said to me, "I may possibly live, or rather breathe, three days, or perhaps three weeks; but I find myself daily and gradually worse." His farther conversation on the subject of Mr Cave and the Magazine, &c. is printed in vol. V. p. 15.—Before I quitted him, he asked whether any of the family of Faden, the printer, were living. Being told that the Geographer near Charing Cross was Faden's son, he said, after a short pause, "I borrowed a guinea of his father near thirty years ago; be so good as to take this, and pay it for me."

Whilst confined by his last illness, it was his regular practice to have the Church-service read to him, by some attentive and friendly Divine; and he occasionally requested me to join the small devotional assembly. The Rev. John Hoole performed this kind office in my presence for the last time, when, by his own desire, no more than the Litany was read; in which his responses were in the deep and sonorous voice which Mr Boswell has occasionally noticed, and with the most profound devotion that can be imagined. His hearing not being quite perfect, he more than once interrupted Mr Hoole, with 'Louder, my dear Sir, louder, I entreat you, or you pray in vain!'—and when the service was ended, he, with great earnestness, turned round to the mother of Mr Hoole, who was present, saying, 'I thank you, Madam, very heartily, for your kindness in joining me in this solemn exercise. Live well, I conjure you; and you will not feel the compunction at last, which I now feel.' So truly humble were the thoughts which this great and good man entertained of his own approaches to religious perfection.—He said at another time, speaking of the little fear he had of undergoing a chirurgical operation, 'I would give one of these legs for a year more of life, I mean comfortable life, not such as that which I now suffer;'—and lamented much his inability to read during his hours of restlessness; 'I used formerly,' he added, 'when sleepless in bed, *to read like a Turk*.'

During the whole time of my intimacy with him, he rarely permitted me to depart without some sententious advice. At the latest of these affecting interviews, I was gratified by his approbation of a Sonnet which I shewed him, addressed to Mr Urban, (printed in vol. LXV. p. ii.) and his words at parting were, "Take care of your eternal salvation. Remember to observe the Sabbath. Let it never be a day of business, nor wholly a day of

Digitized by Google

of dissipation." He concluded his solemn farewell with, "Let my words have their due weight. They are the words of a dying man."—I never saw him more.—In the last five or six days of his life but few even of his most intimate friends were admitted. Every hour, that could be abstracted from his bodily pains and infirmities, was spent in prayer, and the warmest ejaculations; and in that pious, praise-worthy, and exemplary manner, he closed a long life, begun, continued, and ended, in virtue.

He expired, on the 13th of December 1784, without a pang, in the 75th year of his age, to the loss of his intimate associates and the world, whose unremitting friend he had ever been. And I had the mournful satisfaction of joining the train of friends who paid the last tribute of gratitude and esteem at his grave in Westminster Abbey.

View of the present State of TUNIS.

(From Macgill's Travels.)

THE history of the Beys of Tunis, for a century and a half, is little else than a series of treasons and massacres. The present Bey is advanced in years, and bears that character for ready penetration, aptitude in artifice, and deficiency in liberal knowledge, which may naturally be anticipated in the leader of an unprincipled and semi-barbarous community. By his activity he keeps down all intrigues and civil broils, while he makes his government respected by foreign states. He has judgment enough to pay his troops regularly, and a sufficient share of justice to decide equitably in cases in which he is not personally interested. He permits his subject to have free access to him with their complaints; and he takes care to avoid the formation of aristocratic influence, by holding in his own hand, the reins of government, and employing scarcely any persons but renegadoes and slaves. According to Mr Macgill's account, we question whether even a kind-hearted philosopher would pronounce the Moorish character to be in a state of improvement.

No great degree of discernment is necessary in studying the character of the Moors. They are proud, ignorant, cunning, full of deceit, avaricious, and ungrateful. In all their dealings, whether political or mercantile, the Moors will endeavour to over-reach you; and if they have not a just idea of your national superiority, they will not fail to remind you of your situation, and avail themselves of it. Even should they be convinced of your superiority, they will, nevertheless, need to be reminded of it, before they behave to you with proper respect. In dealing with these barbarians, it is a mistaken and foolish maxim of European nations, to treat them with either friendship or delicacy; they have no regard for either. They look on all Christians with contempt or hatred; and if they do not commit outrages on your person and property, their forbearance proceeds not from justice or humanity, but from fear or interest. The first moment that offers, in which they may, with impunity, plunder or defraud you, their hatred and thievish inclinations will, without delay, appear. In order to be respected and kindly treated by any of the barbaresque powers, the rod must be kept over their heads. No favour must be granted, but in lieu of something equivalent, and not until it has been repeatedly requested; even then, it should only be granted with reluctance.—Revenge is one of the *noble* qualities of the Moors. A Moor long retains the remembrance of an injury, and will exert all the cunning and deceit of his character, to ensnare his enemy, and satiate his revenge.—Any

Digitized by Google

Any good done to them by an infidel, they look upon as their right, conferring no obligation, and requiring no return.—The most sordid ideas pervade all ranks of the Moors. Among the lower classes, it is curious to observe, than when called upon to pay their dues to the prince; they uniformly plead inability, and make use of every protestation to support their plea. The tax-gatherer, accustomed to this kind of pretence, puts him who refuses immediately under the bastinado; he then cries out, that he will pay, and generally before rising from the ground, draws forth his bag, and counts out the cash. A gentleman who stood by, on an occasion of this kind, inquired of the man who had been under the bastinado, if it would not have been better to have paid at once? "What?" cried he, "pay my taxes without being bastinadoed! No! no!"—

The Moors are extremely superstitious; and many of their actions are guided by omens or signs. In their religion, they are perhaps more rigorous than the Mahometans of any other country. Throughout every part of the country, are to be seen places of prayer, which are, in general, either the dwelling places of their saints, or their tombs, (called marabouts,) and, like the retreats of the Roman Catholic recluses, built upon the finest spots of the country. The saints who inhabit these places are the unfortunate part of the human species whom it has pleased the Almighty to deprive of the use of their senses. Many outrages are, with impunity, committed by them, and as may be easily supposed, many crafty people feign madness to enjoy this privilege. Great miracles are said to be wrought by these saints, and it would be esteemed impiety to doubt their supernatural powers.'—

'A strange belief takes place among the people of Barbary, that the country is to be taken by a people clothed in red; and they have an idea, that these people will be the English. —Previously to the marching of their armies, the astrologers of the country are employed to watch the rising of a particular star. Should it rise clear, they augur good, discharge their artillery, and plant the standard round which their camp is to be formed; but should the star rise obscured by clouds, or by a fog, they reckon the omen to be evil, and defer the planting of the standard until another day. When the camp breaks up, which is formed near the Bey's palace, where every thing is prepared for the march, a pair of black bulls are sacrificed as the commander passes.'—

'The Moors of Tunis appear to be less jealous of their wives than the Turks are. In Turkey, the fair sex are guarded by eunuchs; in Tunis they have none, nor can the women be said to be guarded at all. The Tunisines have a curious custom of fattening up their young ladies for marriage. A girl, after she is betrothed, is cooped up in a small room. Shackles of silver and gold are put upon her ankles and wrists, as a piece of dress. The food used for this custom, worthy of barbarians, is a seed called *drough*; which is of an extraordinary fattening quality, and also famous for rendering the milk of nurses rich and abundant. With this seed, and their national dish *cuscasu*, the bride is literally crammed, and many actually die under the spoon.

'A plurality of wives is allowed in Barbary, as well as in all Mahometant countries. A man here may possess four wives, and as many concubines as he can maintain. It seldom happens, however, that a Moor has more than two wives at the same time; but the ceremony of divorcing them is so simple, that he may change as often as he finds it convenient.'—

'In Barbary, the fine arts are totally abandoned; and like all other ignorant Mahometans, the Moors seek

Digitized by Google

seek to destroy every vestige of ancient grandeur which remains in their country. Every piece of fine marble which they find in any way wrought, is broken to pieces by them; as they judge, from its great weight, that it may contain money.—Their music is of the most barbarous kind. The braying of an ass is sweeter than their softest note, whether vocal or instrumental.

The Bey's troops are numerous, but have no title to be called any thing better than an armed rabble. An European force of one-tenth of their number would easily disperse them; although, to kill or take them would be no easy matter, since they generally serve on horseback, and contrive to get away with wonderful expedition.

The army of the Bey which went against the Algerines in the Spring of 1807, consisted of upwards of fifteen thousand cavalry, and ten thousand infantry, besides his Turks. They in the *run-away*, (for it never came to a battle,) in the month of March, seized with panic, abandoned the field, and fled in every direction, with such precipitation, that the Algerines, without the least trouble, took entire possession of their camp, baggage, and fifteen thousand camels laden with provisions and stores of every description. Many reached Tunis on horseback, without ever stopping or even daring to look behind them, imagining the enemy at their heels; and several thousands, in their alarm, rode their animals with such speed that they fell down under them dead. The Bey with wonderful speed repaired his losses, and again in July took the field with his army. On the 13th of that month, they were at a distance of only fifteen miles from the army of the Dey of Algiers. The advanced guard was then sent forward for water, which they knew was to be found at a river about half-way between the two armies. In their way, they fell in with a party of the enemy, which frightened them to such a degree, that they retreated in the most disorderly manner to the camp. Here the whole army took the alarm, and in the greatest confusion began to fly. Indeed, the cavalry set off, and the infantry were preparing to follow: but a Greek slave, who had charge of the artillery, applied the match to one of the pieces. Fortunately, this shot killed the horse of one of the first assailants, and did some other trifling damage. The Algerines, in their turn, became frightened, pulled up their horses, and receiving a discharge from the remaining three guns, which the Greek commanded, loaded with round and grape shot, wheeled round, and also took to flight. The Bey's cavalry, who were yet at no great distance, seeing this, recovered from their fears, and returning to their duty, pursued the Algerines to their camp.

In the morning of the 14th, the two armies came in sight of each other on the margin of the river before mentioned, but kept at a safe distance. —A kind of irregular fighting continued from day-break till sun-set, without injury on either side; and they appeared more inclined to menace each other, than to come to close action.—

Some of the Bey's cavalry, however, whom Soliman Kaiya had under his command, being seen on the mountains at sun-set, the Algerines, fearing that it was the intention of the Tunisines to surround them before the morning, again took alarm; fled during the night with as great precipitation as the Bey's troops had done in the Spring, and left behind them the whole of their stores, camp, and camels. The camels are said to have amounted to ten thousand. The Tunisines took also the whole of the Algerine artillery, consisting of twenty field-pieces, and four mortars. In these engagements, it will not excite wonder

Digitized by Google

wonder, that very few men were killed, taken prisoners, or even wounded. The distance at which they fought rendered their warfare comparatively harmless.'

The number of camels lost in these bloodless encounters is remarkable: but these animals are in general use throughout the regency of Tunis, being both easily maintained and capable of carrying a great load. The climate of Tunis is one of the finest in the world, and the soil is so rich as to render an abundant return with very little cultivation. Yet so wretched is the system of government, so dissolute are the manners of the people, and so fatal are the ravages of famine and pestilence, that the population is generally supposed to be on the decrease. The great danger to the crop throughout this country arises from lateness in the autumnal or rather the winter-rains; when they come on so early as October, and continue more or less during the winter, every part of the country,—the corn, as well as the pasture-lands,—wears the aspect of freshness and abundance; but, if no rain falls till January, the soil is rendered arid and barren, the seed produces little, the olive becomes shrivelled and withered, and the flocks perish from a want of provender. It is remarkable, that throughout a great part of the regency the water in the springs is either salt or hot, and that the inhabitants experience no inconvenience from its use. The aqueducts, which, during the prosperity of Carthage, brought fresh water from a great distance in the interior, have long been in ruins. The inhabitants of Tunis are supplied by rain water, collected in cisterns on the house-tops.

'The city of Tunis is built at a distance of about six miles from the head of the gulf which bears its name; and is separated from the sea by an extensive lake, which also receives its name from the city. It is surrounded by a miserable wall of mud and stone, neither fitted for ornament nor for use. The buildings in the town are of stone, but of very mean architecture. In the whole city, there is not to be found one building worthy of description. The streets are narrow, dirty, and unpaved; the bazars, or shops, are of the poorest appearance, and but indifferently stocked with merchandise. The inhabitants, who crowd these miserable alleys, present the picture of poverty and oppression.

The port of Tunis is at the Goletta, or entrance from the sea into the lake. As no river, nor even rivulet, runs into the lake of Tunis, the evaporation is supplied by a current at the Goletta from the sea.—Vessels loading or unloading at Tunis, lie off in the roads, in between five and seven fathoms water, with fine anchorage, and are served by large lighters, to transport their cargoes. These lighters, named *sandals*, drawing little water, even navigate in the lake, and bring their loads to its borders below the city.—Judging from other Turkish towns, Tunis, I should suppose, cannot contain more than one hundred thousand inhabitants.—

The regency of Tunis abounds with rich materials for the philosopher and antiquarian; but from the state of the country, and jealousy of the government, it is dangerous to travel in the interior. The space between Tunis and Cape Carthage is strewed over with immense vestiges of antiquity. The remains of an extensive aqueduct, which supplied Carthage with water from the mountains of Zawan, a circuitous distance of sixty miles, (the direct line being little more than half that distance,) can still easily be traced from the mouth of the cistern, until lost among the mountains. The cisterns are still to be seen. Those which received the water from the aqueduct are now become the habitations of those miserable Bedouins who remain in this part of the country.—The whole of the ancient site of Carthage

Digitized by Google

thage is occupied by subterraneous ruins.

A short time ago, an edifice was discovered, consisting of several apartments, in a tolerably perfect state; the paintings still exist on the roof of one of the rooms. As no fine marble is to be found, it is presumed, that Carthage was built wholly of mortar and small stones; of which the vestiges bear strong evidence.'

Since the states bordering on the Mediterranean have fallen chiefly into the hands of France and England, the warfare between Christian and Infidel is considerably relaxed, and the number of captives is much reduced. The kings of Sicily and Sardinia are now the only constant belligerents against the Moors;—the latter, notwithstanding his misfortunes, has faithfully redeemed his miserable subjects in captivity: but the King of Sicily allows two thousands natives of his dominions to languish in hopeless confinement. In a ransom, the Moors insist on having five of their countrymen for two Christians; or, in money, eighty pounds sterling per head, whether man, woman, or child. The slaves in Tunis are either kept as servants in the houses of their masters, or put out to work at such trades as they have been accustomed to follow. Many of them, particularly the desponding Sicilian captives, have lately *renegadoed*. The French make it a rule to procure the release of every native of the countries subject to their power. Above a century and a half have passed since the French, like the British, entered into treaties with the government of Tunis; and the two parties, into which the Christians are distinguished in that country, consist of the adherents to the French and British interests. Of late years, the French influence appears to have been on the decline; and the English, especially since Bonaparte has declared war against commerce, has risen in proportion. It might, however, in Mr Macgill's opinion, rise much higher, were we to display our strength on the coast of Barbary, and give to its perfidious inhabitants a lesson of the extent of our chastising power. Instead of Consuls, we ought, he says, to have Envoys; men deriving dignity from their official situation, and prohibited from entering into mercantile engagements.

In the state of Tunis,' observes our traveller, 'several instances have occurred where either the speculative consul, or his country, have been sacrificed to the peculations of the prince and his minister. But besides the risk of embroiling himself with the prince of the country, and his subjects, which, in however trifling a degree, always tends to lessen the consul's influence, and their respect for him: his engaging in commerce has also a ruinous effect on every person under his protection.—In Tunis, most of the consuls are permitted to trade, perhaps all, except the French. The British government, of all others, pays the least attention to the interest of their country in the choice of their consuls. Few, very few of our consuls, are adapted to the places which they hold. In choosing her consuls, France gives Great Britain a lesson. She generally chooses them from among men of abilities; but political interest too often governs our choice. Consulates are given by us as sinecures; and it is considered as of little consequence, whether or not the person appointed knows the duties of the situation to which he is destined. Another great error of the British government may be found in the pay of their consuls. In many places, the salary attached to the consulate is hardly sufficient to keep the consul alive; much less to enable him to support with any degree of respectability the character he holds. A regular equivalent salary ought to be attached to every consulate. A board appointed

Digitized by Google

appointed to inspect the conduct of our consuls, and to correspond with them on subjects interesting to the country, would be of infinite service. That board ought to have the power of recommending to his Majesty the persons who should be consuls, and be made in some measure responsible for their conduct. In the mercantile world, they would find many men fit to fill those places with honour and advantage.—It must be allowed, however, that at Tunis we find exceptions to all the foregoing reasonings. The British consul seems to have been chosen with judgment, and the French consul to have been appointed by people who had no knowledge of him.'—

'The commerce of the states of Barbary has been hitherto very little known to British merchants. France has, at all times, paid great attention to the cultivation of it; and has found, by this means, a fertile supply of valuable produce, both for her own use and for that of her neighbours, and at the same time a lucrative, and not inconsiderable market, for many of her own works of industry and art. Until of late, the French considered the coast of Barbary as their own.—The trade of Tunis is the most respectable of any on the coast of Barbary; though, like that of the other powers, it was, not many years since, much more respectable than at the present moment. It was not uncommon, to see hundreds of ships lying in the roads of Tunis, and at the Goletta; also great numbers at all her out-ports, loading the rich productions of her soil, to satisfy the wants of Spain, Italy, and France. It is rare to see now more than half-a-dozen vessels at Tunis, and more than one at a time at any of the out-ports, and these are of a very small burthen. The reasons for this decline of commerce in the state of Tunis, are many. The famine, which did so much mischief in the regency of Tunis, (1805,) induced the Bey to prohibit the exportation of grain from his state; and as plenty was not for some seasons restored, he has not as yet deemed it prudent to remove his prohibition. The war, which has for such a length of time unhinged the commercial system of Europe, has undoubtedly had a great effect on the commerce of the states of Barbary. The northern shores of the Mediterranean, offered a ready market for all their staple productions; and, from their vicinity, gave a prompt return to all their wants. The war between Tunis and Algiers has certainly had a more ruinous effect on these states than that which has devastated Europe. The commerce carried on between those two states was not inconsiderable; now they have not the smallest communication with each other. The Bey, from an ill-directed desire of gain, has not only become a merchant himself, but also permits the whole of his ministers, and the people of his court, to follow his example. The produce, or manufacture, which the subject brought to market, he could formerly dispose of to the highest bidder; now it is laid hold of by the rapacity of these princely and diplomatic merchants, and if paid for, which is not always the case, it is paid at the price they choose to give, and at which the cultivator or manufacturer cannot afford to sell. The mischievous effect of this, both on trade and manufactures, must obviously be very great.'—

'Like every ignorant prince, who neither knows his own real interest, nor studies that of his people, the Bey of Tunis not only suffers, but encourages monopolies in his state. At present, many of the principal articles produced in the country are farmed out to the highest bidders; and it will not be at all surprising, if even grain and oil, which are yet free, should be disposed of in the same manner. The principal of these "*appalis*" (as they are

Digitized by Google

are called) on the articles of export, is called the "*giornati*," and is in the hands of a company of Jews. This *appalto* is upon hides, wool, wax, and tobacco. This company pays the Bey for the monopoly of the present year, two hundred thousand piasters; at other times, they have paid to the extent of three hundred thousand. The next *appalto*, or farm, is the monopoly of the necessaries of life, and is laid upon beef, bread, vegetables, fruits, &c. From this the Bey draws a still greater profit. He receives this year no less than three hundred thousand piasters, which, of course, must fall on all classes of his subjects. The customs throughout the state are also farmed. This year they have been sold for two hundred and forty thousand piasters.'

The wheat of Tunis is of a very superior quality, and formerly constituted a principal branch of the export-trade. Fine oil, wool, and hides, are also great articles of export; as are likewise, though in a smaller degree, bees-wax, soap, madder-roots, and coral. The imports consist of cloths both woollen and linen, of muslins, serges, druggets, sugar, coffee, tin, lead, and iron: but the quantities of these, and some other imported articles, are so small as to afford a striking proof of the poverty of a country in which the prevalence of indolent habits prevents an adequate improvement of the bounty of nature. The trade on the part of British merchants is carried on from Malta. The interior traffic is conducted by caravans, which bring chiefly gold dust and negro-slaves. It is of inconsiderable amount; and as to manufactures in Tunis, we can name only three of any consequence, viz. woollen stuffs, Morocco-leather, and the skull-caps, made of wool, which are worn almost universally by those persons who shave their heads and put on the oriental dress. The last is a business of no small importance, and rival manufactures have started at Marseilles and Leghorn; successfully, it is said, as to cheapness, but not so in point of quality; the caps of Tunis continuing to bear the palm, and to have the appearance of rich velvet.

Description of the City of CARACAS.

(From Semple's Travels in South America.)

SANTIAGO de Leon de Caracas, the capital of the whole Captain Generalship of Caracas, is situated in long. 66° 46′ west, and lat. 10° 30′ north, at an elevation of nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The valley towards the head of which it is placed extends nearly east and west more than twenty miles, and varies in breadth from four to six or seven. It narrows towards the west, where it is almost entirely shut in by hills, which along the south side of the valley rise by gradations above each other.—Those on the north side, on the contrary, form one bold and continued range, separating the valley from the coast, and rising at one point, called the Peak of La Silla, or the Saddle, to a height of more than eight thousand four hundred English feet above the level of the sea. It is close at the foot of this northern side that the town is placed. The ground on which it stands slopes regularly down to the Guayra, a small river which bounds it on the south, and with which three other streams afterwards unite and run through the whole valley, in one channel. Although called a river, it would, in North America, be considered as no more than a brook, being every where fordable near the town, except after heavy rains, when it runs with great rapidity, but subsides almost as suddenly as it rises.—Of the three streams which join the Guayra, the Catucho is the most useful to the inhabitants, as from it they derive the principal supply of water for the public fountains, of which there

Digitized by Google

there are several; as also for private houses, many of which are furnished with pipes and reservoirs. Besides its inclination to the south, the ground slopes also to the east, and is consequently, upon the whole, extremely well calculated for contributing to the health and convenience of a large town. After a heavy shower of rain, every street pours a muddy torrent into the Guayra, or the Anauco; but in a few minutes all is again dry, and we find the whole town suddenly rendered cleaner than could be effected by the utmost labour in any other not similarly situated.

The streets are in general about a hundred yards apart, and as they intersect each other at right angles, the whole town is by this means divided into square portions, called Quadras. When one of these is left unoccupied by houses, there remains of course a Plaza, or open square, occupying the same space as the Quadra. This construction is abundantly simple, and is perhaps the best that can be adopted for a large town, where the nature of the ground admits of it. It is upon a similar plan that Philadelphia is built; but the want of open squares renders that otherwise beautiful city somewhat too dull and uniform.

There are several squares in Caracas; but none of them worthy of notice, except the Plaza Mayor, or great square, where the market for fruits, vegetables, fish, and other smaller articles, is held. The east side is principally occupied by the cathedral, the south by the college, and the west by the public prison. Within these is, as it were, another square, formed principally by ranges of low shops, which, however convenient in a commercial point of view, entirely disfigure the whole. The principal fountain discharges itself in the middle of the north side. In this square may be seen the fruits which we have been accustomed to consider as peculiar to very different climates, all brought from the distance of a few leagues. The banana, the pine apple, and the sapadillo, are mingled with the apple, the pear, and the chesnut. The potatoe and the plantain, fresh provisions, which seem to belong to the temperate zones, and those kinds of fish which are peculiar to tropical seas, are here offered for sale on the same spot. It has been observed of the United States of North America, that, in the different states of society, they present, in the succession of space, what seems to belong only to different periods of time. Here, on the contrary, it may be observed, that, in ascending from the shore of the ocean to these elevated and temperate regions, we experience in a short lapse of time what seems to belong only to long intervals of space; and pass in a few hours from the torrid to the finest climates of the temperate zone.

The Cathedral of Caracas is heavily built, and the interior construction is badly planned; as, during the celebration of mass, a great proportion of the number of people which the church is capable of holding cannot see the priest; a most essential point where the ceremony constitutes so essential a part of the devotion. The length of the cathedral is about ninety yards, by twenty-seven in breadth. It is supported by twenty-four pillars, without beauty or proportion; but its brick steeple contains the only public clock in the town, and may thus compensate by its utility for what it wants in elegance.

Next, in point of importance, and superior in the richness of its ornaments, is the parochial church of Alta Gracia, which was built chiefly at the expence of people of colour, and to which they seem to have contributed through emulation. It is by far the most splendid church in Caracas, and does some honour to the zeal of the contributors, if not to the taste of the architects, or of those who had the direction of its ornamenting.

The

Digitized by Google

The church of La Candelaria gives name to the quarter of the town in which it stands, and was built by the settlers from the Canaries, called here Islenos, or Islanders. Besides these, there are two other parish churches, St Rosalia and St Paul, three monasteries for friars, two nunneries, and three hospitals, of which one is for lepers alone.

The population of Caracas is upwards of forty thousand, of which about one third are whites. Among the remainder are a very few Indians; but the mixture of Indian blood is general. Almost all the handicrafts are carried on by freed-men of colour, who are in general ingenious, but indolent and indifferent to the highest degree. They promise, without the smallest intention of performing, and appear perfectly unmoved when reproached with their falsehood. But indifference on this score is not peculiar to this class alone.

The College is the only public institution for education; and hither all the youth of Caracas of the better classes are sent for that purpose. The routine of education is such, as it may be supposed to have been in Spain two hundred years ago: a few common Latin authors, catechisms, and the Lives of Saints, being the chief studies. A free mode of thinking is, however, rapidly spreading among the young men, and may hereafter produce the most important effects.

The barracks, which stand above the town to the north-west, are large and commodious. They are of a square form, capable of holding two thousand men with ease; and, from their situation, might completely command the town, were they not overlooked by neighbouring heights. The view from them is extensive, over a great part of the valley, and a delightful promenade might be formed in front of them, with very little trouble and expence.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

General View of the Agriculture, State of Property and Improvements in the county of Dumfries. Drawn up under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, and at the request of the Landholders of that county. By Dr Singer. 1 vol. 8vo. 18*s*. Edinburgh. Ballantyne.

DUMFRIES seems entitled to take the lead among the southern and border counties of Scotland. Its chief town is the largest, and forms a species of metropolis for that part of the kingdom; and the range of wild mountains, which here extend nearly across the island, is broken in this county, by fertile and arable vallies. From this last circumstance Dumfries-shire exhibits agricultural practice in as great a variety perhaps as any other district of Great Britain. One part produces grain, and is in a state of high cultivation; another affords rich meadow pastures, while extensive mountainous tracts yield only a scanty herbage to flocks of sheep. For this reason the agricultural survey of this county is a task of considerable difficulty and importance; and Dr Singer, who is already known to the world by some useful essays on this art, was probably very well qualified for its performance.

Dumfries-shire is bounded on the south by the Solway firth, along which there extends a level and populous district. From thence it stretches northward in the form of an irregular ellipse, to the borders of the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Ayr, and Kirkcudbright, which it successively touches. It is almost entirely mountainous, except the flat country on the coast of the Solway, and the valleys formed by three rivers, which give name to the ancient and natural divisions of the county: *Nith*sdale, *Annan*dale, and *Esk*dale. The land upon the sea coast

Digitized by Google

coast is arable, that upon the rivers arable and pasture mixed, the rest of the county altogether pasture.

The climate of Dumfries-shire possesses considerable advantages over that of the neighbouring counties. The chains of mountains which form round it a species of semicircle, shelter it from the winds of the east and north; and a large proportion of the lands have a southern exposure. Often, accordingly, when the mountain pastures of Lanark and Selkirk are buried in snow, those of Dumfries are affording a plentiful nourishment to the flocks. The climate is wet, indeed, like that of all the counties which lie upon the Atlantic; but Dr Singer observes, in compensation, that the rains are always accompanied with mild winds from the west, instead of those damps and hoar frosts from the east, to which the counties on the German ocean are continually liable.

Of the forty-two parishes into which this county is divided, it is computed, that seven are maritime and level; eighteen midland, or consisting of the vallies formed by the three great rivers which perforate it; and twenty-seven mountainous. Upon this calculation, eighty-six square miles will belong to the first description; three hundred and twenty-two to the second, and nearly six hundred to the third. The whole population, in 1755, according to the returns made to Dr Webster, amounted to 39,788; in 1801, it had risen to 54,597; and, in 1811, to 62,783. Of this last number 19,071 are calculated to inhabit the maritime district; 24,071 the midland; and 19,641 the mountainous district.

In the lower parts of the county, the soil is light, and tolerably productive, and the upper parts, when dry, afford good pasture; but in some parts, and particularly in Eskdale, the subsoil being retentive of water, the soil above becomes cold, and the herbage coarse. Gravel or sand is very prevalent, and forms a constituent part of most of the cultivated lands; the beds of *loam* are pretty considerable, and of great value. On the other hand, there are very extensive *mairs*, which can with difficulty admit of any improvement. Dr Singer is, however, of opinion, that where the subsoil is dry, these may be rendered productive, and even be gradually converted into loam. There is a considerable quantity of alluvial soil, left by the rivers which have changed their beds. Its fertility depends upon the quality of the substances which those streams carried along with them. Near the heads of rivers, where the water has passed only over rock and mountain, the deposition is poor; but it becomes richer in waters that have passed thro' a level and fertile country. There are large fields of peat moss every where spread throughout the county. A substance called *sleech* is also deposited in considerable quantity by the waters of the Solway. It possesses considerable fertility, and is found very useful for laying upon peat moss.

Dumfries-shire is not much distinguished for its mineral productions. Coal, that most useful and general product of Scotland, is not found, unless towards its extremities, at Sanquhar and Canobie. The maritime districts therefore are supplied from England, while the neighbourhood of Moffat is obliged to draw it from Lanarkshire by a carriage of thirty miles, which raises the price to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Several trials have been made in different parts of the county, and thin seams have been discovered, but none which could repay the expence of working. The reporter is inclined to think, that if these trials had been conducted with greater vigour and perseverance, they might have been attended with success.

The most valuable part of the mineral substances of this county are the lead mines, situated near Lead-

hills

Digitized by Google

hills and Wanlockhead, in the south-west part of the county, where it borders with Lanark. That district, which is said to be the highest inhabited land in Britain, is uncommonly bleak and barren, but is enriched by its subterraneous stores. The mines of Leadhills belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun, yield a rent of £.7000 a year; those of Wanlockhead, which formed part of the Queensberry estate, yield one of £.5000. The value of the total produce in 1809 is estimated at £.80,000. At Wanlockhead about 300 workmen are employed, and of course a larger number at Leadhills. Some of the agents who were men of intelligence, have founded small libraries, which are made accessible to the workmen at a moderate price. The good effects of this species of instruction are said to be conspicuous in their orderly and respectable behaviour.

In this quarter, too, there have anciently been found some traces, not wholly inconsiderable, of the precious metals. Gold is said to have been collected in the reign of James VI. to the value of £.100,000, and some dust is still found in the rivers. Silver is extracted from the lead at Wanlockhead, but in the proportion only of from six to twelve ounces in the ton. At Glendinning, the property of Sir William Pulteney, a mine of antimony was discovered in 1760, though not worked till 1793; from which time to 1798 it produced 100 tons of the regulus of that metal, which sold for £.84 per ton, or £.8,400 sterling. This mine however is no longer open.

In regard to agricultural practice, altho' Dumfries shire has partaken largely of the great improvement which has distinguished the present age, it has not made quite so much progress as some of the eastern counties. Certain remains of the old system are still discernible. The cropping of oats after oats is not yet altogether extinct. Dr Singer calculates the average rent of the arable lands at 25s. per acre; that of the lowland pasture at 15s. and that of the mountain pasture at 5s. This is considerably inferior to those of some other counties, though this may be in a great measure owing to the less productive nature of the lands. The rents, however, are supposed to have doubled within the last ten years. In 1795, they were estimated at £.109,700; in 1808, by returns made to the tax office, they appeared to amount to £.219,000. It is worthy of notice, that, in 1686, a computation made by order of Oliver Cromwell made their amount only 238,031 merks Scots, or £.13,225..18s..4d. Sterling.

In districts which are only making progress towards improvement, it becomes necessary that the proprietors should take a more active part than elsewhere, in affording both aid and example. Their conduct in this county, by Dr Singers's statement, appears to be exceedingly meritorious. He has given some details respecting the management of particular estates, which may be both interesting and instructive to the public in general.

'The late Duke of Queensberry possessed the largest estate in the county, and the most valuable, amounting to above 150,000 acres, and contained in many different parishes, but lying mostly in the upper part of Nithsdale, and all under strict entail. A large portion of this princely estate is very low rented in consequence of that entail, and of the grassums or entries which were taken for leases, and for their annual renewal. His Grace had preferred this mode of letting lands before that which obtains over most of the rest of the county, where grassums are not in use, and where the rents are advanced considerably at every new set. Most of the tenants on this estate hold their farms on so easy terms as to amass money: but all permanent and substantial improvement

Digitized by Google

provements were naturally retarded, in consequence of the mode of lease by which they held them. The Duke did not build, nor enclose; nor has he protected his fine woods after cutting them down. Had the Duke allowed his commissioner, Crawford Tait, Esquire, to manage that great estate according to his own judgment, it would have been as well for the tenants, and better a great deal for both heirs and executors *.

'Next, in point of extent, is the Duke of Buccleuch's ancient estate in Eskdale, comprehending most of that extensive pastoral district. The rents were low till the present year; but important and expensive improvements were executed at the charge of the tenants chiefly; and these were so judiciously arranged by his Grace and his men of business, that no estate within the county seems to be, generally, in better management. The leases are short, most of this estate being in sheep-walk; and such is now the character of these farms, that it is in the power of the Duke, at any time of letting, to raise the rents almost at pleasure. But his Grace did not open a market for them; he has only added to the rents from time to time, according as he judged they ought to afford. The tenants wished for nothing more than to see the rents and additions fixed by the Duke; and there is no instance of any of them objecting to or refusing his estimate. They are generally well-informed men, liberally lodged, possessed of good stocks and credit, living comfortably, and very much attached to their noble landlord.

'The Earl of Hopetoun has a large and valuable estate, lying mostly in the upper part of Annandale. No grassums or entries are taken on this estate; but his Lordship's managers consider it right to advertise for offers when the leases expire. Of course, most of the farms let at considerably advanced rents. Moderate sums are allowed for buildings; and these are generally accommodated to the rents and to the views of the tenants. His Lordship also allows money for inclosures, the tenants paying 6½ per cent., and being taken bound to uphold. A considerable extent of sheep walk has been let in this way; and a great deal of arable lands will soon be in the market. The new leases on this estate are drawn with a view to prevent way-going tenants from injuring their farms; an object not only legitimate on the part of the lord of the soil, but necessary, too often, in consequence of the scourging practices of the tenants, and seldom to be condemned, if sensibly drawn, and not too restrictive on the sagacious farmer, nor too precise as to the mode of cropping, which must sometimes depend on things not easy to provide for in drawing up leases, because not capable of being foreseen.

'The Earl of Mansfield's property is lower situated in the same district of Annandale. His Lordship has been at pains to arrange his farms, and to let them in a systematic way, by the aid and advice of gentlemen of scientific as well as practical eminence in agriculture. All new arrangements have to combat new difficulties; yet this mode of laying out an estate ought to be liable to few objections. It seems to combine more knowledge than most great landholders can personally acquire, with more attention than, in general, they give to a matter which lies at the foundation of their prosperity, and of the future interests of their families and tenants.

Sir Charles Douglas, now Marquis of Queensberry, had the merit of having sought out and accommodated several

* This noble inheritance has divided into two parts by the death of the late Duke; one part devolving on his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, now Duke of Queensberry also; and the other part falling to the most Honourable the Marquis of Queensberry, formerly Sir Charles Douglas, of Kelhead.

Digitized by Google

several eminent farmers on his estate. Their farms are in this county considered large, embracing from five to six hundred acres, mostly arable; and they have suitable houses and fences, and leases at such a rent as to encourage improvements. He has also endeavoured to lead his old tenants into the practice of superior managers.—A new and very neat and pleasantly situated inland village has been erecting under his Lordship's eye, on his property at Cummertrees; and at Glen Stuart, in a retired and sheltered spot, he has planned and executed a summer residence of an elysian character in point of neatness and rural elegance. His lime-quarry (the finest in the county) would also have been the most productive if it had not been let in lease, without a sufficient obligatory clause on the tenant for completely clearing it of water.—Marle is also used by some of his improving tenants, one of them * having, in five years, laid on sixteen thousand cart loads of shell marle on his farm. Considerable plantations have been executed on this estate, in addition to the old wood; and, as it is favourably situated near the Solway Firth, the proprietor is liberal in support of every thing that tends to open up the communications, and to improve the agriculture of the district, and of the county at large †.

'Sir Alexander Jardine appears to bestow most of his time and attention on the accommodation of his tenants, and the silent, yet steady, improvement of his compact estate, which lies nearly in the middle of the county, and comprehends a most improveable tract of lands on both sides of the river Annan.

'Mr Murray, of Murraythwaite, vice-lieutenant, has afforded an example of the most liberal and successful attention to all matters of public interest, affecting either the county or the nation; while, at the same time, by looking to the concerns of his estate, it has not only been improved, but embellished also. This gentleman has enjoyed the double satisfaction of planting trees, and living to see them well-grown and fit for use. In him those habits of active intelligence and useful example, which are beneficial to the country, have been favourable also to health. Mr Murray is either the patron or the supporter of every public measure that he considers proper and useful, whether it belongs to the landed or to the commercial interests of the country, to its improvement or defence; and though he now enjoys the most respectable aid and support from his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, his personal efforts continue without interruption to promote the public interest, at a venerable and respected age.

To Major-Gen. Dirom, of Mount Annan, the obligations of the county are well known, for his well-digested account of its mineralogical structure, and for the personal efforts that he has made for extending discoveries in that line, and for promoting and facilitating the communications of the several districts. Those habits of close and regular thought, and of distinct arrangement, by which the General was enabled to promote the military interests of the kingdom, both abroad and at home, and in the exercise of which he has presided over the department of quarter-master-general in Edinburgh, have been carried into his own estate, and have contributed very much to its improvement. Every thing on it has the appearance of

* Mr Thomson.

† The succession of the Duke of Buccleuch and of the Marquis to the old and vast estate of Queensberry is an event that promises much advantage to this county.—The Marquis has already been actively employed in arranging very liberal plans of improvement, for the benefit of his estate and of the county at large; and the Duke will no doubt support him in them.

Digitized by Google

of well-considered arrangement. The old woods and young plantations, roads, walks, and fences, are in the best order. Quarries of excellent sand-stone have, after many trials, and much opposition, even from those employed, been opened by him, and are now affording fine materials for building; and good brick earth has been discovered, and is worked partly for his own use, and partly for sale. Unsightly spots, overgrown with brush-wood, have been cleared, and converted into fiorin meadows, water to float them occasionally being introduced. A corn-mill has been erected on the one side, and a large building for the carding and manufacture of wool on the other side of the river Annan, which flows through this estate for about three miles. A lime-quarry has been opened and worked at Brownmuir; and marle has been found, with some veins of iron-stone, and small portions of manganese.—The pleasant and well-digested plan of his inland village has already made great progress at Bridekirk; while the muir lands around it, which were barren and of no value, are improving rapidly, and becoming of great value to the proprietor and the villagers.

'Mr Millar, of Dalswinton, in the course of twenty-five years, has realised a plan which, to many landholders, even to those of great understanding and spirit, has been merely utopian. He has gone over a large estate, (said to contain above 5000 acres,) and has improved the whole of it, with the exception of a portion which is now under process, and promises to be soon completed. His plan is, not to farm his lands himself, but to prepare them by improvement for being let to farmers. This is introducing a most important profession, that of an improver, in the person of the lord of the soil. No man can have such an interest as the owner of an estate; yet many of these are inadequate to such a profession, through their want of skill, or leisure, or funds. To enable one to form a true opinion of the success of Mr Millar's plan, one should visit that beautiful estate, as it would not be doing justice to the owner to judge by report. The plan seems to have been as judiciously concerted as it has been steadily pursued. Gentlemen cannot expect as much profit in the occupation of soils as professional farmers; yet no farmer can safely bestow as much labour and expence as the landholder may afford, in order to improve thoroughly a barren and stubborn soil. Mr Millar found this property, when he entered to his purchase, in the most miserable state of exhaustion and barrenness. It is now, perhaps, one of the most improved and beautiful estates in this county; and while the rents, compared with other lands, are liberal, the tenants are comfortable, and the landlord is considered and respected as their best friend. This gentleman's intelligence and accuracy in business are well and long known; and he is of opinion, that money judiciously expended, in improving barren lands, returns more amply than in trade or manufactures; and that very poor lands, fully improved, are capable of yielding twenty times their original produce. This is undoubtedly the case on the high and naturally barren lands now improving by Mr Millar, where the crops of grass, and of potatoe oats, are as fine as any in the county, and the flock of new Leicester sheep as thriving.

'The farm of Pennyland, (probably called so from its ancient or old extent valuation,) which was lately rented at £.50, and for which only £.78 could be obtained, is likely, in Mr Millar's improving hands, to return £.1000 a year; nor is this wonderful, for though high situated, it contains 985 acres. The aspect of the lands of Dalswinton is favourable; and his beautiful plantations (together with those of the late Mr Copland, of Collieston

Digitized by Google

lieston, at Blackwood) are laid out in taste, and, with the farms now established among those woods, embellish and enrich the country to the summits of the hills.

'Mr Menteath, of Closeburn, has an ample subject for improvement in an estate of about 12,000 acres; and he possesses a valuable resource in his lime-quarry; nor is the ardour and intelligence which he possesses unequal to the task. The lime in shells is not the only substance furnished by these works for improving land. A great deal of coal ashes, mixed with lime dust, are applied to the soil, either for culture or as top-dressings on meadows. Mr Menteath has converted a large extent of black peat bog into very productive meadow, by draining and top-dressings: and, in doing this, it has happened that some acres of the wettest parts of those bogs have become naturally stocked with the purest fiorin that exists in the county. In improving mossy muirs, he pares and burns, then ploughs and cariches with lime; sowing out with soft meadow-grass, *(holcus lunatus,)* without corn, and thus converting the muir at once into a field of perennial grass. Inclosing and planting are carried on along with these improvements; attention is given to the mineral strata, and to the roads and communications; a portion of land round the mansion-house is farmed by Mr Menteath himself; and his parks, farm-buildings, and stock (which last includes new Leicester sheep and Galloway bullocks and kyloes) are all in good order.'

The crop most generally cultivated in the arable districts of Dumfries-shire is that of oats, the ancient grain of this country, which has been rendered capable of producing good wheat only by artificial cultivation. On the pastures, sheep are principally fed; they are of two breeds, the Cheviot and the short-heath sheep. The latter are the natural breed of the district; but the Cheviot are rapidly supplanting them, being preferred on account of the superior fineness of their wool. This breed, however, is seldom entirely unmixed, and does not bring quite so high a price as that bred on the mountains to the eastward. Cattle are also kept here to a considerable extent. The number of milk cows is estimated at 12,000, and the whole number of cattle at nearly triple that amount.

But no animal is reared more abundantly in Dumfries-shire than hogs, which has outstripped all Scotland in the rearing of this produce. They are particularly abundant in Annandale, and the bacon cured in that district is said to be equal to any in the kingdom. The export of this article, which, in 1770, was only £.500, is now said to be little short of £.50,000. They are fed chiefly on potatoes.

Neither manufactures nor commerce are carried to any considerable extent in this county. Cotton spinning on a small scale is carried on in a few places; and at Holm, near Sanquhar, the woollen manufacture has been introduced with some success. In the parishes of Cummertrees and Ruthwell, salt is extracted from the sleech, and, in consequence of an old act of parliament, enjoys an exemption from duty. The commerce consists merely in exporting grain and other produce of land, in exchange for coal and various articles of consumption. In 1809, the vessels which cleared inward at the port of Dumfries were 493; outward 287; tonnage outward 18,985; inward 12,090.

The appendix consists of a variety of articles, some of considerable value, portions of which we may perhaps hereafter take the liberty of extracting.

New

Digitized by Google

New Works published in Edinburgh.

SHIPWRECKS and Disasters at sea; or Historical Narratives of the most noted calamities and providential deliverances, which have resulted from Maritime Enterprize, with a Sketch of various Expedients for preserving the Lives of Mariners. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 16*s.*

The Edinburgh Review No. XXXIX.

Sketches of Perth-shire. By the Rev. P. Graham, D.D. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Literary Intelligence.

MRS MARIA GRAHAME will speedily publish "Journal of a Residence in India." The work will be in 4to, and will be illustrated by Engravings from Drawings taken on the spot.

Mr George Chalmers, F.R.S.S.A. the very learned author of Caledonia, and of the Considerations on Commerce, Coins, and Circulation, will speedily publish an Historical View of the Domestic Economy of Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest to the present times, with a comparative estimate of their efficient strength, arising from their population and agriculture, their manufactures and trade, in every age. This work will form a new edition of his estimate, corrected, enlarged, and continued to 1812.

Alex. Monro, Jun. M. D. Professor of Medicine in this University, has in the press a very important work, entitled, "Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body in its sound and diseased state." It will form three volumes 8vo., and will be illustrated with 44 Engravings by Heath, Mitchell, &c. from original Drawings of Dr Peter Camper, Messrs Fyfe, Syme, and Lizars.

Fauna Orcadensis; or the Natural History of the Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, of Orkney and Shetland, by the Rev. George Low, Minister of Birsa and Haray, will speedily be published, from the original Manuscript in the possession of William Elford Leach, M. D. in Quarto.

Mr R. Huddleston, Luman, a Gentleman who possesses a great fund of Antiquarian knowledge, proposes to publish by subscription, a new edition of Toland's History of the Druids. It will form a handsome 8vo volume, and will be delivered to subscribers at 9*s.* That a work of such inestimable value as *Toland's History of the Druids*, should have become almost *extinct*, is truly astonishing. Many of our most profound Antiquarians, so far from having perused the Treatise in question, are even ignorant of its existence. About a Century ago, a very limited number of Copies were thrown off: but these, with the exception of a very few locked up in the Repositories of the learned, have perished. *To the Philologist, the Antiquarian, and the Celtic Scholar*, the Editor flatters himself the present Work must prove highly acceptable. *The Celtic Language and Druidical Rites* can be clearly traced from the Banks of the *Ganges* to the remotest Parts of the *British Isles*. In offering this *Treatise* to the Public, the Editor is influenced by no other motive, than that of presenting to their view, on reasonable terms, a Publication, which he conceives to be highly, and indeed indispensably necessary, to the proper investigation of the *Celtic Literature* and *Antiquities*; and at the same time, of paying a small *tribute of respect to the Memory of the Great Toland, whose extensive Genius, and Critical Acumen, have seldom been rivalled, and never surpassed!*

Sir Humphrey Davy has recently published Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a Course of Lectures delivered before the Board of Agriculture, illustrated with plates engraved by Laurie.

Messrs

Digitized by Google

Messrs Longman and Co. have nearly ready for publication, in three volumes in quarto, the Reports, Estimates, and Treatises, embracing the several subjects of Canals, Navigable Rivers, Harbours, Piers, Bridges, Draining, Embanking, Lighthouses, Machinery of various Descriptions, including Fire Engines, Mills, &c. &c. with other Miscellaneous Papers; drawn up in the course of his employment as a Civil Engineer, by the late Mr John Smeaton, F. R. S. It will be illustrated with Plates engraved by Laurie, and printed chiefly from his Manuscripts, under the direction of a Select Committee of Civil Engineers.

A Prospectus has been issued for publishing, by subscription, a Work consisting of Original Academical Studies from the Human Figure, and Historical Compositions selected from the Works of the English School; interspersed with Specimens from the Italian Masters, particularly Raffaello d'Urbino, &c. By James Minasi, Esq. Historical Engraver to his Sicilian Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The Rev. George Crabbe is preparing a volume of Tales, to be printed uniformly with his other works.

Dr Bateman has been engaged for some time past, in preparing for publication, a short Treatise on the Diseases of the Skin, according to the lucid arrangement devised by the late Dr Willan, which is calculated to teach accuracy in the discrimination of the appearances of eruptive disorders, and to render the language, in this department of Medicine, clear and definite. From a long connection with the same public institution with Dr Willan, and from direct personal communication on these topics, Dr Bateman will be enabled to include in his synopsis, a view of the unfinished parts of the classification, as well as of those already before the public.

An Account of the Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey, is announced for speedy publication, by John Galt, Esq.

A Translation of Michaelis' celebrated work on the Mosaic Law, in two parts, is announced, by the Rev. Alexander Smith of Keith Hall.

The Rev. Charles Latrobe is preparing for the press, Letters on the Nicobar Islands, written by L. G. Hoensel, seven years a missionary of the United Brethren at that station.

Mr Price, a gentleman attached to our Persian embassy, has made drawings on the spot, of every town, village, castle, ruin, mountain of note, &c. during the whole route from the Persian Gulf to Tehran, the Persian capital. He has made Panoramic views of Shiras, Persepolis, Ispahan, Kashan, Kom, and Tehran; giving the costumes of the people, &c. so that, on his return to England, the public may expect to be gratified with the fruits of his labour through this extensive and interesting tract of country, hitherto so little known in Europe.

A new edition is in the press of the Greek Testament, with Griesbach's Text; containing copious Notes from Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmüller, &c. in familiar Latin: together with parallel passages from the Classics, and with references to Vigerus for idioms, and Bos for ellipsis, by the Rev. E. Valpy, B. D. Trin. Coll. Cambridge.

A Lexicon of the New Testament is in preparation, principally intended for the use of schools, consequently less extensive than Parkhurst's Lexicon, though compiled on a somewhat similar plan.

Mr Watson, the author of Strictures on Bookkeeping and Accounts, proposes publishing by subscription, British Proof Tables of Calculation, being an important improvement of calculation, and will be a useful acquisition to the counting-house.

The

Digitized by Google

The Rev. Robert Walpole has in the press, an Essay on the Misrepresentations, Ignorance, and Plagiarisms, of certain Infidel Writers.

An Account of the Gold Coast of Africa, and of the Manners, &c. of the Natives, has been undertaken by Henry Meredith, Esq. Governor of Winnebah Fort.

Dr Trotter is about to print a Tragedy in five acts, entitled, The Noble Foundling, or the Hermit of the Tweed; founded on the traditional History of the Border.

The Duke of Devonshire lately bought the Count Maccarthy's splendid library for 25,000 guineas.

It appears from the eighth annual Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that 35,690 Bibles, and 70,733 Testaments, were issued last year, besides the number circulated abroad by the Society's aid—that within that period *seventy* new Auxiliary Societies, including Branch Societies, were produced in Britain alone, and that the neat income of the year was 43,532*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* and its expenditure, including its engagements, 46,530*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

The Catalogue of Books which is usually published before the Leipsic fair, announces this year 1609 new works, in German and Latin: 100 new novels; and 50 new theatrical pieces: the number of geographical maps is 82; and new musical compositions about 350.

There are published in the United States 364 newspapers, of which 158 are in the interest of the republican, and 157 in that of the federal party; the others are neutral. Eight are printed in German, five in French, two in Spanish, and the others in English. Nine of these journals were established prior to the revolution. Their aggregate annual sale is estimated at 25,200,000, or about 1250 each.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

ACCORDING to some late experiments on the comparative strength of men and horses, applicable to the movement of machines, it appears that the effect of a horse is fourteen times greater than that of a man; or, which amounts to the same thing, fourteen men must be used instead of one horse.

The canker in the stems and branches of apple trees may be cured, merely by lifting the trees in October or November, and planting them again above the land's level, upon little hills of common road-sand taken from the scraped heaps by the highway side. No other application is wanted for the cankered holes in the stem—rub the road-sand into the wounds after cutting out all the black. Branches must be cut away to sound wood, and, if you reduce the tree to a mere post, a new head will quickly shoot forth.

Though the English excel in many branches of horticulture, there are others in which they are outdone by the French. Our fruit-gardeners, who carry every sort of fruit to market, cannot be said to have brought any one kind to absolute perfection. In France whole villages are employed in the culture, each of one single kind of fruit. In consequence of this arrangement, the fruits under the management of individuals, who, for many generations, have exerted their energies to this one point, are brought to a degree of perfection which can never be attained in a garden, where fruits and vegetables of all sorts must be provided by one man, for a large and opulent family, or for a weekly market.—At Montreuil, a village near Paris, the whole population has been maintained for several generations, by the culture of Peaches, their sole occupation. An English tourist tells us, that he had stored his carriage with

Digitized by Google

with peaches, which he thought excellent; when he arrived at Montreuil, the inhabitants, who offer their fruit for sale to travellers, told him that he would, if he tasted one of theirs, throw those he had got out of his chaise, which in fact he did, as soon as he had tasted a Montreuil peach. It is at Montreuil alone where the true management of this delicious fruit can be studied and attained; for it is impossible from written precepts to acquire the whole art. The modes of winter and summer pruning are varied, not only according to the differences of soil and exposure, but even according to the state and constitution of each individual tree. Some of the best of their fruits are never budded, but always reared from the stone; the rest are budded on stocks of a half wild peach, called *Peche de Vigre*. Peach trees budded on an almond stock are larger and more durable than others; but they require a deep and light soil, and do not fruit so soon. The best almonds for stock are the red-shelled sort, and some prefer the bitter, but it is more difficult to succeed with these than with the soft-shelled almond. Stocks of the apricot, and the *prune de St Jubers*, produce smaller trees that bear sooner, but do not last so long, and of course answer better in a shallow soil. The season of budding depends on the weather being more or less wet; the end of July, in ordinary years, is proper for the plum stock; that for the apricot and the almond is later; and for the young almond stock the middle of September is the most proper. In order to provide stocks, the fruit stones are sown in baskets, which, when the tree has attained a proper size, are sunk in the ground, where it is intended they should grow, provided the soil is deep; for shallow soils the young plant is taken up, and its larger roots cut off, which forces it to throw out lateral roots, and in the event to become a more productive bearer. Peaches are never eaten in perfection if suffered to ripen on the tree; they should be gathered just before they are quite soft, and kept at least twenty-four hours.—The inhabitants of Agenteuil, near Paris, derive their chief support from the culture of fig-trees. Near this town are immense plains covered with these trees, on the sides of hills facing the south, and in other places sheltered from the north and the north-west winds. In the autumn the earth about the roots of these trees is stirred and dug; as soon as the frost commences, the gardeners bend down the branches and bury them under six inches of mould, which is sufficient to preserve them; but before this is done, the branches must be entirely stripped of their leaves. A fig tree will remain buried in this manner seventy-five or eighty days without harm. It is necessary, in dry seasons, to water fig-trees; the nature of the plant requires to have its root cool, while its head is exposed to the hottest sun. If planted against the south wall of a house, near a spout that brings water from the roof, it thrives abundantly. Figs do well also in a paved court; the stones keep the ground under them moist and cool, while the surrounding buildings reflect and increase the sun rays.

From Mr Montagu's researches on the constitution of sponges, it appears, that no polype, or vermes of any kind, are to be deemed in their cells or pores; they are, however, decidedly of an animal nature, and possess vitality without perceptible action or motion: Mr Montagu has divided the genus Spongia, into five families, viz. branched, digitated, tubular, compact, or orbicular. Only fourteen species were previously known, but Mr Montague has described no fewer than thirty-nine.

Salted bacon, and unsalted beef or mutton, and other kinds of animal food,

Digitized by Google

food, when too long kept, or improperly cured, so as to be tainted with putridity, may be perfectly recovered, or rendered quite sweet, by being buried in fresh earth, a foot deep, for a few days.

In the awful and tremendous precipices of Hoy, in the unfrequented Isles of Orkney, some of which are 1400 feet perpendicular from the sea, have lately been discovered and taken, the nests of four different species of Eagles, which have their *aeries* in the pinnacles and projecting cliffs that surround the West side of the Island.

A prize of twelve thousand francs was offered in 1807, by the French Government, to that physician who should produce the best memoir on the disease called the *croup; two* have shared the prize, being of equal merit, *three* are distinguished as extremely honourable to their authors; and a *sixth* memoir is marked by the proposal of a remedy that is said by the writer to be a specific in this malady, and in the whooping-cough. It is *liver of sulphur alcalized*, a sulphate of pot ash, recently prepared and brownish. It is usually given mixed with honey (we have known it given with sugar.) The dose, from the attack of the croup, to the decided diminution of the disorder, is ten grains morning and evening, to be diminished as the disorder abates; and, towards the close, the morning dose only to be given. The mixture of sulphur and honey to be made at the moment of using. Young children will suck it off the end of a finger; but it may be given in a spoonful of milk, or of syrup thinned with water, or as a bolus; grown children take it best in this form. It usually relieves in two days; but it must be continued till the cure is completed, and sometimes beyond that period, for fear of relapses.

Poetry.

A MAY MORNING ODE, TO GRACEY.

SIGH'D from the April breeze, sweet May!
Thy visions cleave their aerial course,
While Twilight, mild from gaseous source,
Day's gray-hair'd herald, bends his way,
Midst beds of orient ether borne,
Lo! Summer leads her favourite morn,
Bath'd in a flood of dewy light.
Spirit of gloom! thy viewless crowds
Forsake their sphere of lingering clouds;
O'er woodland wold, and hill serene,
Effulgent opes the silver scene,
In azure splendour dight;
And rush'd from rest, brown labour's numbers,
Desert the midnight couch of transient slumbers.
Bright thro' the luring steep abyss
Sweet May-morn spreads her vestments blue,
Her locks of flame, her eyes of dew,
While Phœbus wings his fiery bliss,
List, purl'd in labyrinths gently deep,
Clear Eden, lur'd with lonely sweep,
O'er Stitchel's laughing linn devolves;
And every plant and blossom'd flower,
Scatter in charms an odorous power;
Sweet melts with minstrelsy the grove,
Where rapture trill'd to notes of love,
In mutual song dissolves;
While trembling to the tuneful treasure,
Response, delightful rings his liveliest measure;
How rugged frowns the mountain steep,
Umbrageous, o'er the lucent lake,
Where osiers dark their shadows shake,
In liquid life, the torrents sweep;
Yet, lovelier Tweed, thy waters roll
Thanever stream, belov'd, from fountain stole;
Enrapturing far the villag'd dale;
Deep glide thy bold romantic maze,
Reflecting fierce bright Phœbus' blaze;
While Teviot, wandering wild along,
In murmur sends his silver song
Athwart the listening gale;
Where beauty, nymph of cheerful mildness,
Reigns midst enchantment, o'er her paths of wildness.

Hail,

Digitized by Google

Hail, May! bright nature's virgin child,
Mild fan thy breath, the infant flowers,
While weeps the sky its genial showers:
Whose glistening waves the leafy wild;
Virgin, thy healthiest odours bring,
Where, soft, these nursling babes of spring
Expand their beauteous orphan arms:
Thus may'st thou meet th' embrace of mirth,
And heaven's clear dews impearl thine earth;
Light be the echoing numbers borne
As usher thy cerulean morn!
Summer's ecstatic charms;
Bless'd charms, that oft in transport stealing,
Lead, midst divine delights, the captive feeling;
While quiet rules the windless calm,
And sylvan Joy its thrilling shafts;
While staid Content her influence wafts,
And Health her halcyon summer balm:
See, Gracey! where (propitious roll'd)
That Sun in flames of lustrous gold,
Refulgent, liberal, mounts above.
Leave then those seats, where dark desire,
Enkindling, bursts to parent fire;
Ere sinks the sun of life, declin'd,
With all those gracious claims combin'd,
That cheers the world with love.
Hark! melody, with fierce emotions,
Calls, generous to the morn, its glad devotions.

WATER OF LEITH, *June* 1812. } *H.*

THE WIEED WIFE.

THE twinkling stars were dimly seen,
For Night had drawn her gloomy screen,
And labour'd bodies clos'd their een
In Sleep's saft pow'r,
When howlets sang the dirge o' Jean,
Frae yon auld tow'r.

At her decease, in surly mood,
The corbies scraigh'd frae wood to wood,
Wild, angry blasts, dash'd on the flood
Wi' spitefu' ire,
And frae the darken'd thund'ry clud
Came lowin' fire.

Ye beldames o' the sorc'ress kind,
Wha ride on bin-weeds thro' the wind,
And turn yoursels when you're inclin'd
To ony shape,
Come, come and bring ilk hell-bred fiend,
For Jean to weep.

And when the cluded moon beneath
Ye meet on yonder dark-brown heath,
As when nefarious Macbeth
Implor'd your aid,
Suspend th' ingredients o' scaith,
And wull the dead.

For nane o' a' the gypsie core,
In palmistry had siccan lore;
" In Jeany's bonny hand are more
" Lines o' guid luck,
" Than I ha'e read for tomonds four,
" In—nature's beuk."

When on Maria's snawy neck,
Or blushing crimson o' her cheek,
A mole appear'd—in language sleek,
The carlin vile
Predicted to the maiden meek
A gowden tale.

Around the ingle's lowe, at e'en,
Whan twa-three lasses did convene,
If chance that e'ening thither Jean
To them had sent,
How blithe was ilka simple quean,
And weel content;

To hear what luck wou'd them betide,
Wha first wou'd be a canty bride,
Or wha wou'd wander far and wide,
They fain wou'd ken,
Or thro' the weary warl' slide
Withouten men.

Jean kens their innocence, and soon
Slips aff her sair-wore dirty shoon,
Looks thro' the winnock to the moon
Wi' fearfu' glow'r,
And—" Now, my bairns, I'll get it done,
" 'Tis in my pow'r."

A pack o' dirty cartes appear,
Perhaps the pack o' Major Weir *,
She shuffles them wi' canny care,
And eager look;
" Draw now, my bonny, weel-faur'd dear,
" Frae fate's dark book."

" The king o' spades,'—" A black-hair'd lad,
" And sure a gard'ner to his trade."
The innocent believing maid,
Wi' bright'ning een,
Depends on a' that she has said,
And weel pays Jean.

The beldame shifts again the cartes,
And Nanny draws the ace o' hearts;
" Preserve's!" she cries, and then imparts
The happy case,
" A man o' geer, a man o' parts,
" My bonny lass."

When auld maid thro' the hours o' rest,
Neglected thing!—dream'd dreams unblest,
Ere the Sun sank into the west
His burning carr,
To Jean the business was addrest,
The midnight war.

" The

---

* See Satan's Invisible World.

Digitized by Google

" The bull you dream'd o', and the bear,
" Bespeak twa pow'rfu' wooers near;
" The reverend priest, that you'll appear
" In wedlock soon;
" The flourish'd tree, that you will rear,
" A stately son."

Again, when barren wives were met,
Glow'rin' in drink, in keen debate,
O' fum'lin' Watty, or o' Pate,
They loudly rair;
Till Jean, the messenger o' fate,
Ends the affair.

The hoary sybil turns the lees
O' china tea-cup, by degrees;
Now she inverts it, now she gies
A glow'r oblique,
Ilk foolish carlin tremblin' sees,
But darna speak.

" Now let us see what Fate has done,
" Bless us!" she cries, " a pretty son;
" He's your's, kind Mirren, he will crown
" Your days wi' joy:
" Drink, wives, and send a health aroun',
" Unto the boy."

Believing a' will come to pass,
Wi' glee they send around the glass,
Jean turns the bumper o'er her hause,
Unto the lad,
And after a mysterious pause,
Resumes her trade.

See how the carlin turns the cup,
And Margrate's heart is like to loup,
She stops—listen—" Behold the groupe
" O' bairnies braw;
" Nanse, Margrate, Janet, a' ha'e houp
" O' ane or twa."

Thus did this beldame, auld and fell,
And vers'd in a' the airts o' hell,
Impose on simple Ann or Nell
Her gypsie lore,
Or to illit'rate clod-poles tell
Her mystic pow'r.

But, O my kintra's fair, be wise,
Nor wi' sic demons vile advise,
In them nae real knowledge lies
O' ony sort,
And what they wickedly devise
Is for your hurt.

Did e'er ye ken ane o' her kind
Amang th' enlighten'd and refin'd?
No, no!—they love the cluded mind
O' auld and young,
And ever strive ilk sense to blind
Wi' flatt'ring tongue.

Then push the vagabonds aside,
Nor let them rest by your fire-side,
Except for mercy's sake when wide
The whirling drift,
Or lightning sweeps wi' awfu' stride
Alang the lift.

But, O respect the auld gray head
O' her that humbly seeks her bread!
Ye dinna ken what ye may need,
Life's a strange stage!
And gi'e her a bit orra-weed,
To soothe her age.

But mourn ilk ragged wand'ring quean,
Let water spouts rin frae your een,
Whither by highway side you're seen,
Or wimpling rill,
For, O! a' lies in earth wi' Jean,
O' gypsie skill.

And when the clouded moon beneath,
Ye meet on yonder dark-brown heath,
As when nefarious Macbeth
Implor'd your aid,
Suspend th' ingredients o' scaith,
And mourn the dead.

JAMES KING,
Renfrew Militia.

A MORNING HYMN.

TO Thee let my first offerings rise,
Whose sun creates the days,
Swift as his gladdening influence flies,
And spotless as his rays.

What numbers with heart-piercing sighs
Have pass'd this tedious night!
What numbers, too, have clos'd their eyes,
No more to see the light!

Sound was my sleep, my dreams were gay,
How short such time review'd;
My night stole unperceiv'd away,
I'm like the day renew'd.

This day Thy favouring hand be nigh,
So oft vouchsaf'd before;
Still may it lead, protect, supply,
And I that hand adore.

If bliss thy Providence impart,
For which resign'd I pray;
Give me to feel the grateful heart,
And without guilt be gay.

Afflictions should thy love intend,
As vice or folly's cure,
Patient, to gain the gracious end,
May I the means endure.

Thus from my fix'd or varying state,
Some virtue let me gain;
That Heaven, nor high, nor low estate,
When sent, may send in vain.

Be this and every future day,
Still wiser than the past;
That I may give, for every day,
A good account at last.

PRO-

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 25.

THE Lords, in a Committee of Privileges, decided against the claim of the Bishops of Meath and Kildare, to take precedency of the English Bishops, except those of London, Durham, and Winchester.

Saturday, June 27.

Lord Sidmouth brought down a message from the Prince Regent, (for which see the Commons,) which was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

Monday, June 29.

Lord Sidmouth presented to the House a sealed green bag, containing papers with the information relative to the alarming riots in the northern counties, referred to in the Prince Regent's message. His Lordship then moved, that the Prince Regent's message be taken into consideration; and the message being read, proceeded to submit to their Lordships an address to the Prince Regent, in answer to the message of his Royal Highness. If they should agree to the address, he would follow it up with a motion for the appointment of a Committee of Secrecy, to examine the papers which had been just laid on their table. It was painful, indeed, to his Royal Highness's Ministers, to feel, that the necessity existed for having recourse to such a step as this; but the districts referred to in the message had too long been the scenes of violence, and their Lordships must be sensible that the most effectual measures were necessary for the suppression of these disturbances. The original cause of them appeared to be, the reduction of work, in consequence of the present agitated state of the world. But this was not the only cause. In this country, unfortunately, as well as in others, there were some who were ready to take advantage of the passions of the people, to foment and inflame discontent and disturbance.—This, to a certain extent, he believed, was the case here. The subject would come before them on the report of the Committee, and this would direct their Lordships as to the measures proper to be adopted. In the mean time, he would move, that an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, thanking him for his most gracious message, and assuring him, that they would proceed immediately to the consideration of the information which his Royal Highness had been pleased to communicate.

Earl Stanhope observed, that there was not a word in the proposed address which was not very proper; but, at the same time, it was very much to be wished, that some farther explanation of what was intended should be given. He could not help also observing, that the Noble Viscount himself had been a great cause of discontent and disturbance; and regretted that any such step as this should be necessary to restore tranquillity:—but had they tried every other measure? Let them endeavour to preserve tranquillity, by conciliating the people, and leaving no just cause of complaint. Still, these unlawful riots must be suppressed, and he had no objection to the words of the address.—He thought it right, however, to propose to add the following words,—"not violating the principles of the Constitution."—This addition was necessary, considering the vague and ambiguous state in which the Noble Viscount had left the question.

The *Earl of Liverpool* did not think that their Lordships would pledge themselves to do any thing tending to violate the principles of the Constitution, by agreeing to the address without the words proposed. If the Noble Earl meant, that it was a violation of the principles of the Constitution to depart, on extraordinary occasions, from the ordinary practice of the law, he completely differed from him on that point. Parliament had the power to adopt extraordinary measures to meet extraordinary cases, and it was perfectly constitutional to exercise that power.

Lord Holland concurred with the Noble Viscount who proposed the address, in the opinion, that it would be improper, in the present stage of the proceeding, to anticipate what measures it might be thought proper to adopt. He also agreed with the Noble Earl who spoke last, that it would be much more decorous to defer the discussion till the Committee had made its report. But, at

Digitized by Google

at the same time, he saw no objection to the words proposed to be introduced in the address by his Noble Friend; on the contrary, he thought that something like this addition was requisite. He was old enough to know, that sealed green bags and secret committees threatened the generating of such monsters as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and similar abominations. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act he should always oppose: and under all the circumstances of the present case, he thought it was candid and right to express at the outset, an anxiety to preserve the principles of the Constitution inviolate.

Earl Stanhope agreed with his excellent and constitutional Friend so far, that in no case would he agree to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; but more especially, he would not consent to place such a power, as this would furnish, in the hands of such a Minister as the Noble Earl opposite, (Liverpool;) a Minister who had no fixed principles at all, and was more versatile than a weather-cock, turning about with every change of wind.

The *Lord Chancellor* then put the question on Earl Stanhope's amendment, which was negatived.

The address was then agreed to without farther opposition.

Lord Sidmouth next proposed that a Secret Committee should be appointed; and that the Committee should consist of eleven Lords, to be chosen by ballot to-morrow.—Agreed to.

Tuesday, June 30.

The following Peers were chosen to constitute the Secret Committee, to investigate the information relative to the riots: The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Powis, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Grey, Lord Grenville, Duke of Montrose, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Redesdale, and another. The Committee to sit to-morrow; five to be a quorum; and the papers in the sealed bag were referred to the said Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 15.

Lord Castlereagh had to communicate to the House, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been pleased that the salary of his private secretary (Colonel M'Mahon) should be paid out of the privy purse. He could have wished to see an honourable and learned member in his place, who had given notice of a motion on this subject (Mr. Horner), as perhaps he would not, under such circumstances, now think it necessary to bring it forward,

Mr Ponsonby said he believed his honourable and learned friend would agree to withdraw his motion.

Tuesday, June 16.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr Brougham addressed the House at great length on this subject, and enforced the necessity of repealing or suspending them, in order to conciliate America, and by the restoration of our export trade to that country, amounting to 13 millions, to relieve the manufacturers from their present distressed condition. The evidence adduced in the course of the recent examination had decidedly proved the wretched state to which they were reduced, and that total ruin must be the consequence of any longer perseverance in the system of the Orders in Council. In answer to all this evidence, only one person whose name he would not mention, had been called, and he alone had said, that the people did not feel distress!—This man, who was, he was sorry to say, one of the most opulent merchants of the city of London—who had himself risen from an humble origin—had said, that the manufacturers were paid wages beyond their deserts; that one-third their present wages would be equal to their wants; and this man had dared to say, in the face of the representatives of the people of England, that oatmeal and water was food equal to the wants of an Englishman, and that if they had more, they became pampered. The honourable gentleman then urged the policy of conciliating America, with a view to facilitate, by the continuance of supplies from that country, the vigorous prosecution of the contest in the Peninsula, and concluded with moving an address accordingly.

Mr Rose opposed the motion.

Lord Castlereagh admitted that a strong case of distress had been made out; but he begged the house not to consider that the whole commerce of this great empire was on that account lost. America had not acted a friendly part towards us. We had only adopted those measures in retaliation for the destructive commercial hostilities of France towards us. These measures were never adopted by us as commercial regulations, and yet America had joined France in commercial hostility against us. His Majesty's government were, however, prepared to make an effort to remove, or at least, mitigate, the distresses of the country as far as possible, by proposing to America, that if she would suspend her Non-Importation Act, we would suspend our Orders in Council for a time; but as the address proposed by the honourable member would interfere with the executive government in the negociations at present

Digitized by Google

present pending, he could not agree to it; and, in order to get rid of it, should propose, as an amendment, that the Order of the day be now read.

Mr Whitbread, *Mr Ponsonby*, *Mr Wilberforce*, and *Mr Canning*, were of opinion the Orders should, instead of being suspended, be revoked.

After a short reply from Mr Brougham, the gallery was cleared; no division, however, took place, and whilst strangers were excluded, both the motion of Mr Brougham, and the amendment of Lord Castlereagh were withdrawn, upon an understanding that a declaration on the subject should appear on the part of government in the next Gazette.

Wednesday, June 17.

Mr Vansittart, in bringing forward the Budget for the present year, remarked, that with a small alteration, it was the budget of his late respected friend Mr Perceval. The amount of the whole sum required was enormous, but he was happy to say, large as it was, it had not broken down, or exhausted the revenue of the country. In laying before them the estimate of his deceased friend, he had to state, that there was to be deducted from it 90,000l, granted for barrack-works, &c. which were not at present to be proceeded in,—though he would not pledge himself not to propose the vote in a subsequent year. The honourable gentleman then read the items of the subjoined statement:—

For the ordinary of the navy,	£.19,700,000
For the army, - -	14,577,393
Extraordinaries of the army voted last year, not provided for	2,300,000
Army extraordinaries for Great Britain for the present year	5,000,000
Ditto for Ireland - -	2,000,000
Ordnance, including Ireland	5,280,000
Miscellaneous services past, already voted - -	2,365,000
Vote of credit for England	3,000,000
Vote of credit for Ireland -	200,000
Subsidy to the government of Sicily - - - - -	400,000
Ditto to the Prince Regent of Portugal - - -	2,000,000
To these sums payable on the empire at large, were to be added—	
The loyalty loan - -	100,000
Exchequer bills unprovided	17,000
Exchequer bills discharged, diminished, and outstanding -	4,187,000
Total	£.62,372,000
Of which sum for Ireland was	7,022,000
For Great Britain - -	55,350,000

To meet this charge there were

The annual duties, amounting to	3,000,000
Surplus of the consolidated fund	3,600,000
War taxes - - - -	20,000,000
Five per cent. loan by the subscribers to exchequer bills	6,789,000
Exchequer bills vote of credit	3,000,000
Old naval stores sold - -	441,000
Surplus of ways and means of last year - - - - -	2,290,000
Loan for Great Britain -	15,650,000
	£.54,170,000

This was an excess of £.40,000. Having stated the particulars of the surplus of the consolidated fund, and taken a view of the produce of the war taxes, under their various heads, from which he argued that the revenue of the country, instead of being in a falling, was in a rising state, he proceeded to propose the new taxes necessary to defray the interest of the loan, which amounted to £.1,900,000. The first was a tax which would fall upon nobody. *(A laugh.)* It was well known that there was at present a bounty allowed on the exportation of printed linen, of ½d. per yard on inferior sorts, and 1½d. on superior. This bounty was granted at a time when the trade in printed linens wanted encouragement, such, however, was not the case now, since it appeared that the average of bounty paid, during the last three years, amounted to £.308,000 which sum would now be saved to the public.—The next tax he had to propose was an increase of the duty on hides of 1½d. per lb. which he calculated would produce £.325,000 —The next source of revenue he should propose, would be to double the duty on glass, which he calculated would produce £.328,000 He should also advise a duty of 10 per cent. on tobacco, which he estimated at £.107,000 —The fourth source of ways and means was not a new duty, but merely a regulation of an old one, namely, of the Auction Duties, which, at present, was very much evaded. It was well known that estates and other property were frequently put up only to ascertain their value, and afterwards bought in, when they paid no duty, and were afterwards sold by private contract. He should propose that property bought in should pay the duty, which might be recovered, provided the property had not changed hands during 12 months. This regulation he calculated would produce £.100,000—He also had to propose an additional duty of 1d. upon all letters going more than 20 miles from town; this, he thought, would produce £.220,000: all these taxes had been considered and approved by Mr Perceval. He had also, at the time of his death, under his consideration a proposal for a tax upon private

Digitized by Google

vate breweries; it had not, however, been digested; and, upon consideration, he (Mr Vansittart) found it would be pregnant with many evils. He therefore proposed, in its stead, to make an addition to the assessed taxes as follows:—viz.

Male servants—Additional	4s.		
Duty then - - -	£.2	8	0
Occasional gardeners -	4s.	0	10	0
Riders - - -	12s.	2	0	0
Stewards, bailiffs, &c. to pay		2	0	0
Porter - - - -		2	0	0
Carriages not used in husbandry		2	0	0
Waiter at an Inn - -		3	0	0
Occasional waiters - -		1	0	0
Servants employed in agriculture		0	6	0
Four wheeled carriages -		12	0	0
Pleasure horses - - -		2	17	6
Horses employed in trade		0	10	0
in agriculture		3	0	0
Greyhounds - - -		1	0	0

The estimated gross amount would be found to be £.1,903,000. He should detain the committee no longer than to move, that it is the opinion of the committee that the sum of £.22,500,000 to be raised by way of annuities, be granted to his Majesty for the service of the year.

Mr Huskisson adverted to the increasing ratio of the public debt and expenditure, and urged the necessity of adopting some well digested plan for improving the revenue of the country. He particularly censured the remissness which prevailed in the collection of the Irish revenue.—After some observations from Lord A. Hamilton, Sir J. Newport, and others, the resolutions were severally put, and agreed to.

Friday, June 19.

Mr Brougham expressed his disappointment to understand, from what had been expressed in the House of Lords the preceding evening, that the Orders in Council were not to be repealed; and that the whole of the expectations that had been held out on the subject were a mere juggle, calculated to delude and disappoint the public.—The House must recollect the statement made by the Noble Lord opposite, the day he had brought forward his motion; and the effect of it might be easily conceived, when he told them, that next morning several merchant had given orders for goods to be sent off to America; and one merchant in particular had ordered shipments of goods to the amount of above one million sterling; which shipments would have had the effect of keeping one hundred thousand hands employed for six months. But the moment they heard the statement made by a Noble Lord in the other House of Parliament, on the subject of the Orders in Council, they immediately countermanded all the orders they had given for sending goods to America; to which country he supposed the only shipment now intended was that of a Minister from the British Government, to ask the American Government what they thought of the Orders in Council. He could not avoid complaining of such conduct as this. It was trifling with the feelings of the public. On this account he should conclude by giving notice of a motion on Wednesday next, upon the subject of the Orders in Council, unless, before that time, some act of the Government should appear which would substantially accomplish the suspension of those Orders.

Mr Sheridan concluded a statement, which he began the preceding evening, but was obliged to desist through illness,—explanatory of his conduct during the late ministerial negociation. What led to this explanation was a charge, (if it can be so called,) made against the Hon. Gent. by the Earl of Yarmouth, in the House of Commons on Monday—that Mr Sheridan had advised the Noble Earl not to resign his situation under the Prince; and with which advice the Earl complied, from his respect to Mr Sheridan's experience and integrity. This accusation was not denied, but admitted by Mr Sheridan. He knew that the house of Hertford intended to resign their places in the Household, if Lords Grey and Grenville came into office; and he justified his concealment of this fact from these Noble Lords, on the ground that the Marquis of Hertford and Lord Yarmouth would, in his opinion, be yielding too much were they to resign their *staves*, when it was a well-known fact that they were every way acceptable to the Prince Regent, from whom they had directly received their appointments.

Sir Francis Burdett expressed the strongest approbation of the candour, disinterestedness, and sincerity manifested by the Prince Regent, throughout his endeavours to comply with the Address of the House of Commons, and was of opinion that the House ought to vote an Address of Thanks to his Royal Highness for such conduct.

Monday, June 22.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr Canning, in a very long and argumentative speech, took a most comprehensive view of this subject. He quoted the opinions of Blackstone and others, on the penal statutes, and the circumstances under which their repeal would become a measure of justice and safety, and strongly contended, that the spirit of conciliation, described by the writers of former ages, had arrived. With respect to ultimate concession, he observed,

Digitized by Google

served, it was an event which, on the score of authority, it was impossible not to consider as desirable. Mr Burke had anticipated it with a prophetic celerity. He could not forget that Mr Fox advocated the same cause; and in addition to these two great men, who might perhaps, by some, be considered as too sanguine and too eager, to carry their views into execution, before the public could be well prepared for them, he had to mention the name of Mr Windham, whose mind was cast in a different mould, and who was always averse to innovations, and the removal of existing restraints, until he had rigidly examined the grounds, and weighed the consequences of the proposed alteration. He had to number Mr Pitt as also the advocate of this cause, a man whose warm and sincere attachment to liberty was guided and disciplined by the most extensive political knowledge, and the greatest practical experience. If the question, then, were to be determined on authority merely, he could not but think that his cause was gained. After some further observations, Mr Canning concluded with moving,

"That the House will, early in the next session of Parliament, take into its most serious consideration the state of the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment, as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

Gen. Mathew moved as an Amendment, "That the House should, on Thursday, resolve itself into a Committee on the subject."

Mr W. Pole expressed himself in favour of the original Resolution, and stated that he held his present situation only as a matter of convenience to Government, till a successor could be appointed.

Mr Ryder opposed the motion, as it would confer a legislative right and an equal share of political power on the Catholics, which, while they were under the dominion of the Pope, might be attended with danger to the Protestant establishment of the Empire.

Messrs M. Fitzgerald, Parnell, Vansittart, Bankes, Martin, Tierney, Sir J. Newport, and Lord Castlereagh, spoke in favour of the motion, Mr Vansittart saying that he would not pledge himself to any specific measure.

Mr Marryatt said, that as the present Ministers had conceded the Orders in Council to the complaints of 100,000 manufacturers in this country, they could not now well refuse to concede the Catholic Question to 4,000,000 of their fellow subjects in Ireland.

Sir J. Nicol expressed himself against the motion, as did Mr M. Montague.

Gen. Mathew's amendment was then negatived without a division; and Mr Canning's motion carried by 235 to 106.

Tuesday, June 23.

Mr Brougham expressed his satisfaction at the Order that had been issued by the Prince Regent relative to the Orders in Council, (see page 468.) It was perfectly agreeable to him and to his friends. He wished to express his sense of the very proper, frank, and manly conduct of his Majesty's Government in recalling these Orders, without attaching any conditions to the repeal that were likely to frustrate its effects. As a member of that House, as one of the country, and on behalf of the manufacturing and commercial interests, he now thanked them for the frank and manly conduct which they had pursued.

Lord Castlereagh stated, that it was certainly the intention, at first, of Ministers, to make a conditional suspension; but, not to make the conciliation a matter of risk between the two countries, they had adopted the present.

Thursday, June 25.

Sir S. Romilly adverted to the Petition of S. Houlden, late a prisoner in Lincoln Goal, for debt, which stated, that, while in confinement, having had a dispute with the Governor, in consequence of bringing in his own bed, and refusing to be supplied by him, he was threatened with being turned over into the paupers' ward, and was ultimately confined in a room containing seven beds and thirteen prisoners. On remonstrating with the gaoler, he was twice called before Dr Coley Illingworth, who ordered him to be removed and confined in the felons' cell, where he remained eleven days and nights, was denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, and no friend permitted to have access to him. He was at last relieved, in consequence of a conversation in that House on the petition of Mr Finnerty.

Mr Brougham, after stating that a Magistrate had no control over the county gaol, which belonged to the Sheriff, whose duty it was to attend to the comforts of the prisoners, as well as to ride on a caparisoned horse into the assize town before the Judges, with trumpets sounding, moved that the petition be referred to a Select Committee.

Lord Castlereagh would not oppose the motion

Digitized by Google

motion, but recommended an enquiry generally into the state of the gaols in the kingdom.

Col. Elison opposed the motion, and stated that the gaol was in a state of insurrection.

Sir F. Burdett said, he had intended to criminate the magistrates; but, as a committee would be granted, he would merely state, that a man had died in the Lancaster prison, through the negligence of the gaoler in not permitting him to have medical aid in time; that the gaoler, whose salary was £.300 a year, had amassed near £20,000, and was in the habit of lending money to the magistrates. He strongly deprecated solitary confinement, as investing a gaoler with unlimited power—the only check was, that the friends of the prisoner should not be denied access to him.

After a few words from Messrs. Wilberforce and H. Sumner, and Sir C. Mordaunt, a Committee of 21 Gentlemen was appointed.

Friday, June 26.

On the report on the Excise Duty Bill being taken into consideration, Mr Brougham warmly opposed the additional tax on leather, which he urged would press severely on husbandry, as well as the lower classes, the duty being imposed by weight, and therefore falling principally on the heavy and coarse stuff used for the shoes of poor people. The shoes of farmers' servants he calculated would experience a rise of 1s. 6d. per pair, which, allowing two pairs per annum, would be a tax of 3s. per year on that class. In regard to husbandry, it would be an annual tax of £2 on a farm of 100 acres. He considered this duty as a poll tax, but a poll tax not on the head but the feet, and Ministers appeared to have substituted a foot tax for the late hat tax.

Lord Althorp urged similar reasons against the tax, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be taken into consideration this day six months.

Mr Lockhart, Gen. Tarleton, Mr Biddulph, Sir T. Turton, and Mr Sheridan, spoke against the bill, and wished that time should be allowed for consulting the tanners and shoemakers, who would be affected by it.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the increased improvements in agriculture would bear this tax, which he contended would principally affect the rich, who used a variety of articles, such as harness, saddles, &c. made of it. The manufacturers' stock in hand would be exempted from the duty.

The amendment was negatived 60 to 46.

Saturday, June 27.

Lord Castlereagh presented a message from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which was read by the Speaker as follows:—

"G. P. R.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, has ordered to be laid before the House, copies of the various documents relating to certain violent and dangerous proceedings which have taken place in several counties in the kingdom; and his Royal Highness relies upon their wisdom, for the adoption of measures calculated for the preservation of the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects, and the restoration of order and tranquillity throughout the empire."

The Noble Lord then moved that this message be taken into consideration on Monday.—Ordered.

Monday, June 29.

Lord Castlereagh presented a sealed packet from the Prince Regent relative to the disturbed counties, and moved an address in answer to the message of Saturday, as usual an echo of the same. The address was agreed to, after a few words from Mr Whitbread and Mr Wilberforce, recommending moderation in the ulterior proceedings. A committee of 21 was ordered to be chosen by ballot to examine these papers, after some objections to the mode by Mr Whitbread and Sir F. Burdett, who preferred choosing the committee openly.

Tuesday, June 30.

The House appointed by ballot, a Secret Committee on the disturbed counties, viz.: Messrs Canning, Wilberforce, Lord Castlereagh, Messrs Lascelles, Lambe, Whitbread, Master of the Rolls, Davenporte, J. Blackburn, W. Bootle, C. Yorke, Lord G. L. Gower, Lord Milton, Mr C. Long, Lord Newark, Mess. S. Wortley, J. Smith, Paget, Tierney, Babington, and Leycester.

HISTORICAL

Digitized by Google

Historical Affairs.

AMERICA.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST BRITAIN.

AN act, declaring war with this country, after passing both houses of Congress, received the sanction of the President of the United States on the 18th June; previous to which the following message, enumerating the various complaints of America against Great Britain, was submitted to Congress,

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"I communicate to Congress certain documents, being a continuation of those heretofore laid before them, on the subjects of our affairs with Great Britain.

"Without going beyond the renewal, in 1803, of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and omitting unrepaired wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of the Government presents a series of acts, hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation.

"British cruizers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it; not in the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations, against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations, and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong; and a self address is assumed, which, if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible sovereign, which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged, without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial, where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty Commander.

"The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone, that under the pretext of searching for these, thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public laws, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country, and from every thing dear to them; have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.

"Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge, if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. And that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for continuance of the practice, the British Government was formally assured of the readiness of the United States to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of the British subjects were the real and the sole object. The communication passed without effect.

"British cruizers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harrass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have added lawless proceedings in our very harbours, and have wantonly spilt American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. The principles and rules enforced by that nation, when a neutral nation, against armed vessels of belligerents hovering near her coasts, and disturbing her commerce are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the United States, to punish the greater offences committed by her own vessels, her Government has bestowed on their commanders additional marks of honour and confidence.

"Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea; the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets; and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. In aggravation of these predatory measures, they have been considered as in force from the dates of their notification; a retrospective effect being thus added, as has been done in other

Digitized by Google

other important cases, to the unlawfulness of the course pursued. And to render the outrage the more signal, these mock blockades have been reiterated and inforced in the face of official communications from the British Government, declaring, as the true definition of a legal blockade, "that particular ports must be actually invested, and previous warning given to vessels bound to them not to enter."

"Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the Cabinet of Great Britain resorted, at length, to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of orders in Council, which has been moulded and managed as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avidity of British cruizers.

"To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendant injustice of this innovation, the first reply was, that the orders were reluctantly adopted by Great Britain as a necessary retaliation on decrees of her enemy, proclaiming a general blockade of the British isles, at a time when the naval force of that enemy dared not issue from his ports. She was reminded without effect, that her own prior blockades, unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plea; that executed edicts against millions of our property, could not be retaliation on edicts confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation, to be just, should fall on the party setting the guilty example, not on an innocent party, which was not even chargeable with an acquiescence in it.

"When deprived of this flimsy veil for a prohibition of our trade with Great Britain, her Cabinet, instead of a corresponding repeal or a practical discontinuance of its orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the United States, until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British products: thus asserting an obligation on a neutral power to require one belligerent to encourage, by its internal regulations, the trade of another belligerent, contradicting her own practice towards all nations in peace as well as in war; and betraying the insincerity of those professions, which inculcated a belief, that having resorted to her orders with regret, she was anxious to find an occasion for putting an end to them.

"Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States, and for its own consistency, the British Government now demands, as pre-requisites to a repeal of its orders, as they relate to the United States, that a formality should be observed in the repeal of the French decrees, no wise necessary to their termination, nor exemplified by British usage; and that the French repeal, besides including that portion of the decrees which operates within a territorial jurisdiction, as well as that which operates on the high seas against the commerce of the United States, should not be a single special repeal in relation to the United States, but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations unconnected with them may be affected by those decrees.

"And, as an additional insult, they are called on for a formal disavowal of conditions pretensions advanced by the French Government, for which the United States are so far from having been themselves responsible, that, in official explanations, which have been published to the world, and in a correspondence of the American Minister at London, with the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.

"It has become indeed sufficiently certain, that the commerce of the United States is to be sacrificed, not as interfering with belligerent rights of Great Britain, not as supplying the wants of their enemies, which she herself supplies, but as interfering with the monopoly which she covets for her own commerce and navigation. She carries on a war against the lawful commerce of a friend, that she may the better carry on a commerce with an enemy, a commerce polluted by the forgeries and perjuries which are for the most part the only passports by which it can succeed.

"Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the United States have withheld from Great Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with their market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions of our commerce with other nations. And to entitle those experiments to the more favourable consideration, they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To these appeals her Government has been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice, or renounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so far were the attempts carried to overcome the attachment of the British Cabinet to its unjust edicts, that it received every encouragement, within the competency of the executive branch of our Government, to expect that a repeal of them would be followed by a war between the United States and France, unless the French edicts should also be repealed. Even this communication, although silencing for ever the plea of a disposition in the United States to

Digitized by Google

to acquiesce in those edicts, originally the sole plea for them, received no attention.

"If any other proof existed of a pre-determination of the British Government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found in the correspondence of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London; and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in 1810, on the question, whether the blockade of May 1806 was considered in force or as not in force. It had been ascertained, that the French Government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its decree, was willing, in the event of its removal, to repeal that decree; which being followed by alternate repeals of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. This inviting opportunity for accomplishing an object so important to the United States, and professed so often to be the desire of both the belligerents, was made known to the British Government. As that Government admits, that an actual application of an adequate force is necessary to the existence of a legal blockade; and it was notorious, that if such a force had ever been applied, its long discontinuance had annulled the blockade in question, there could be no sufficient objection on the part of Great Britain to a formal revocation of it, and no imaginable objection to a declaration of the fact that the blockade did not exist. The declaration would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blockade, and would have enabled the United States to demand from France the pledged repeal of her decrees; either with success, in which case the way would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts; or without success, in which case the United States would have been justified in turning their measures exclusively against France. The British Government would, however, neither rescind the blockade, nor declare its non-existence, nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and affirmed by the American Plenipotentiary. On the contrary, by representing the blockade to be comprehended in the orders in Council, the United States were compelled so to regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

"There was a period when a favourable change in the policy of the British Cabinet was justly considered as established. The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty here proposed an adjustment of the differences more immediately endangering the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accepted with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the invariable professions of this Government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British Government, without any explanation that could at that time repress the belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the United States. And it has since come into proof, that at the very moment when the public Minister was holding the language of friendship, and inspired confidence in the sincerity of the negociation with which he was charged, a secret agent of his Government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our Government, and a dismemberment of our happy union.

"In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savages on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and garrisons, without connecting their hostility with that influence, and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that Government.

"Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country, and such the crisis which its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected, that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations, or invited by friendly dispositions on the part of the United States, would have found in its true interests alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquillity on the high seas; that an enlarged policy would have favoured the free and general circulation of commerce, in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities to herself, as well as the other belligerents: and more especially that the British Cabinet would not, for the sake of a precarious and surreptitious intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

"Other councils have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance, and

Digitized by Google

and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence committed on the great and common highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection.—We behold our vessels freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, confiscated by prize courts no longer the organs of public law, but the instruments of arbitrary edicts; and their unfortunate crews dispersed and lost, or forced or inveigled in British ports into British fleets; whilst arguments are employed in support of these aggressions, which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatsoever.

"We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States; and on the side of the United States a state of peace towards Great Britain.

Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, and these accumulating wrongs: or, opposing force to force in defence of their natural rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events: avoiding all connections which might entangle it in the contests or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honourable re-establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question, which the constitution wisely confides to the legislative department of the Government. In recommending it to their early deliberation, I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.

Having presented this view of the relations of the United States with Great Britain, and of the solemn alternative growing out of them, I proceed to remark, that the communications last made to Congress on the subject of our relations with France, will have shown, that since the revocation of her decrees as they violated the neutral rights of the United States, her Government has authorised illegal captures by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens. It will have been seen also, that no indemnity had been provided, or satisfactorily pledged, for the extensive spoliations committed under the violent and retrospective order of the French Government against the property of our citizens, seized within the jurisdiction of France.

I abstain at this time from recommending to the consideration of Congress definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation, that the result of unclosed discussions between our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and the French Government, will speedily enable Congress to decide, with greater advantage, on the course due to the rights, the interests, the honour of our country.

JAMES MADISON."

Washington, June 1, 1812.

In consequence of the above declaration, an order, directing an embargo on all American vessels in this country, was issued by the British Government; exempting, however, from its operation, those who had previously obtained licences; and the time then marked for their departure has since been prolonged, to enable them to complete their cargoes. At the time that the American Government resolved on war, it had not received any account of the repeal of the orders in Council; and Mr Foster, our Ambassador at Washington, immediately received his passports, and has since returned to this country. Another effort to adjust the differences between the two countries, we understand, is yet to be made; and, accordingly, Sir J. B. Warren, with a squadron of ships of war, has sailed for the coast of America, furnished, it is said, with powers to negociate as well as to act offensively in case of necessity; but proposals of conciliation are, in the first instance, to be made; and though the opinions entertained as to the probable success of the attempt are various, we believe the wishes for such a result are very general throughout this country.

In the meantime, the Americans seem actively engaged in preparations for war, having already fitted out a number of privateers which have begun to make depredations on our trade. The invasion of Canada is also projected; the American General Hull, being to attack it on the west, and General Dearborne on the east. Every necessary measure, however, has been adopted in that quarter for repelling their attempts.

SPAIN.

VICTORY OF SALAMANCA.

We have the pleasure this month to put upon record the most splendid and decisive victory which has graced the annals of the present war in the Peninsula. The details of this atchievement we shall give in the words of the Earl of Wellington, from whom dispatches have been received of the dates of the 21st, 24th, and 26th July.

Digitized by Google

The dispatch of the 21st gives an account of an attempt made by the enemy on the 18th to prevent the re-junction of a corps of the allied army, which was in advance at Castragon, under Sir S. Cotton, which, by the skill and courage of our officers and soldiers, was rendered unavailing, and the enemy was driven from his positions at the point of the bayonet.

The great and decisive engagement which took place on the 22d, is detailed in the Earl of Wellington's letter of the 24th, which, after describing the positions of his troops, and a variety of evolutions and movements of the enemy, which for a while involved in obscurity his intentions, proceeds thus :—

" The enemy appears to have determined upon his plan about two in the afternoon ; under cover of a very heavy cannonade, which, however, did us but very little damage, he extended his left, and moved forward his troops, apparently with an intention to embarrass by the position of his troops, and by his fire, our post on that of the two Arapiles which we possessed, and from thence to attack and break our line, or, at all events, to render difficult any movement of ours to our right.

" The extension of his line to his left, however, and its advance upon our right, notwithstanding that his troops still occupied very strong ground, and his position was well defended by cannon, gave me an opportunity of attacking him, for which I had long been anxious. I reinforced our right with the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, which I placed behind the village of Arapiles, on the right of the 4th division, and with the 6th and 7th divisions in reserve ; and, as soon as these troops had taken their stations, I ordered the Honourable Major-General Packenham to move forward with the 3d division, and General D'Urban's cavalry, and two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, in four columns, to turn the enemy's left on the heights, while Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the 5th division under Lieutenant-General Leith, the 4th division, under the Honourable Lieutenant-General Cole, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, should attack them in front, supported in reserve by the 6th division, under Major-General Clinton, and the 7th division under Major-General Hope, and Don Carlos D'Espanos's Spanish division, and Brigadier-General Pack should support the left of the 4th division, by attacking that of the Dos Arapiles, which the enemy held. The 1st and light divisions occupied the ground on the left, and were in reserve. The attack upon the enemy's left was made in the manner above described, and completely succeeded. Major-General the Honourable Edward Packenham formed the 3d division across the enemy's flank, and overthrew every thing opposed to him. These troops were supported in the most gallant style by the Portuguese cavalry, under Brigadier-General D'Urban, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey's squadrons of the 14th, who successfully defeated every attempt made by the enemy on the flank of the 3d division.

" Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the 5th and 4th divisions, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, attacked the enemy in front, and drove his troops before them from one height to another, bringing forward their right, so as to acquire strength on the enemy's flank in proportion to the advance. Brigadier-General Pack made a very gallant attack upon Arapiles, in which, however he did not succeed, except in diverting the attention of the enemy's corps placed upon it from the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Cole in his advance. The cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton made a most gallant and successful charge against a body of the enemy's infantry, which they overthrew and cut to pieces.—In this charge Major-General Le Marchant was killed at the head of his brigade, and I have to regret the loss of a most able officer.

" After the crest of the height was carried, one division of the enemy's infantry made a stand against the 4th division, which, after a severe contest, was obliged to give way, in consequence of the enemy having thrown some troops on the left of the 4th division, after the failure of Brigadier-General Pack's attack upon the Arapiles, and the Honourable Lieut.-General Cole having been wounded.

" Marshal Sir W. Beresford, who happened to be on the spot, directed Brigadier-General Spry's brigade of the 5th division, which was in the second line, to change its front, and to bring its fire on the flank of the enemy's division, and, I am sorry to add, that, while engaged in this service, he received a wound which, I am apprehensive, will deprive me of the benefit of his counsel and assistance for some time. Nearly about the same time Lieutenant General Leith received a wound, which unfortunately obliged him to quit the field. I ordered up the 6th division, under Major-General Clinton, to relieve the 4th, and the battle was soon restored to its former success.

" The enemy's right, however, reinforced by the troops which had fled from his left, and by those which had now been relieved from the Arapiles, still continued to resist, and

Digitized by Google

and I ordered the 1st and light divisions, and Colonel Stubb's Portuguese brigade of the 4th division, which was re-formed, and Major-General William Anson's brigade, likewise of the 4th division, to turn the right, while the 6th division, supported by the 3d and 5th, attacked the front. It was dark before this point was carried by the 6th division, and the enemy fled through the woods towards the Tormes. I pursued them with the 1st and light divisions, and Major-General William Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and some squadrons of cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, as long as we could find any of them together, directing our march upon Huerta, and the fords of the Tormes, by which the enemy had passed on their advance; but the darkness of the night was highly advantageous to the enemy, many of whom escaped under its cover, who must otherwise have been in our hands.

"I am sorry to report, that owing to this same cause, Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton was unfortunately wounded by one of our own sentries, after he had halted.

"We renewed the pursuit at break of day in the morning, with the same troops, and Major-General Bock's and Major-General Anson's brigades of cavalry, which joined during the night; and having crossed the Tormes, we came up with the enemy's rearguard of cavalry and infantry near La Serna: they were immediately attacked by the two brigades of dragoons, and the cavalry fled, leaving the infantry to their fate. I have never witnessed a more gallant charge than was made on the enemy's infantry by the heavy brigade of the King's German legion, under Major-General Bock, which was completely successful, and the whole body of infantry, consisting of three battalions of the enemy's first division, were made prisoners. The pursuit was afterwards continued as far as Penaranda last night, and our troops are still following the flying enemy; their headquarters were in this town, not less than ten leagues from the field of battle, for a few hours last night, and they are now considerably advanced on the road towards Valladolid, by Arevalo. They were joined yesterday on their retreat by the cavalry and artillery of the army of the north, which arrived at too late a period, it is to be hoped, to be of much use to them.

"It is impossible to form a conjecture of the amount of the enemy's loss in this action, but from all reports it is very considerable. We have taken from them eleven pieces of cannon, several ammunition waggons, two eagles, six colours, and one General. Three Colonels, three Lieutenant-Colonels, 130 officers of inferior rank, and between 6 and 7000 soldiers are prisoners, and our detachments are sending in more every moment. The number of dead on the field is very large. I am informed that Marshal Marmont is badly wounded, and has lost one of his arms, and that four General Officers have been killed, and several wounded.

"Such an advantage could not have been obtained without material loss on our side, but it certainly has not been of a magnitude to distress the army, or to cripple its operations.

"I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that throughout this trying day, of which I have related the events, I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the General Officers and troops.

"The relation which I have written of its events, will give a general idea of the share which each individual had in them, and I cannot say too much in praise of the conduct of every individual in his station."

The dispatch, after expressing thanks to a number of individuals whose conduct was distinguished on the occasion, concludes:—

"Captain Lord Clinton will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness the eagles and colours taken from the enemy in this action."

"*Olmcido, July* 28.

"The army have continued their march in pursuit of the enemy since I addressed you on the 24th instant, and we have continued to take many prisoners. A part of the enemy's army crossed the Douro yesterday, near Puente de Douro, and the remainder of their left wing were in march towards the bridge of Tudela this morning at nine o'clock, where I last heard from our advanced posts. The main body of the alied army is this day on the Adaja and Zapardiel rivers in this neighbourhood; the light cavalry being in front in pursuit of the enemy. It appears that Joseph Bonaparte left Madrid on the 21st instant, with the army of the centre, supposed to consist of from 10,000 to 12,000 infantry, and from 2000 to 3000 cavalry, and he directed his march by the Escurial, upon Albos de Tormes; he arrived at Blasco Sancho, between Avilla and Arivalo, on the 25th, where he heard of the defeat of Marmont, and he retired in the evening, and between that time and the evening of the 26th, he marched through Villa Castine to Espenar; a non-commissioned officer's patrole of the 14th light dragoons, and the 1st hussars from Arivola, took in Blasco Sancho, on the evening of the 25th, shortly after Joseph Bonaparte had left the place, two officers and 27 men of his own cavalry, who had

Digitized by Google

had been left there to follow his rear-guard."

The loss in killed, sustained by the British, in the actions of the 18th and 22d, amounted to 449 killed 3011 wounded, and 101 missing.—Portuguese loss, 338 killed, 1648 wounded, and 101 missing.—Spanish loss (on the two above-mentioned days) is two killed. and four wounded.—In the affair of the 23d, 51 were killed, 60 wounded, and six missing; but of what troops they were composed is not specified.—Total 840 killed, 4728 wounded, and 316 missing.—Grand total 5874 killed, wounded, and missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded near Castragon on the 18th of July 1812.

Killed.—Lieut. Radcliffe, 27th Reg.; Adj. Davidson, ditto, and Capt. G. J. Souro, 23d of the Line.

Wounded.—Lieuts. Belson, R. H. Art. severely; Bramfield, 3d Dragoons, and Bonnien, 11th Lt. Drag. slightly; Cornet Williams, ditto, and Adj. Gettrick, 12th ditto, severely; Maj. Brotherton, 14th ditto; Lieuts. Gwynne, ditto, Fowke, ditto and Baker, 16th ditto, slightly; Barrack-Master Graukenberg, 1st Hussars. K. G. L.; and Capt. Muller, ditto, slightly; Capt. Aly, ditto, severely; Lieuts. Wisch, ditto; Nanes, 7th Royal Fus.: Capt. Mair 27th Reg. and Lieut. Kelly, 40th ditto, slightly; Capt. L. Loffler, 11th of the Line; Lieut. I. P. de Lacera, ditto; Adj. M. R. Elvas, ditto; Capt. Daulrana (3d Dr. Gds.) 8th Cagad.; and Lieut. R. Navarre, ditto, slightly.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 22d of July.

Killed—Major-Gen. Le Marchant; Capt. Osborne, D. A. Q. M. G. 5th Dg. Gs.; Lieut. Selby, 3d Drag.; Capt Dickens, 12th Lt Drags.; Ensign Denwoody, 2nd or Queens Capt.; Prescott, 7th Fusileers; Ens. Scott, 11th Foot, 1st Bat.; Major Offley, 23d Welsh Fusileers; Lieut. Seymour and Ensign Newton, 32d Reg. 1st Batt.; Capts. Tullock and Middleton, and Lieuts. Parker and Barton, 36th ditto, ditto; Capt. Taylor and Lieut. Broomfield; 88th ditto, 1st ditto; Capt. Berwick and Ens. Stanley, 44th ditto, ditto; Lieut. Col. Barlow, and Capts. Horton and Stubbs, and Lieuts. Chauner and Parker. 61st ditto, ditto; Lieut. Finuane, 68th ditto; Brevet Major Murphy, 88th ditto, ditto; Capt. Hogan and Lieut. Innes, 94th ditto, 1st Batt.; and Lieut. Fincke, 2d Light Batt. K. G. L.

Wounded—Gen. Sir S. Cotton, severely; Gen. Leith, Cole, and Alten, severely, not dangerously; Lt.-Col. Elley, A. A. G. Roy. H. G. Blues, slightly; Capt. Tryon, D. A. A. G. 88th regt, severely; Capt. White, D. A. Q. M. G. 13th Lt. Drag. severely, since dead; Lt. Hay, Aid-de-Camp to Lt.-Gen. Leith, 29th regt. slightly; Capt. Dawson, extra A. D. C. to ditto, 6th Drag. Capt. Aicken, and Lt. Christie. 5th ditto, and Norcliffe. 4th ditto, severely; Capts. Mulier, Decken, Lt. Cordeman, and Cornet Behrends, 1st Hus. K. G. L. slightly; Lt. Fueto, ditto, severely; Ens. Hotham, Cold. Gds. 1st batt. slightly; Capt. White, 3d ditto, 1st batt. severely; Lt.-Col. Barnes, 1st Foot, or Royal Scotts, severely; Capt. Logan, ditto, slightly: Lieuts. Kellet, 1st Foot or Royal Scots, O'Neil, and Falk, severely; M'Killigon, slightly; Clarke, and Ensign Stoyte, severely. Brev. Lt. Col. Kingsbury, 2d ditto, or Queen's, Major Graham, Capt. Scott, and Lieuts. Gordon and Hudson, severely. Lieut. Williams, Maj. O'Halloran, 4th ditto, 1st Batt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Bird, 5th ditto, slightly; Capt. Simcocks, Lieuts. Macpherson and Gunn, severely. Ensign Hamilton, 5th Foot, 1st Batt. slightly; Pratt, ditto, and Lieut. O'Dell, 2d do severely. Lieut. Hilliard, Capt. Hammerton, 7th Royal Fus. and Lieuts. Wallace, Hartly, Nantes, Johnston, Knowles, Henry, and Hannam, slightly; Adj. Hay and Lieut. Hutchinson, severely, Lieut. Ackland, 9th Foot, 1st Batt. slightly. Lieut. Col. Cuyter, 11th ditto; Major M'Gregor; Capts. Portor, Hamilton, and Gualy, severely; Lieuts. Rynd, Williams, Stephens, Walker, Smith, Gethen, and Read, severely; Donovon, and Stewart, slightly. Lieut. Col. Ellis, 23d R. W. Fuz. Major Dalmer; Lieuts. Enoch, Fryer, and Cloyde, severely; and Macdonal, slightly. Lieut. P. Gordon, 27th Foot, 3d Batt. slightly. Lieut. Garvey, 30th Foot, 2d ditto, slightly. Capts. Roslewen, 32d ditto, 1st ditto and Toole, slightly; Lieuts. Greaves, Eason, Bowes, and Butterworth, severely; and R. Robinson, slightly. Ens. Newton, 2d Foot, 1st Batt. severely; and Blood, slightly. Cap. Fox, 36th Foot, 1st Batt. slightly; Lieuts. Price and Ewart, and Ensign Bouchier, severely. Lieut. Col. Miles, 38th Foot, 1st Batt. severely: Capts. Wilshire and Gallie, slightly, and Fullarton, severely; Lieuts. Ince, slightly; Peddie, right arm amputated, and Laws, severely; Ensigns Wheatley and Magie, Wilcocks, and Freer, slightly, and Byum, severely. Lieut. M'Pherson, 88th Foot, 2d Batt. and Ensign Anderson, severely. Lieuts. Gray, 40th, 1st Batt. and Hudson, severely; Brown and Turton, slightly; and Adjutant Bethel, severely.—Lieut. Ridout, 43d Foot, 1st Batt. slightly. Major Greenwell and Ensign Rey, severely; Lieut. Col. Forbes, Capt. Lightfoot, and Lieut. Coghlan, 45th ditto, ditto, slightly. Lieuts. Leroux, Vincent,

Digitized by Google

dent, Marshall, and Johnson, severely; Captain Thwaites, Lieuts. Stroud and Armstrong, and Ensigns Thatcher and Warton, slightly; and Le Mesurier (right arm amputated), 48th Reg. 1st Batt. Lieut. Col. Bingham, Brig. Lieut. Colonel Robinson, Capts. Robinson, Fehrszen, and Fernandez, severely; Capts. Poppleton, Blackall, and M'Dougal; Lieuts. Hunter and Nicholson; Ensign Bunworth and Adj. Carse, 53d Reg. 2d Batt. slightly. Lieut. Colonel Williams, slightly; Major Galiffe and Ensign Lucke, 60th Reg. 5th Batt. severely. Major Downing, and Capts. Oke and M'Leod, 61st Foot, 1st Battalion, severely.

Capts. Green, Faville, since dead, Lieuts. Faulkner, Chapman, Furnace, Collis, Brackenburg, Royal, Toole, Ensigns Whyte, Beere, and Singleton, 61st Foot, 1st Batt. Captain and Brevet Major Millar of the 68th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Thompson, and Lieut. Ewing, 74th Foot, Lieut. Gascoyne, 83d Foot, 2d Batt. Capt. Adair, Lieuts. Nichols, and Meade, 88th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Capt. Cooke, and Lieut. Griffiths, 94th Foot, Capt. Hulseman, and Lt. Hartwig, 1st Lt. Batt. K. G. L. Capt. Schamhorst and Lieut. Repke, 2d Line Batt. ditto, Capt. Langresher 5th ditto, Lieut. Lueder, Brunswick Oels, Volunteers M'Alpin, 1st R. Scotts, Perry, 9th Foot, 1st Batt. and Morsshell 53d ditto, 2d Batt. severely; Lieuts. Daniell, Chipchase, Gloster, Wolfe, 61st Foot 1st Batt. and Capt. North, 68th Foot, Lieut. Evans, 83d Foot 2d Batt. Lieut. Kingsmill, 88th Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Haassman, 2d Lt. Batt. K. G. L. and Lt. Griesham, Brunswick Oels, slightly.:

Killed and Wounded on the 23d of July.

Killed—Lieuts. Voss and Hengell, 1st Dragoons, K. G. L. and Capt. Ussler, 2d ditto, ditto.

Wounded—Lieut. Col. May, A. A. G. K. G. L. Capt. Decken, 1st Dragoons, K. G. L. Cornet Tappe ditto, ditto, and Lieut. Fummet, 2d dragoons. K. G. L. slightly.

The following British names appear in the return of killed and wounded from the Portugese regiments.—

Killed—Captain John Wardlaw.

Wounded—Field-Marshall Beresford, severely; Captain Synge, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-Gen. Pack, ditto; Col. Collins, slightly; Lieut Col. Watson, ditto; Major Wylde, ditto; Captain Marley, severely; Lieut.-Col. Anderson, slightly; Capt. G. Crawford, severely; Lieut.-Col. Williams, Capt. M'Gregor, and Major St Leger Hill, ditto.

The total loss of the enemy is calculated in the private accounts at 20,000 men, 8000 of whom are prisoners, besides 20 pieces of cannon, and an immense quantity of baggage. By accounts from Sir Home Popham, it appears that the head quarters of the allies were on the 2d August at Cuellar, 10 leagues south east of the Douro, and the enemy were still retiring, having abandoned Valladolid, with 4000 sick and wounded, besides great quantities of stores and ammunition. Subsequent to the battle, Lord Wellington had been joined by the 42d, and two more regiments, recently arrived in the Peninsula, and the Spanish troops under Santocildes have also formed part of the allied army.

In the south of spain, General Hill continues to keep in check the forces under Soult; but the projected expedition under General Maitland, which was to have landed in Catalonia, having from some cause unexplained, been postponed, if not altogether abandoned, Suchet, who has a considerable force in that quarter, has been relieved from his apprehensions on that account; and as there is a possibility of his uniting with Soult's army, it is not supposed, in these circumstances, that the Earl of Wellington will follow the remains of Marmont's army much farther north; but will rather fall back on the frontiers of Portugal, that he may the more readily effect a junction with General Hill's force if necessary.

The French force before Cadiz have lately erected some new invented mortars on fort Matagorda, from which they continue at intervals to throw shells of two cwt. into the city, and which have done considerable damage to it, and of course created great alarm among the inhabitants.

In consequence of the eminent services of the Earl of Wellington in Spain and Portugal, the Prince Regent of Great Britain has been pleased to create him Marquis of Wellington.

POLAND.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM.

The French papers of last month contain a report from the Committee appointed by the General Diet assembled at Warsaw, addressed to the Polish nation, reminding it of the insults and injuries it has suffered from Russia; who, they say, "has for a century past been advancing with the stride of a giant towards countries that had scarcely heard her very name, and when Pultowa seemed only to have decided betwen Charles and Peter, Europe was conquered almost at the same moment with Sweden—Poland has at length totally disappeared without guilt, as without revenge. People of Poland, force has enchained you, but force can break your chains, and they shall be broken. That Prince

Digitized by Google

Prince whose calculations embrace the future with as much facility as the present, the founder of a vast Empire, knows that there must be a barrier, eternal and impenetrable against the invasion of ignorance and barbarism: he knows that there must be a frontier which shall separate polished nations from savage. New Sigismonds and new Sobieskis shall arise, and the world shall learn, that, to produce the fruit of all the nobler virtues, the soil of Poland has only to be tilled by the hands of Freemen. Your Committee has the honour of presenting the following Act of Confederation:.

"The Diet constitutes itself a General Confederation of Poland. The General Confederation, exercising, in all their plenitude, the powers belonging to the General Association of the Nation, declares, that the Kingdom of Poland, and the Body of the Polish Nation, are re-established. A deputation shall be sent to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, King of Italy, to present to him the acts of the Confederation, and to implore him to cover with his powerful protection the cradle of Polish regeneration."

There are fifteen more articles for carrying into effect the above object, and appointing a Council, to which the Confederation delegates its powers. The Council consists of Santislaus Count Zamoyski, Senator Patrine, and nine other members; five of whom are to be a quorum.

It is supposed the King of Saxony will be called to the throne of Poland.

A deputation from the Confederation was presented to the Emperor Napoleon at Wilna, who, in reply to the act of Confederation, assured the deputies, that he highly approved of all that they had done, and would second with his utmost efforts their resolutions; observing, however, that he had guaranteed to the Emperor of Austria the integrity of his dominions, and could not, therefore, sanction any manœuvre, or any movement, which might tend to trouble the peaceable possession of his Polish provinces.

THE NORTHERN WAR.

The campaign in the north of Europe has only as yet been productive of manœuvring, and, occasionally, partial actions, between the contending armies. The Russians, when the French armies crossed the Niemen, retired to avoid a battle, and their right wing, under Prince Bagration, being intercepted at Grodno and Minsk, was forced to cross the Boristhenes, and thus separated from the main army. This happened about the beginning of July, since which period, the efforts of Prince Bagration have been wholly directed to the regaining of his lost communications, in which it appears he at length succeeded, having, according to the Russian accounts, joined the main army under Gen. Barclay de Tolli, about the 26th July, at Witepsk. Previous to effecting this junction, Prince Bagration fought two desperate battles with the French divisions opposed to him, in the first of which he entirely destroyed nine regiments of the enemy's cavalry, taking prisoners 1000 men, among whom were 50 officers. In the second action, which took place on the 25th, the French, who made the attack, sustained a loss of 8000. On the same day, the main Russian army was attacked, when they repulsed the French, causing them a loss of 6000 men. On the 30th and 31st July, a French corps, under the command of Marshal Oudinot, attacked the Russians commanded by Count Wittgenstein, when they were repulsed with great slaughter, leaving 3000 prisoners, two pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of baggage. These last accounts are published in the Gottenburgh papers, in a Russian Bulletin, dated Klesslezki, July 31. The official accounts also state, that Barclay de Tolli had gained some advantages over Davoust's corps,

The tenth French Bulletin mentions three actions which had been fought with the Russians, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th July, near Ostrovno. "The fruits of these three actions," says the Bulletin, "are 10 pieces of cannon, of Russian manufacture, taken—the cannoneers sabred; 20 caissons of ammunition; 1500 prisoners; 5 or 6000 Russians killed or wounded. Our loss amounts to 200 killed, 900 wounded, and about 50 prisoners."—The French Bulletin is dated from Witepsk, on the 31st July, where the headquarters of their army then were. The Russians left Witepsk on the 27th, at night, and retired upon Smolensko, where, by the last accounts, their armies were concentrated.

Preliminaries of peace have been signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the Courts of London, Stockholm, and St Petersburgh; and an expedition is in consequence talked of as in preparation in the Swedish ports, to act on the rear of the French army. An expectation is also held out of Denmark being induced to enter into the coalition against France; but this for the present appears to be only speculation.

The official statement of the military force of Sweden, drawn up for the inspection of Bernadotte, published in the Stockholm Gazette of last month was as follows:—Regular army, 35,000; reserve 50,000; new levy, 7000.—Total, 92,000 men.—The naval estimate comprises 6000 seamen, and 3000 marine artillery.

The following proclamation was issued by

Digitized by Google

by Alexander, upon the passage of the Neiemen by the French army:

"The French troops have passed the borders of our Empire—a complete treacherous attack is the reward of the observance of our alliance. For the preservation of peace I have exhausted every possible means consistently with the honour of my throne and the advantage of my people. All my endeavours have been in vain. The Emperor Napoleon has fully resolved in his own mind to ruin Russia. The most moderate proposals on our parts have remained without an answer. This sudden surprise has shewn, in an unequivocal manner, the groundlessness of his pacific promises which he lately repeated. There therefore remain no further steps for me to take, but to have recourse to arms, and to employ all the means that have been granted me by Providence to use force against force. I place full confidence in the zeal of my people, and on the bravery of my troops. As they are threatened in the middle of their families, they will defend them with their national bravery and energy. Providence will crown with success our just cause. The defence of our native country, the maintenance of our independence and national honour, have compelled us to have recourse to arms. I will not sheath my sword so long as there is an enemy within my Imperial borders.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DREADFUL MURDER AT BARNES, SURREY.

The Count and Countess D'Antraigues, two foreigners of distinction and great notoriety in the fashionable world, were, on the 22d July, savagely butchered by their own servant, who afterwards eluded the just vengeance of the law by putting an end to his own wretched existence.

The monster who perpetrated this series of foul crimes was an Italian servant, who had been long in the employment of the Count and Countess. From the particulars which have transpired, it would appear that the villain watched an opportunity when the Countess was in a room by herself, and rushed upon her with a pistol, which he presented, but it missed fire. He then drew a poniard, and plunged it to the hilt in her back, as she was struggling to escape from his deadly grasp.

Her dying screams brought the Count D'Antraigues into the apartment, where he beheld his lady extended lifeless on her face at the feet of the assassin. The brutal savage then made at his master, and with one thrust of his poniard bereaved him of life also.

But a few seconds intervened, when the servants in the other parts of the house were alarmed with the report of a pistol; and, on entering the apartment, the dreadful spectacle presented itself of three lifeless bodies drenched in blood extended on the floor. The assassin was found with his brains blown out, and the pistol was still in his hand.

MR MUNGO PARK.

The following brief narrative of the latter end of this enterprising but unfortunate traveller, we can vouch for, from the quarter whence it is obtained:

"Early last spring, Sir Joseph Banks received dispatches from Governor Maxwell, at Senegal, containing the journal of Isaaco, the native who conducted Mr Park and his party to the Niger, and who was again sent by Colonel Maxwell, for the special purpose of procuring farther information respecting them. Isaaco returned to Senegal in autumn last, and, having kept a regular and minute journal of his daily proceedings, there is now, unfortunately, but little room to doubt the correctness of his narrative, from the detail of circumstances it contains; although the certainty of death itself, is less afflicting to relatives than the awful contemplation of a life of hopeless servitude, among the rudest and most unfeeling of barbarians. Isaaco saw at Landsaudin (a few miles on this side of the extreme point of Mr Park's former journey) the guide who had conducted them down the Niger, beyond Haussa, who, after giving a very distinct account of their perils whilst under his guidance, also stated, that, shortly after leaving them, he met with the person who had succeeded him as guide, and who acquainted him, that, in their progress down that stream, the canoe, in approaching a rapid, became unmanageable, and was fast proceeding towards danger, as well as a hostile shore. In this extremity, Europeans and natives leapt overboard, and attempted to save their lives by swimming. By superior skill, and by keeping to the nearest (although hostile) shore, the guide alone reached the land—all the rest perished! the boat went down, with all their effects, save a buff military belt belonging to Lieutenant Martin of the African corps, and which Isaaco has brought to Senegal. The guide was hardly dealt with by the natives, and said, that had he belonged to a country at enmity with them, he would have lost either his life or liberty. The unfortunate Christians, had they escaped ashore, would most certainly have suffered both."

As nothing has occurred to throw the least discredit on this afflicting narrative, we must sorrowfully add, that his friends no longer entertain a doubt of his hopeless fate.

SCOT-

Digitized by Google

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Society of Solicitors before the Supreme Courts of Scotland, v. *Moffat and others.—June* 23. 1812.

THE question here was, Whether the defenders, who are solicitors before the inferior courts, had any right or title, in character of advocates' first clerks, to act as agents or solicitors in the Court of Session, Tiend Court, or High Court of Justiciary?

In February 1797, the pursuers obtained a charter from the Crown, erecting them into a body corporate, and declaring, that no person or persons, but such as should be members of their society, should be entitled to agent, procure, or solicit, or in any mode, directly or indirectly, to begin, carry on, or defend any action or actions, before the Court of Session, Court of Teinds, or High Court of Justiciary; but always with and under the exceptions and limitations contained in the acts of sederunt, or any regulations made, or to be made by the Court. This charter, at the same time, contained a reservation of the rights of writers to the signet, of agents admitted in terms of the acts of sederunt, and of the privileges of such advocates' first clerks who had obtained their nominations *prior* to the date of the charter. In virtue of this charter, the society proceeded to challenge certain encroachments made on their privileges by the writers to the signet; and, after a long and expensive litigation, in which the question went twice to the House of Lords, the solicitors prevailed. They next brought actions of declarator against the defender, Mr Moffat, and three others, advocates' first clerks, to have it found and declared, that it is incompetent for them, or any other person or persons, carrying on business as procurators, agents, or solicitors, in commissary, sheriff, borough, or other inferior courts, to conduct, or carry on actions in the Court of Session, unless they shall first renounce, and give up their practice and business in the said inferior courts, and be thereafter examined, and found qualified, in terms of the act of sederunt respecting the admission and qualification of agents and solicitors in the Court of Session, by the pursuers, or the examinators appointed by them.

The *general* defence pleaded to these actions, (for there were specialities in each case) was, that according to the most ancient usage, the advocates' first clerks were the *only* regular practitioners before the Supreme Court; and from the moment of their appointment, become members of the College of Justice; and as such, entitled to various privileges and immunities, to which *the pursuers, neither in their corporate nor individual capacity, have the slightest pretension.*—Their rights are expressly confirmed by the acts 1754, 1772, and 1787. By the articles of Union, it is declared, that the rights and privileges of the Court of Session, and College of Justice, shall remain fixed and unalterable, otherwise than by act of Parliament. The charter of his Majesty to the pursuers *cannot have this effect.* It is in fact a mere concession of certain privileges, in favour of persons of a particular description, and can never be understood to infringe on the rights of the Faculty of Advocates, whence the defenders titles flow, or of the College of Justice, of which, in virtue of their appointments, they form constituent members. There is, however, no impropriety in practising before more Courts than the Court of Session, Justiciary, and Teinds. There are *seven of these pursuers themselves* at this moment procurators before the High Court of Admiralty; and it is absurd to allege that there is either incompetency or incompatiblity in advocates' first clerks also acting before the sheriff or commissary courts. The Court of Session found, in June 1781, that an Advocate may be a notary public; and in May 1798, in a question betwixt Mr A. Youngson, writer to the signet, and the society of which he was a member, the Court found that it was not incompatible for him also to practice as a procurator in the Court of Admiralty.

The parties stated their arguments in long informations, and upon advising the cause, it was expressed from the bench, and acquiesced in by all their Lordships, that no charter from the Crown could interfere with the rights and privileges of the Court of Session, nor with the advocates' first clerks, whose rights were guarded by previous acts of sederunt. And even had the pursuers' charter contained the most broad and general clauses, nay, every thing their hearts could have wished, yet the Court could not have paid the least attention to it, as it encroached upon the rights of third parties.

Digitized by Google

No charter from the Crown could encroach upon the rights and liberties of the subject; and the present action was derogatory to the Court, to the laws, to the practitioners, and to these pursuers themselves.

The defenders were assoilzied, and the pursuers found liable in expences.

On the 7th of July, the powder mill at Roslin blew up, by which two carpenters were killed, and a third died some days after.

We understand, that an elegant Observatory is to be erected on the Calton-hill by the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, from the designs of a celebrated architect. Till this building is completed, the old Observatory is to be furnished with several meteorological, astronomical, and optical instruments, for the use of the subscribers to the Institution. Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. the Vice-President of the Institution, has presented it with a very valuable two-feet Gregorian telescope, elegantly mounted with horizontal and vertical movements.

There is at present, in the possession of a gentleman in Dunse, a manuscript copy of Professor Zachariah Boyd's Bible, a great curiosity, done by the late Sir John Pringle, President of the Royal Academy, London; and supposed to be the only copy ever made from the original in Glasgow College.

Edinburgh races commenced on Leith Sands on the 27th July. There was no race on Monday, one of the horses having died the day before. Tuesday's race for the King's 100 guineas, was a good race of three heats. On Wednesday a purse of 50 guineas was run for, and won by

Mr Bell's chesnut colt, Young Warter - -	3	0	1	1
Lord Montgomerie's chesnut colt, Kilruddery -	1	0	2	2
Mr Baird's chesnut mare	2	dr.		

This was a most excellent race, and one of the best contested that has been run on the sands of Leith these many years. The second heat was so close that it was declared a dead one. The fourth heat was not so close run as the three preceding, Kilruddery giving up when about half way in from the distance post in the last round.—So near a match between two horses has not occurred here since the famous race about 20 years ago, between Mr Hamilton of Wishaw's (the present Lord Belhaven) horse Star, and Mr Baird of Newbyth's horse Rattler, who ran four heats, the third being a dead one. Rattler gained the race by less than a head the fourth heat.

The other races were very indifferent, and the company not numerous. The following gentlemen are appointed Stewards for Ediuburgh Races next year:

Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, Bart. K. B. K. C.
Sir Gilbert Stirling, Baronet.
William Hay of Drummelzier, Esq.
Charles M. Christie of Durie, Esq.

DREADFUL FIRE.

Glasgow, July 31.—Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the workshops connected with Mr John Reid's extensive cabinet warehouse, in Virginia Street. It had made considerable progress before it was discovered, and from the quantity of wood and other combustible materials in the building, the flames, in a few minutes, burst from the roof with great fury. So rapid was its progress, that the awful illumination it produced over the town was the first thing that gave the inhabitants the alarm. From the construction of the building, and the confusion that arose in removing the furniture—the firemen, although soon on the spot, and although they directed the engines in the most powerful manner, could do little to stop its progress. The water was at first but scanty, but intimation having been sent to the engine-man at Dalmarnock to set the engine to work, a plentiful supply was soon obtained from the fire plugs. When the beams of the main roof gave way, the weight of slates and brick-work carried all before it to the bottom, and we are distressed to state, that several men, who were actively employed in the lower floor, removing the furniture, were buried in the ruins—seven dead bodies were dug out yesterday, and two more today. Mr Hannah, a son of Mr Hannah, flesher, has been much burnt, and several others were much hurt, but none of them are considered in a dangerous state. A miscreant was lodged in the police office, for attempting to plunder during the conflagration. The whole of the buildings are burnt down, except the small front wing in Argyll Street, and considerable exertion was necessary to preserve the different valuable buildings around it. The premises, and the whole of the men's tools, are insured to an extent which completely covers the loss. The books, and a considerable part of the furniture and stock are saved.

The property was insured as follows:

Sun Fire Office	£6600	Caledonian	£3300
Atlas.....	5000	Hercules...	3300
Globe.....	3000	.....—	21,200

APPOINTMENTS.

[*From the London Gazette.*]

Whitehall, July 7.—The Prince Regent has appointed John Wauchope, Esq. to be Clerk

Digitized by Google

Clerk and Keeper of the General Register of Hornings in Scotland, in the room of James Newbigging, Esq. deceased:

— To present the Reverend Charles Logan to the church and parish of Maybole, in the presbytery and county of Ayr, vacant by the death of Doctor James Wright:

— To present the Reverend Alexander Gray to the church and parish of Kincardine, in the presbytery of Dumblane, and county of Perth, vacant by the death of Mr Christopher Tait.

Foreign Office, July 17. The Prince Regent appointed the Right Honourable General Viscount Cathcart, Knight of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Carlton House, July 18. The Prince Regent conferred the honour of knighthood on Lachlan Maclean, M. D. Senior Alderman of Sudbury, and Felix Agar, Esq.

Whitehall, July 29. The Prince Regent was pleased to grant unto Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, his Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Persian order of the Sun and Lion, conferred upon him by his Majesty the King of Persia, as a testimony of the high regard and respect which that Sovereign feels for his Lordship's character.

Foreign Office, Aug. 3. The Prince Regent appointed Horatio Walpole, Esq. (commonly called Lord Walpole,) to be his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy at the Court of St Petersburgh.

Foreign Office, Aug. 8. The Prince appointed Edward Thornton, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sweden, and George Sholto Douglas, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at that Court.

The University of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Alexander Murray, minister of Urr, recently elected Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in that University.

On the 5th of August the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, agreed to give a presentation to the Rev. Dr Andrew Grant, Minister of the Trinity College Church, to be one of the ministers of St Andrew's Church, in room of the Rev. Dr William Moodie, deceased.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch has been pleased to present the Rev. William B. Shaw, assistant minister at Roberton, to the church of Langholm, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Thomas Martin.

Thomas Graham Stirling, Esq. of Airth and Strowan, has presented the Rev. John M'Gachen, minister of Alva, presbytery of Stirling, to the church and parish of Airth, in the same presbytery, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Ure.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mansfield has granted a presentation in favour of the Reverend Mr Laurence Miller, minister of the Chapel of Ease at Ardoch, in the parish of Muthil, and within the bounds of the presbytery of Auchterarder, to the church and parish of Abdie, which had become vacant by the death of the late Reverend Mr Robert Thomas.

Lieut.-General Winyard is to be Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland, during the absence of Lord Cathcart.

Mr Rolland, W. S. is appointed Principal Sheriff Clerk of the county of Edinburgh—Mr James Wilson his depute.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr Malcolm, F. R. S. of Gray's Inn, London, his land-surveyor and land-agent for Scotland, in addition to his other appointments for England.

On the 5th of August the Lord Provost, and the Sheriff of the county of Mid Lothian, appointed Mr James Brown, Captain and Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire militia, to be Superintendant of the Police of this city, under the new act of Parliament.

On the 11th of July, the Royal Company of Archers shot for the silver bowl, which was gained by John Kennedy, Esq. W. S. On the 25th, the silver arrow, given by the good town of Edinburgh, was shot for and gained by Donald Horne, Esq.; and on the 1st of August, the silver arrow, given by the town of Musselburgh, was shot for, and gained by John Buchan Brodie, Esq.

On the 6th of August the annual examination of the High School of Edinburgh took place. The gold medal given by the late Colonel Peter Murray, was adjudged to Master John Campbell, (son of Lord Succoth,) dux of the highest class. The writing class of the same school was examined the preceding day, and an elegant medal was given to Master Archibald Nimmo, son of Mr Thomas Nimmo, Duke Street, for his progress in writing and good conduct.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Edinburgh, July 8. 1812.

At a general meeting of the Members of this Chamber, held here this day, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the year following, viz.

Sir John Hay, Bart. Chairman.

William

Digitized by Google

William Sibbald, Esq. first Deputy-Chairman.
Robert Allan, Esq. second Deputy-Chairman.

DIRECTORS.

Mess. P. Sanderson	Mess. J. Wardrop
J. Ballantyne	W. Calder
W. Brown	D. Wilson
D. Cowan	J. Skirving
D. Steuart	W. Henderson
W. Ramsay	J. Grieve
A. Henderson	J. Kirkwood, sen.
J. Watson	Sir W. Forbes, Bart.
J. Waugh	E. Gilchrist
A. White	J. A. Bertram
W. Laing	D. Jamieson
A. Constable	J. Innes
C. Baxter	R. Buchan — and
J. Pitcairn	A. Henderson
W. Braidwood, jun.	
T. Williamson	

Mr Robert Allan, Treasurer.
Messrs D. and C. S. Steuart, Secretaries.
John Mill, William Thomson, Alexander Wardrop, and James Ker, Jun. } Auditors of Accounts.

A letter recently received in Edinburgh from a person holding an official situation in New South Wales, contains some particulars relative to the present state of that settlement. The writer describes the country as very beautiful, and covered with verdure all the year round. We are happy to understand that a strong desire for instruction has arisen in the colony, and that bibles and books of education sell at very high prices. By the last accounts from Otaheite, it appeared that a rebellion had broke out against the Sovereign of that island, who had applied for aid to a colonial vessel then lying at Sidney. This monarch appears to be a very intelligent man. He has learned English from one of the Missionaries, and now writes and reads that language with fluency. Our correspondent had seen a letter from him to a Missionary at Sidney.

BIRTHS.

July 5. At Westminster, Mrs Gillen, a son.

— At Craigforth, Mrs Callander, of Craigforth, a daughter.

— At Barholm House, the Lady of Capt. M'Culloch, of the Royal Navy, a daughter.

6. At Livingstone House, the Lady of Alexander Munro, Esq. of Livingstone, a daughter.

— At Fraserfield, Mrs Cumine, a daughter.

July 7. Mrs Craigie, of Dumbarnie, a daughter.

8. Lady Macdonald Lockhart, a daughter.

— At London, her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, a daughter.

— At Rochsoles House, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Gerard, of Rochsoles, a son.

9. At Blanfield, Mrs M'Dowall, a daughter.

10. At the Manse of Dundonald, Mrs Dr Duncan, a son.

11. At Robgill Tower, the Lady of Eaglesfield Smith, Esq. of Blackwoodhouse, a daughter.

12. Mrs Fraser, of Findrack, a daughter.

14. At Kelly, the Lady of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, a son.

— At Ayr, Mrs Fullarton, of Skeldon, a son.

15. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Mr Swinton, of Broadmeadows, a son.

— At Glasgow, Mrs M. N. Campbell, a daughter.

— At Drumsheugh, Mrs Major Weir, a son.

16. At Stirling, Mrs Murray, a son.

— At Holyhead, Mrs Jones, a daughter.

17. Mrs Rich. Mackenzie, Queen Street, a son.

— At London, the Lady of Sir George Clerk, Bart. M. P. a son.

— At South Hanover Street, Mrs Haldan, a son.

— At Great Marlow, the Lady of the Hon. Alexander Hope, M. P. a son.

19. At Old Aberdeen, Mrs Macpherson, a son.

— At Kilmardinny, Mrs Kirkman Finlay, a son.

20. At Tweedhill, Mrs Logan, junior, of Edrom, a daughter.

21. Mrs Dr Brewster, a son.

22. The Hon. Mrs Fergusson, a son.

25. At George's Square, the Lady of Captain Ogilvy, Royal Navy, a son.

Lately, a poor woman at Settle, *four* children, (three boys and a girl,) all alive and well.

MARRIAGES.

June 20. At Lisbon, the Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Honourable Admiral George C. Berkeley, and niece to the Duke of Richmond.

30. At Stonehaven, Mr James Watt, of the Grammar School, Aberdeen, to Miss Sarah Ann Memess, daughter of the Rev. Mr Memess, Episcopal clergyman, Stonehaven.

July 1. At Keith, Mr John Murdoch of the Episcopal Church, Keith, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Keir, Esq. of Linn.

July

Digitized by Google

July 6. At Dublin, Col. Wardlaw, of the 76th regt. to the Hon. Anne Lake, youngest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Lake.

— At Glasgow, Mr John J. Gibb, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Helen Wright, third daughter of David Hutchison, Esq. Renfrew.

— At Bothwell Park, G. O. Gardner, M. D. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Gray, Esq. his Majesty's Attorney-General for the province of Canada.

7. At Edinburgh, Thomas Stewart, Esq. of Cluny, to Miss Jessy Taylor, daughter of the late Robert Taylor, Esq. Canongate.

— At Glasgow, Mr John Watson, jun. merchant, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Mr Richard Thomson.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Peter Jack, writer in Paisley, to Miss Penelope Ramsay, daughter of Mr J. Ramsay, Supervisor of Excise.

8. At Lochwinnoch, Mr James Aitken, wright, to Miss Janet Barr, third daughter of Mr Mathew Barr.

— At Edinburgh, Robert Taylor, Esq. Castle, Sanquhar, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr George Thomson, Store-farmer, Northshort-cleugh.

9. At Lochwinnoch, John Adam, Esq. of Blowingstone, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Allan Stevenson, Esq. of Netherhouses.

— At Glasgow, Mr Andrew Dow, writer, to Miss Mary Craig, youngest daughter of the late John Craig, Esq. of Over Newton.

— The Hon. Captain Waldegrave, Royal Navy, to Miss Whitbread, daughter to the member for Bedford.

10. At Edinburgh, Charles Esplin, Esq. surgeon, Royal Navy, to Isabella, daughter of the late Bailie J. Dick, merchant, Edinburgh.

— At Dublin, John Taylor, Esq. of Blackhouse, Ayrshire, to Mary, second daughter of Captain Taylor, of Camden Street, Dublin.

— At Brighton, Mr Henry Rutly, merchant, to Isabella, daughter of Mr Alexander Gray, Greenock.

— Lord Viscount Mountjoy, to Mrs Brown, widow of the late Major William Brown.

— At Teignmouth, James Harding, Esq. of Upper Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, to Miss Pym, sister of Capt. Pym, Royal Navy, late of his Majesty's ship Sirius.

13. At Glasgow, Mr Alex. Mein, Royal Bank, to Janet, daughter of Mr John Thomson, Balfron.

— Mr James Douglas, merchant in Kirkcudbright, to Miss Elizabeth Cloustoun.

15. At Edinburgh, John Irving Henderson, Esq. of Gulliland, advocate, to Miss Sarah Blacklock Taylor, daughter of the late William Taylor, Esq.

17. At Leith, Mr Henry Dundas Lang, merchant, to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Lawrie, Esq. Inspector of his Majesty's Excise Yachts for Scotland.

20. At Paisley, Mr Robert Lyall, surgeon, Paisley, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr John Aiton of Moscow.

— At Ayr, Mr James Morris, merchant, to Miss Allison, eldest daughter of the late Mr Walter Easton, architect.

— At Greenock, Mr J. Stevenson, to Miss Flora M'Pherson, of that town.

21. At Edinburgh, James Wyllie, Esq. of Annatfield, writer to the signet, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Macfarlane, Esq. writer to the signet.

23. Freeman W. Elliot, Esq. to Margaret, eldest daughter, and William R. Rose, Esq. to Maria Isabella, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr Strahan, prebendary of Rochester.

— At London, the Right Hon. Lord Walpole, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Fawkener, Esq. Clerk of his Majesty's Privy Council.

27. At Glasgow, Mr Archibald Lang, writer, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Alexander Graham, merchant.

— At Dumfries, Mr John Baileff, to Miss Pattie, daughter of John Pattie, Esq. of Crosslands.

DEATHS.

May 19. Captain Candler, of the 50th regiment. In the memorable assault, by General Hill, on Fort Napoleon, near the bridge of Almarez; he was first to ascend the ladders, and, after giving to his men an example worthy of so brave an officer, he gloriously fell while leading them to victory.

20. Of the wounds he received at the storming of Fort Napoleon, on the Tagus, Captain Lewis Grant, 71st regiment, and youngest son to Captain Grant in Mildrie.

21. At Sligo, Mr Duncan M'Intyre, merchant there, late of Leith.

27. At Fraserburgh, J. Dalrymple, Esq.

29. At Ramsey, Sir John Macartney, Bart. in the 63d year of his age; formerly deputy-remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, in Ireland. He is succeeded in title by his eldest son, now the Reverend Sir William Macartney, Bart.

— At Auchlunies, Hariet M. E. Cumberland, daughter of Richard Cumberland, Esq. late of the 3d guards, and grand-daughter of George Earl of Buckinghamshire.

30. At St Andrew's, Mrs Hunter, North Street.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Ross, widow of the late Lord Ankerville.

June

Digitized by Google

June 1. At Dublin, Richard Kirwan, Esq. of Cregg, in the County of Galway, Fellow of the Royal Society, President of the Royal Irish Academy, President of the Dublin Library Society, and member of every literary body in Europe.

— At Greenhall, Mrs Elizabeth Nisbet, relict of Alex. Stuart, Esq. of Torrance.

— At Portobello, William Playfair, midshipman in the Royal Navy, son to Robert Playfair, writer in Edinburgh.

— At Valleyfield, William Maitland, Esq. younger of Valleyfield, many years a respectable merchant at Petersburg, Virginia, aged 56 years.

3. Mr James Spalding, advocate in Aberdeen, and Procurator Fiscal of the county.

4. At Inverness, Alexander D. Macfarlane, youngest son of the Right Rev. Bishop Macfarlane.

— At Charlesfield, Mrs Hardy, widow of Dr Thomas Hardy, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and Professor of Church History in the University there.

5. At Cromarty, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs Vere Campbell, widow of Simeon Mackenzie, of Scotsburn, Esq.

— John Holiday of Milshay, near Leeds, aged 100 years. He has left 6 children, 57 grand children, 130 great grand children, and 1 great great grand child. Upwards of 100 of his children and grand children attended his funeral. The ages of himself and children ran thus—John (the deceased) 100, his daughter Mary 70, Thomas 66, Martha 63, William 60, John 53, Samuel 50—Total 462.

6. At Edinburgh, Henry, youngest son of General Francis Dundas.

7. At Bolton, Mathew, second son of Major-General Walter Ker, of Littledean.

— At Weymouth, aged 64 years, Colonel Nicholas Bayly, brother to the late Earl of Uxbridge.

— At Clifton, near Bristol, Miss Flora Macdonald, daughter of the late Colin Macdonald, Esq. of Boisdale.

9. At Briary Baulk, James Newbigging, Esq. Sheriff Clerk.

— At Willow, Nottinghamshire, Sir F. Molyneaux, Usher of the Black Rod in the House of Lords, in his 74th year, 46 of which he held that office,

— At Rives, Ross-shire, George Sackville Sutherland, Esq.

— At Budock, aged 113, Mrs Mary Harris. She retained the perfect possession of her faculties to the last, and has left two daughters, one aged 70, and the other 80.

— At Palace Craig, Joseph Dixon, Esq. younger, of that place—a gentleman universally beloved for the generosity of his heart, and admired for his singular abilities and comprehension of mind.

10. At Edinburgh, Mr George Kinloch, accountant to the British Linen Company.

— At Edinburgh, George Jeffrey, Esq. one of the Depute Clerks of Session.

— At Airth Castle, Mrs Graham Stirling, of Airth.

11. At Picardy Place, J. Learmonth, Esq.

— The Reverend Dr William Moodie, one of the ministers of St Andrew's Church, and Professor of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh.

— At Strathmiglo, Mr David Walker, merchant there.

13. At Bryanstone Street, London, the Hon. E. Lambert, of the 1st regiment of foot guards, and youngest son of the Earl of Cavan.

— At Rotterdam, James Enslie, Esq.

15. At Boisdale, the Rev. Edmund Maclean, minister of Barra.

— At Dalhousie Castle, Lady Lucinda Maria Ramsay, daughter of the late Earl of Dalhousie.

17. At Brentor, near Tavistock, aged 111, Elizabeth Williams.—Within the last four years she cut a new set of teeth!

18. At Montrose, Captain James Young, of the London Shipping Company's smack Swift, of that port.

19. At Edinburgh, John Kennedy, Esq. late factor to Lord Breadalbane.

— At Truxillo, in Spain, Lieut.-Colonel Squire, of the Royal Engineers, eldest son of Dr Squire, of Ely Place.

20. At Charlotte Street, Mrs Currie, wife of George Currie, Esq. advocate.

— At Grangehall, James Peterkin, Esq. of Grange.

— At the Manse of Maybole, the Rev. Dr James Wright, minister of that parish. Dr Wright was eminent as a classical scholar, distinguished by his biblical knowledge, remarkable for a graceful elocution, and indefatigable in the discharge of his clerical duties.

21. At Edinburgh, Mr Donald Gordon, of the War-Office, third son of the late John Gordon, Esq. of Carrol.

— At the Manse of Tealing, Mrs Tait, wife of the Rev. Walter Tait.

22. At Edinburgh, James Goldie, Esq. ironmonger, and several times a Magistrate of this city, deeply regretted by his friends and a very numerous acquaintance.

— Mr John Ritchie, merchant, South Bridge Street.

23. At Musselburgh, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Kerr, of the 2d Ceylon regiment.

— At Knightswood, Anthony Dixon, Esq.

24. At Clackmannan, Robert, fourth son of the Rev. Dr Moodie.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Warrender, daughter of the late Sir John Warrender, of Lochend, Bart.

Digitized by Google

June 25. At Glasgow, George Campbell, Esq. of Dunoon.

— Suddenly in London, Mr Harrison, the celebrated Oratorio and Concert singer.

— The Rev. William Osborn, minister of Wanlochhead, perish of Sanquhar.

— At Clerkhill, Capt. Hugh Mackay, of Tubeg.

26. At Tynemouth, suddenly, by a fall over the cliff, Lieutenant James Blair, of the Forfarshire militia.

28. At Pencaitland Manse, Mrs Pyper, wife of the Rev. David Pyper, minister of Pencaitland.

July 2. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Williamson, late surveyor of the customs, Ayrshire.

— At Montrose, Major Turnbull, in his 78th year.—He had just entered a warm bath, when he fell down and was suffocated.

3. At London, Mr Adam Henderson, printer, aged 67, formerly of Edinburgh.

— At Leith, Mr Alexander Burnet, baker.

4. Suddenly, at London, Robert Williams, Esq. a Director of the East-India Company.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Pringle, of Dunbar.

— At Perth, Mr David Forrester, landwaiter of the customs.

6. At Inchmarlo, John Douglass, Esq. of Tilwhilly.

7. At Parsonsgreen, William Simson Mitchell, only son of George Mitchell, Esq. of Parsonsgreen.

— William Reid, Esq. of Stacklawhill.

8. At Clochranhill, Robert M'Ewan, Esq. factor to Lady Hamilton Cathcart, and Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart. Mr M'Ewan was a most valuable member of society, and his loss will be severely and extensively felt.

9. At Kilmarnock, Miss Jean Wilson, milliner.

10. At Callender, Alexander, the son of Alexander Macdonald, Esq. of Dalelea.

— At Dundalk, the Hon. Lieutenant J. Bligh Jocelyn, of the Royal Navy, second son to the Earl of Roden.

11. Jesse Aspasia, wife of Frederick W. Campbell, Esq. of Barbreck, and of Woodlands in Surrey. She was daughter to the late W. T. Caulfield, Esq. of Rahanduff, by Jessie, daughter to James, third Lord Ruthven.

12. At Leith, Mr M'Naughton Ramsay.

13. At Edinburgh, the Rev. William MacLeish, minister of the gospel at Collace.

15. At Ayr, John Ballantine, Esq. of Castlehill.

17. At the Manse of Moffat, Mrs Johnston, wife of the Rev. Mr Johnston, minister of Moffat.

July 19. Mrs Lilias Imlach, wife of G. Imlach, junior, writer, Edinburgh.

— At Gorton, William Preston, Esq. a gentleman who lived respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and whose death will be long regretted by his relations and friends.

— At Forres, Mrs Raff, wife of Mr Raff, merchant there. On hearing of the death of her son, who was drowned while bathing in the river Findhorn, on the 7th current, she became inconsolable; and so exquisitely keen were her feelings, that grief terminated a life, which, until the catastrophe above alluded to happened, had not been ruffled by any domestic calamity. She died in her 44th year, and has left a husband and nine children to bewail her loss.

— At Maxwelltown, Will. Stewart, Esq.

20. At Aberdeen, Capt. R. Hitchins, of the Royal Navy.

21. At Bath, after a long illness, in the 83d year of his age, Sir Robert Ainslie, Bart.

— At Edinburgh, James Edmondstoune Nasmyth, eldest son of Sir James Nasmyth, Bart. of Posso.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Ewing, widow of the late Mr Alex. Ewing, teacher of mathematics in Edinburgh.

23. At Blervie House, near Forres, Mr Alexander Warden, late of Calcutta, in the 37th year of his age.

24. At Stornoway, John Reid, Esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs there, much and justly regretted.

25. At Glasgow, Mrs Elizabeth Dewar, daughter of the late Mr Rt. Foulis, printer to the University of Glasgow.

— At Aird, parish of Galston, Mr John Woodburn.

26. At Tain, in the 68th year of his age, Mr Alexander Manson, who was postmaster of that place for 46 years, and discharged that trust with great fidelity.

— Mr Archibald Brown, late merchant in Glasgow, aged 82 years.

— At Ayr, Mrs Anne Boyd, relict of the late William Boyd Robertson, Esq.

— At London, Donald Malcolm, Esq. of Hanover, Jamaica.

27. At Craigmaddie, Mr John Black, aged 17, son of James Black, Esq. merchant there.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Colin Campbell, widow of the late Mr Thomas Hogg, merchant in Edinburgh.

28. At Dalmarnock, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Angus Stewart, Chelseaman, aged 96. This man was, in his youth, in Prince Charles's army, at Culloden, he was afterwards in the 42d regiment, and in Quebec at the death of the brave General Wolfe, from

Digitized by Google

from which he was draughted into the 78th regiment; he was a little man, about five feet five inches, was generally very healthy, and a great walker; he was only five days ill.

July 29. At Dumfries, Mr Robert Litster, deacon of the Incorporation of Tailors, aged 78.

— At Dunfermline, Mrs Margaret Wardlaw, wife of the Rev. James Husband.

30. At Cardonald, Mrs Helen Campbell, wife of Mr Al. Wighton, merchant, Glasgow.

31. At Greenock, Lewis Gellie, Esq. of the Royal Navy, aged 93. Mr Gellie, a native of Aberdeen, was one of the oldest Lieutenants in his Majesty's Navy, having served with Admiral Boscawen, with whom he was a great favourite.

Lately, At Berwick, Burnet Roger Grieve, Esq. aged 87 years, much respected. He was the oldest burgess of that Corporation.

— At Corpusty, Norfolk, S. Mogg, aged 102. He fought at the battle of Quebec, under the celebrated General Wolfe.

— At Ashfield, where he had retired from the fatigues of public life, James Mingay, Esq. aged 63. He was many years distinguished as an eminent King's Counsel.

— At Foresthill, near Peckham, William Scott, Esq. of East Blair, in the county of Fife.

— At Coventry, while visiting a patient, David Rattray, M. D. aged 75.

— At Peterhead, the Rev. Dr William Laing, clergyman of St Peter's Chapel.

— At Hermitage, near Limerick, Lord Massy. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Hugh, a minor, now Lord Massy.

— At Lady Abercromby's house, at Richmond, Ralph Abercromy Cameron, second son of Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, Esq.

— Major Stephen Stoddart, of the 6th, or Inneskillen dragoons, Deputy Judge Advocate on a general Court-Martial in Limerick. He met with a dreadful accident; by a fall from his horse, his head was fractured, which occasioned his death.

— At St Kitt's, on his passage home, Lieut. Robert Scott, of the 90th regt. son of Mr Henry Scott, Deloraine, Selkirkshire.

— At Bath, in the 78th year of his age, Rawson Hart Bodham, Esq. late Governor of Bombay.

— At Barntick, in the county of Clare, Sir Joseph Peacocke, Bart.

— Suddenly, in his 35th year, and universally regretted, at Mercat, in the East Indies, Lieutenant David Stewart, of the 25th light dragoons, son of the late Thomas Stewart, Esq. town-clerk of Montrose.

— At Grangehousa, Mrs Macmikin, sen. of Kilsaintninian, in the 86th year of her age. This lady's birth was distinguished by the following curious coincidences: she was born on the first day of the year, the first day of the month, the first day of the week, the first day of the moon, and at the first hour of the day.

— At Somerston, Mr William Napier, in the 72d year of his age. He was distinguished for his musical skill; and for the beautiful selections of Scotch ballads which he edited. For many years he belonged to his Majesty's band, and to the professional Concert; but was obliged to retire on account of the gout in his hands, to which he became a victim.

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Aug. 3.	213	2¼ prem.	56⅜
10.	216	2¾ prem.	57⅞
17.	219	4⅛ prem.	58
24.	220	4⅛ prem.	58¾

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1812.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Aug. 4.	390	33 00	65	24 00
11.	300	35 00	53	24 00
18.	—	40 00	—	— 00
25.	150	40 00	46	25 00

Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, London.

1812.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Aug. 3.	92 155	60 68	56 64	72 7[illegible]
10.	92 156	58 66	58 65	73 7[illegible]
17.	90 153	60 67	60 74	72 7[illegible]
24.	92 150	60 68	66 77	76 8[illegible]

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
July 31.	61 74	50 62	39 51	38 4[illegible]
Aug. 7.	64 79	52 63	44 59	39 4[illegible]
14.	70 82	50 60	44 54	41 5[illegible]
21.	66 85	50 60	45 55	41 5[illegible]

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1812.

With a View of ELCHO CASTLE.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for August...	650
High Water at *Leith* for September....	ib.
Description of *Elcho Castle*.....	651
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History,	652
Proceedings of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.....	653
Remarks on *Pinkerton's* Etymology of the *Picts*.....	654
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the fine Arts.....	656
On the Beauty of the Human Form; from the Italian of *Saverio Bettinelli*,	657
On a Phenomenon in musical Sounds	659
Anecdotes and Letters of the late *Dr Gilbert Stuart*.....	660
Visit of *Dr Clarke* to the Plain of *Troy*,	666
—View from *Gargarus*.....	670
—Conclusions relative to *Troas*.....	ib.
—Greek Manuscripts at *Constantinople*,	671
Description of the New River, by which *London* is supplied with Water.....	672
Origin of Pamphlets, with Anecdotes of the Prices of scarce Books.....	676
List of Scottish Trees of remarkable magnitude.....	683
Account of the *Bonaparte* Family.....	685
Account of the different modes of fishing in the *Solway Firth*.....	688

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea,.....	691
New Works published in *Edinburgh*...	702
Literary Intelligence.....	ib.

POETRY.

Horribilia.....	703
Verses written at *Hobby's Howe*, 28th June 1812.....	704

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.....	705
—Catholic Question.....	ib.
—Peace preservation Bill.....	706
—Prorogation of Parliament.....	707
House of Commons.....	708
—Internal Disturbances.....	709

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

Spain.....	712
—Capture of *Madrid*.....	ib.
—Siege of *Cadiz* raised.....	714
India.....	715
—Dreadful Fire at *Serampore, Bengal*,	ib.
Sicily.....	716
—Revolution in the Government.....	ib.
The Northern war.....	717
American War.....	718
Naval Intelligence.....	720
—Destruction of a Danish fleet.....	ib.

SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.

Court of Session.....	721
Court of Exchequer.....	722
High Court of Justiciary.....	ib.
Appointments.....	724
Births.....	725
Marriages.....	726
Deaths.....	727
Stocks and Markets.....	728

Str

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.

From Aug. 26th to September 25th, 1812, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812.	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
Aug.		M.	N.	I. P.	
26	30.09	52	64	0.1	Rain
27	30.2	52	62	0.02	Showers
28	30.31	48	65	——	Clear
29	30.34	49	64	——	——
30	30.35	50	62	——	Cloudy
31	30.3	40	63	——	——
Sept. 1	30.3	48	64	——	——
2	30.25	48	67	——	Clear
3	30.21	52	64	0.13	Rain
4	30.08	45	69	——	Clear
5	30.04	48	66	——	——
6	30.11	46	65	——	——
7	30.11	47	66	——	——
8	30.11	50	64	0.19	Rain
9	29.95	51	60	0.31	——
10	29.9	52	62	0.15	——
11	30.15	58	66	——	Clear
12	30.25	49	67	——	——
13	30.15	50	65	——	——
14	30.24	51	66	——	——
15	30.12	52	66	——	——
16	29.9	54	60	——	——
17	29.99	48	62	0.02	Showers
18	30.12	38	63	——	Clear
19	30.22	42	64	——	——
20	30.	46	68	0.02	Showers
21	29.95	45	60	——	Clear
22	30.1	46	61	——	Showers
23	30.2	58	59	——	Clear
24	30.1	40	61	——	——
25	30.1	35	53	0.01	Shower

Quantity of Rain,.....0.95

High Water at Leith for October 1812.

Day.		Morn.		Even.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.
Th.	1	11	24	11	47
Fr.	2	12	10	12	33
Sa.	3	12	55	—	—
Su.	4	1	18	1	38
M.	5	1	59	2	20
Tu.	6	2	42	3	3
W.	7	3	26	3	46
Th.	8	4	8	4	30
Fr.	9	4	53	5	15
Sa.	10	5	38	6	2
Su.	11	6	27	6	51
M.	12	7	17	7	42
Tu.	13	8	8	8	34
W.	14	9	1	9	27
Th.	15	9	54	10	21
Fr.	16	10	48	11	15
Sa.	17	11	42	12	10
Su.	18	12	36	—	—
M.	19	1	5	1	33
Tu.	20	2	1	2	30
W.	21	2	58	3	27
Th.	22	3	56	4	25
Fr.	23	4	55	5	25
Sa.	24	5	53	6	22
Su.	25	6	50	7	19
M.	26	7	46	8	14
Tu.	27	8	38	9	4
W.	28	9	28	9	53
Th	29	10	14	10	37
Fr.	30	10	59	11	22
Sa.	31	11	42	12	5

MOON'S PHASES For October 1812.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	5	11	57	morning
First Quart.	13	2	12	aftern.
Full Moon	20	8	38	morning
Last Quart.	27	2	40	morning

October 10. River Tweed closes.
25. King George III.'s accession 1760.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

RICRO CASTLE, Distance KINFAUNS & HILL of KINNOUL

Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For SEPTEMBER 1812.

Description of ELCHO CASTLE.

THE remains of this ancient edifice are situated on the south side of the river Tay, about four miles below the town of Perth. It was once a fortress of great strength and extent, but has for many years been uninhabited, and only its ruins now remain.

About the middle of the fourteenth century, Elcho, along with other extensive lands in Perthshire, was acquired by the family of Wemyss, whose property had before been entirely situated within the county of Fife. On the 28th of August 1511, Sir David Wemyss obtained from King James IV. charters, by which all his lands in both counties were erected into one free barony. He accompanied that monarch to the battle of Flodden, where he fell, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who also, under the following reign, was honoured with many marks of royal favour. His son, Sir John Wemyss, was much esteemed by Queen Mary, and remained steadily attached to the cause of that unfortunate princess: he received from her a confirmation of his titles to the lands of Elcho. A successor, of the same name, was in equal favour with Charles I., and was raised by that monarch to the honour of the peerage. He was created first Lord Wemyss of *Elcho*, which seems to indicate that place to have been then the principal seat of the family. He was afterwards dignified, however, with the title of Earl of Wemyss; and *Lord Elcho* then became the title of the eldest son. David Lord Elcho, son of James, fourth Earl of Wemyss, having engaged in the rebellion of 1745, was attainted, and rendered incapable of succeeding: the title, in consequence, became dormant; and the Earl made a disposition of his property in Fifeshire, in favour of his third son James, who transmitted it to his son William, now General Wemyss of Wemyss Castle. On the 29th April 1787, Lord Elcho died at Paris, and the title then descended to his next brother Francis, who was enabled to support the dignity of the peerage by being left heir to the immense property of his maternal grandfather, Colonel Francis Charteris. He purchased extensive estates in East Lothian, where he built the house of Amisfield, and another on a scale of extraordinary magnificence at Gosford, now called Wemyss House. He was succeeded in 1808, by his grandson Francis, sixth Earl of Wemyss, to whom Elcho Castle still belongs, though he has not any residence in its neighbourhood.

Monthly

Digitized by Google

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

POLAR BEAR.—A live specimen of the White Bear, (Ursus maritimus,) has, within these few weeks, been received at Leith. It is quite a young animal. It is destined, we understand, for the Professor of Natural History in the University; and we are glad to learn that a den is preparing in the College grounds, by order of the Magistrates as patrons of the University, where the animal may be kept alive, and attain its full size. It was taken, according to our information, on an ice-float, in the West Greenland seas, in the end of May or beginning of June last, by Mr Scoresby, jun. of Whitby. That gentleman, (the same who has favoured the world with the *first* accurate drawing of the common whale*,) being a keen naturalist, resolved to observe its manners and the progress of its growth, and had a large hogshead fitted up as a cage for its reception. It was daily washed with pailfuls of sea water, and was fed with all kind of offals. It grew rapidly; and from being a mere cub, having probably been brought forth in March, it is now equal in size to a very large mastiff. It has even increased in size since its arrival here, three weeks ago; its teeth, in particular, have become larger, and more prominent. At present, fresh water is every day pumped into the hogshead, till it be about half full: the young bear shews its happiness, by incessantly rolling and tumbling among the water, and by uttering growling notes of satisfaction. It seems very impatient of heat; and therefore, in constructing even a temporary den, the coolest situation should be chosen, and means should be taken for producing an artificial cold. Allowing the animal constant access to a cistern of water, or throwing plenty of water upon it daily, seem very obvious means, and will probably be found indispensable.

A polar bear was kept for several years in the collection at the Tower of London, where a cistern and den were allotted for it. It died about four years ago. Two or three white bears are described as kept in the National Menagerie at Paris†. One is mentioned as having been seven years an inmate, and feeding only on bread, of which it was satisfied with 6 lb. a-day. The young bear at Leith devours bullocks liver or garbage of fish greedily. We are not aware of the white bear having ever before been kept alive in Scotland.

In Iceland, a few white bears make their appearance every season, being wafted on ice-floats, as is believed, from the opposite coast of East Greenland, which is only a short distance from the north of Iceland. Sir George Mackenzie, it may here be noticed, brought from that island, in 1810, an entire skin of a full grown bear, which he presented to the University Museum, and which has been stuffed, and placed in that excellent and improving collection.

When full grown, the Greenland bear is from 10 to 12 feet long. All the accounts of voyages to high northern latitudes contain descriptions of the great numbers, vast strength, and dreadful fierceness of this animal. They often pass along ice-*bergs* some leagues from land, attracted by the powerful carrion smell of the rejected *krangs* or carcases of the whales when stript of the blubber. During winter they lie buried under the snow, perhaps at the depth of 20 or 30 feet; long *spiracles*, or chimneys for breathing, marking their places. In Hudson's Bay,

* Memoirs of the Wernerian Society, vol. i. Compare Mr Scoresby's figure with the unnatural representation given by M. La Cepede in his Histoire des Cétacées.

† La Ménagerie du Museum National d'Hist. Nat.

Digitized by Google

Bay, the people belonging to the English factories sometimes amuse themselves with destroying the bears in their winter retreats.

CANONMILLS, 29*th Sept.* 1812. } *N.*

Proceedings of the CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT the general meeting of this Society, held on Tuesday the 8th September in the Physician's Hall, it was reported from the Committee of Prizes, that they had met on the 7th of July, and examined several specimens of forced peaches and seedling pinks, and that the medal for the former was due to Mr Ingram at Torry, and for the latter to Mr Henderson at Delvine.

At this meeting there was a very fine display of fruit, considering the backwardness of the season, particularly peaches, nectarines, apricots, grapes, green gage plums, and jargonelle pears. On report of the Committee of Prizes, medals were awarded as follows:—

PEACHES.—First medal, to Mr Barton at Bothwell Castle.
Second medal, to Mr Archibald at Dalhousie Castle.
NECTARINES.—First medal, to Mr Trotter at Alva.
Second, to Mr Barton.
APRICOTS.—First, to Mr Kirk at Smeaton.
Second, Mr Macdonald at Dalkeith.
GRAPES.—First, to Mr William Wright, Leith.
Second, to Mr Porteous at Drummore.
GREEN GAGES.—First, to Mr Ford at Tyningham.
Second, to Mr Reid, at Lees.
JARGONELLES.—First, to Mr Barton.
Second, to Mr Kirk.
GOOSEBERRIES.—First, to Mr Affleck at Hirsell.
Second, to Mr Archibald.
SEEDLING CARNATIONS.—First, to Mr Henderson at Delvine.
Second, to Mr Mitchell at Moncrieff House.

The Committee appointed to examine the HOME-MADE WINES reported, that no fewer than *thirty-two* specimens had been produced, most of them of excellent quality; but that, upon the whole, (it having been previously determined that only one medal should this year be awarded) they had given the preference to a white currant wine marked

Ce vin d'Ecosse
Merite quelque chose;

and that on opening the sealed letter with that motto, it was found to belong to Mrs Thomson, 10, Picardy Place, Edinburgh.

Several communications were read, particularly a letter on the culture of sea-cale, by Dr John C. Lettsom, London; observations on the Egyptian ground onion, by Dr Duncan, sen.; on protecting the blossom of green gage plums, by Mr Kirk at Smeaton; and an account of a large and early apple, which grows freely from cuttings, by Mr Porterfield, gardener at St Bernards.

The following gentlemen were duly admitted members, viz.

ORDINARY.

The Rev. Laurence Adamson, Cupar, Fife.
Francis Balfour, Esq. of Fernie.
James Bryce, Esq. surgeon.
George Gardner, Esq. of the Customs.
William Henderson, Esq. merchant.
Mr Alexander Wright, seedsman.
Mr Alexander Melville, at Oxenford Castle.

CORRESPONDING.

Mr William Air, seedsman, Coldstream.
Mr Alexander Gibson, gardener at Blackshiels.

The names of nearly thirty candidates for admission were enrolled at this meeting; a pleasing earnest of the progress and success of the institution.

The third anniversary dinner was afterwards held in Macewan's large room, where about 50 members dined. Dr Duncan, sen. was in the chair, and was supported by the Earl of Leven, Lord Torphichen, Colonel Calderwood,

Digitized by Google

derwood, Dr Rutherford, Dr Hare, &c.; Mr T. Dickson and Mr P. Neill, the secretaries, acting as croupiers. Many very appropriate toasts were given, and several excellent songs promoted the entertainment of the evening.

Remarks on PINKERTON'S *Etymology of the* PICTS.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

WHOEVER has read Pinkerton's History of Scotland, will be apt to imagine that it was written with the sole intention of decrying the *Celts*, and panegyrising his own darling *Picts*. The epithets bestowed on the Scottish *Celts* are such as disgrace even *decent abuse*, and impress an indelible stain on the Author.—When a man thus prejudiced, and perverted, attempts any investigation, the result must be erroneous. Having chosen a favourite hypothesis, he moulds every thing to answer it.—Every author who differs from him, is a mean ignorant fellow, a low quibbler, an unprincipled forger, &c. and when the whole store of sinister epithets is exhausted, he threatens to make *Torfæus* swallow them alive at one mouthful without salt. Of all his eccentric attempts, that of endeavouring to derive his favourite *Piks* from the Gothick language is not the least laughable, and to that I shall at present confine myself.

"Vol. I. page 367. He gives us the names of the *Piks*, according to the *Anglo Belgic* writer, viz. *Peohtas*, *Peahtas*, *Pehtas*, and then from the Saxon Chronicle, *Pihtus*, *Pyhtas* and *Pehtas*. He next quotes *Ethelwerd* for *Peochta* and *Pihti*. *Winton*, he says, calls them *Peychts*, *Pechts* and *Pihts*. Wittichind names them *Pehiti* or *Pehti*. The Greek and Roman writers, (he adds) call them *Piki* and *Peukini*, in their original seats on the *Euxine sea*, being the real names *Pihts* and *Peughts* mollified and rendered more distinct."

He then proceeds, (page 368) to inform us that the writers of a declining age unfortunately termed them *Picti*, which gave rise to great confusion, tho' only the real name of *Pihts* softened to Roman pronunciation.—After a short digression, in which he abuses *Claudian* for using the expression, *nec falso nomine Picti*, he again proceeds thus: "But to return to the *Picti*, the *Romans unhappily* not catching from the pronunciation the old name *Peukini*, must have been puzzled how to modify this Barbaric term; for as *Piki* in Latin signified *Wood-Peckers*, a victory over these *Piki* would have sounded odd in their annals. The *Cumraig* Britons called them *Phichtiaid*, and the Romans could only have latinized this name *Ficti*, which was worse and worse; for a battle with feigned people would have been matter of laughter. From *Scandinavian* pronunciation the name was, *Vici*, *towns*,—or *Victi*, *conquered*,—or *Vecti*, *carried*, so that the confusion was endless. *Picti* coming first to hand, took the place of all."

From this very *consistent* narration we draw the following important facts, 1mo, That the Romans were acquainted with the *Welch* and *Scandinavian* pronunciation. 2do, That they were in a terrible dilemma to find a name for their newly conquered enemies; and, lastly, that they were in no dilemma at all, but took the first name that occurred.

Our author then calls to his aid the following names, every one of which he identifies with the word *Pik*, viz, *Vecturiones*, *Vect-Veriar*, *Vika*, *Vikir*, *Vicha*, *Vichir*, *Vets*, *Vets*, and *Pikir*. The only conclusion he draws, is a sort of indirect hint, that the *Piks* are, like the Norwegians, the men of *Vik*. This is a result hardly to have been expected from so redoubted

a

Digitized by Google

a Champion as Pinkerton, especially when the cause of his favourite *Picts* was at stake, for after all his labour, instead of giving us any satisfactory *analyses* of the name, he tells us in effect, that they were *Picts* because they were *Picts*.

It is much to be regretted that Pinkerton's predilection for *Pikism* has led him so completely astray, for every man of candour must allow, that the materials he has collected, are of the very first importance, notwithstanding his misapplication of them; and even from these, without further aid, I hope to give a satisfactory solution of the *Picts*.

Claudian beforementioned has the following line,

Nec falso nomine Picti.

That is, *the Picts aptly so called*, or *the Picts so called from painting themselves*.

Isidorus, in his *Origines*, says *Scoti, propria lingua nomen habent a picto Corpore, eo quod Aculeis Ferreis cum atramento variarum figurarum Stigmate annotantur*, i. e. The Scots have a name in their own language from their painted bodies, because they are marked with the resemblance of various figures, by ink, and iron needles.

Unfortunately for Pinkerton, the famous *Chronicon Pictorum*, on which he lays so much stress, and which he so highly eulogizes, contains the very words now quoted from *Isidorus*, with the exception that *Picti* is written instead of *Scoti*, a matter of no importance whatever; if the *Picts* were only painted Scots, a circumstance highly probable, as the same *Isidorus* speaking of the *Scythians*, adds, *De quibus originem duxerunt Scoti et Picti*, i. e. from whom the Scots and Picts drew their origin.

Tho' every authority, which Pinkerton has quoted, is point blank against his hypothesis, still he persists, and hopes to make good his point, by stating that the *Picts* are the men of Fife.

The *Chronicon Pictorum* asserts that the *Picts* had a name in their *own language*, from painting their Bodies. *Claudian* says the same, and both are corroborated by *Isidorus*. *Pinkerton* has ransacked every dialect and ramification of the *Gothic* language in vain, in search of the name, and it must follow that the *Gothic* was not the language of the *Picts*. Indeed it would not have been beneath the dignity of Pinkerton, to have searched for this name in the *Gaelic*, where so many concurring testimonies declared it was to be found, and I shall now endeavour to supply the defect.

In the *Gaelic*, *Pick* (synonimous with the Latin *Pica*) signifies a *Magpye*, and its regular adjective *Pichtach*, signifies Pye-coloured, or variegated, and hence the Romans formed their *Picti*.

The other Gaelic name of the *Picts*, viz. *Cruineacht*, also signifies *Painted*, and the verb *Cruinicam* signifies to Paint.

Isidorus, *Claudian*, and the *Chronicon Pictorum*, do therefore rightly assert, that the Picts had a name in their own language, viz. the Gaelic, and the strict coincidence in sound and signification betwixt the Gaelic *Pichtach* and the Roman *Picti*, places the matter beyond the possibility of a doubt. I need only add, that *Cruineacht*, the other name of the Picts, agrees in signification with the two former.

The Picts, therefore, were Scots; they spoke the Gaelic language, and their only discriminating characteristic was, that they painted their bodies. The same Druidic monuments, the same names of places, occur in the *Pictish* as in the *Gaelic* district, and considering the great mass of evidence, both positive and circumstantial, by which this position is supported, I do not hesitate to adopt Mr Pinkerton's favourite phrase, and denominate it HISTORIC TRUTH.

Sept. 10*th*, 1812. MILO.

Me-

Digitized by Google

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

THE Board of Arkculture lately examined some experiments on timber proposed by Capt. Layman, for the purpose of preparing forest trees for immediate conversion on being felled, by which the specific gravity is much diminished, and the sap-wood rendered useful, as well as the strength and duration of timber considerably increased. The following was the result:

Experiments on Pieces of Wood 12 inches in length and 1 inch square.

	cwt.	lb.
1. Poplar unprepared, broke with - -	3	0
2. Ditto, prepared in three hours, from a tree in a growing state*, bore	3	32
3. Seasoned oak, unprepared, broke with - -	7	
4. Seasoned oak, prepared, bore - - - -	8	6
This piece, when broken, proved to be naturally imperfect; but a sound piece prepared by Capt. Layman appears to have sustained - -	1007	
5. Sap oak, prepared, by removing the cause of decay, bore - -	8	34
A counter-part piece of ditto, unprepared, appears to have broken with only 536 lb. exclusive of its tendency to decomposition		
6. Common foreign deal unprepared, broke with	3	3
7, Ditto, ditto, prepared, bore	4	60
Being an increase in strength of one half, exclusive of duration given to the wood.		

The importance of this discovery, by which the consumption of timber, so essential to the strength and prosperity of the nation, may be very considerably reduced, and trees of rapid growth naturalized to the inferior soils of Great Britain, rendered superior to what we have for many years supinely depended on foreign countries to supply, even for the means of supporting our navy, requires no explanation.

M. Lechenault, the botanist attached to the Expedition of Discovery of the celebrated D'Entrecasteaux, has afforded the first scientific account of the celebrated *Upas tree* of Java.

The Anthiar, *Fr. Antiaris toxicaria*, forms a new genus in the class Monœcia, Linn.—*Male Flowers.* Many, contained in a common receptacle inverted; open at the apex; situate on a long footstalk. The inside of this receptacle is thickly covered with scales, curved at the top, and inclosing the antheræ, numerous; and which have short filaments and are bilocular.—*Female Flowers.* Calyx imbricated from 10—12, succulent; corolla 0; styles 2, divaricated; the germ forms a drupe of the shape of an acorn, with the styles persistent.—The leaves obtusely ovate, rigid and firm to the touch, and slightly scabrous; the wood of the tree is white; the gum it produces viscous and bitter; of the colour of milk, with occasionally a yellowish tinge, and flows abundantly on incision.

Os

* This experiment was made to shew in how short a time wood could be prepared for use from a growing tree—but a young growing Weymoth Pine, three days in preparing, was increased in strength from 213 to 450½.

Digitized by Google

On the Beauty of the Human Form.

(From the Italian of Sauverio Bettinelli.)

I PROPOSE to treat of the human figure, contemplated in its exterior appearance. Nothing, among visible objects, is so worthy of admiration, or does any excite such rapture in the beholder. Painters and sculptors became immortal by a single statue and representation of human beauty, which their successors for ages studied, but never equalled: how then will it be with the living and original beauty? Man in paradise was certainly perfect, because formed by the Supreme Author in love and favour, outwardly even after his own image; but men born after the fall no longer possessed perfect beauty; they had it distributed in various portions, and always combined with defects. Hence artists, in their endeavours to form a beauty truly complete, were forced to seek these portions in different persons, to select the flower of every beauty, and expunging the defects, to combine a complex figure of their own invention. Thus a perfect model of beauty has been transmitted to us only in the Grecian statues, because the Greeks confessedly succeeded in such an undertaking better than any other nation, and knew how to unite all, or almost all, the perfections dispersed thro' the species. Among us, Raphael, above all others, studying these examples, was the painter of beauty. All men speak of this quality, all judge of it, nor is there any subject of discussion more frequent among societies of both sexes. Is the judgment which they form uniformly correct? All trust to their eyes, follow their taste, their prejudices; but do they understand the subject, or have they even studied it? A philosopher must divest himself of prejudices, must rise above the senses, must ennoble his thoughts; the subject is loftier and more abstruse than is commonly imagined.

The best observers maintain, that to qualify the mind to judge well of beauty, it must be elevated, and the heart pure; hence sensual and vicious men are unfit for such a judgment.—The sentiment of beauty is in itself innocent, and even sublime; modesty and shame form part of it, whence the licentious painter, or poet, can never attain it.

According to Plato, it is easier to say what beauty is not, than to define precisely what it is. Its essence is a secret of nature not yet discovered, altho' it has been excellently treated of by great philosophers. We see it, we feel it, we admire it, with a transport proportioned to the sensibility of our character; but each forms the idea of it according to his own taste, as with regard to food, without any general rule. Some have gone so far as to say, that there is no real beauty existing in nature, because philosophers themselves differ in opinion respecting it, and much more those who are not philosophers. In fact, say they, every nation has a different idea upon this subject. The Chinese and Japanese prefer little eyes, a flat nose, a broad face, and a thick body. They cramp the feet of their females, till they are reduced to the size of two of our fingers joined together. The northern nations delight in white and fair complexions, the southern in brown. In Flanders and Germany, a fat and succulent habit is preferred; hence Rubens made even his Venuses corpulent; because he believed that habit the most beautiful: he gave them the colour of milk and cream. The French, on the contrary, are rather pleased with a slight degree of leanness and a temperate colour of the skin. But France presents another more manifest contradiction. Fifty years ago, the ladies were anxious to appear pale, and made themselves be let blood in order to seem beautiful; but for some years past they have sought after a red complexion with the same view. Individual opinions are still more

Digitized by Google

more contradictory. Some love beauty lofty and dignified, others pretty and gay; some grave and modest; others bold and lively. An hundred times have I heard one man praise, another despise the very same countenance. Every one judges according to his own disposition, and by the sensation which he experiences. Different ages judge differently. The young easily find beauty, because they are blinded by the senses; old men are more fastidious. From all these contrarieties it is argued, that beauty has no real existence, but consists merely in every one's imagination. But such persons do not see that they thus confound beauty with that which does not belong to it; let us examine their prejudices.

The principal is that of taking colour for beauty. But he who considers well, will clearly perceive, that colour aids or injures beauty, but does not constitute it. Fine marble statues are perfect models of beauty, though without colour. Equally fine models may be found in statues of bronze, of granite, of basalt, the colours of which are black or grey.—All travellers report, that when the eye is accustomed to the colour of the Moors, it finds in their countenance whatever is attractive in beauty. It is the prejudice of education which makes us believe the Moors incapable of pleasing. On the other hand, many find, that the great whiteness of the English complexion becomes at length insipid and inanimate, though found in persons well formed, and with all the other requisites of genuine beauty. Generally speaking, indeed, white pleases more, because it reflects a greater number of rays, and thence makes a more sensible impression.—But beauty will never consist in a colour: no, nor in a fine skin, tinged with lilies and roses, nor in languishing and humid eyes, nor in an air either melancholy or gay. In what then does it consist?

Let us return to the Greek statues, which, as we have said, are the most perfect of all models of beauty. In proof of this we find, in the writings of the most learned ancients, that, when they wish to exalt the beauty of any person, they compared it to some work of sculpture or painting. Ovid says, "Had not Apelles represented Venus, she would still be unknown to us." Elsewhere he says: "Perseus seeing Andromeda chained to the rock would have believed her a marble statue, if the wind had not agitated her beautiful hair, and if a few tears had not dropt from her eyes." For this reason all our most excellent painters and sculptors have studied after these statues injured by time, which consumed the paintings, and the more they have applied themselves to imitate these, the nearer they have approached their object. For nearly three centuries, from Cimabue to Raphael, painters never could exhibit fine figures, because they did not think of the ancient statues. Raphael was the first who did so, and is still the great painter of beauty. This serves to remind us, that the eyes are not sufficient to distinguish beauty, and that it is often talked of at random.

Studying in this manner the statues, and reflecting at the same time upon the idea of beauty, we recognize, that there is one beauty of form, and another of expression; the first being that of a body considered without life, the other that of an animated being. Let us treat first of the beauty of form. The fine forms of bodies ought to have certain measures and proportions, and these ought to agree with each other. Every human body is divided into three parts, each of which is subdivided into other three. The countenance, for example, has three lengths of the nose. The whole stature consists of six feet. The foot, with the ancients, was the best measure, being never spoiled by bandages like ours; and it was one of their most esteemed

Digitized by Google

esteemed beauties. At present, the stature or height is computed by six heads. These measures, and many others are, as it were, the foundation of the beauty of forms. The oval is the perfect form in a human countenance. The ancients always adhered to it, and used it in all their works, as in the most beautiful of their vases, which we still possess. The oval is compounded of curve lines, not indeed circular, but inclining to a circle; and these lines are multiplied, and concentrated in each other; they are generated in a manner by one another, so that they never have a single centre, but vary it, and always appear circular. Hence the oval form is the finest, and a beautiful body, according to the learned Winckelmann, who is a master of this subject, is like the surface of the sea seen from a distance, which appears smooth and tranquil as a glass, tho' continually in motion.

The beautiful oval forms, when we attentively survey them, appear always to wave, and are continually rounding, turning, returning, and bending. Observe how the hairs form a beautiful arch over the forehead, whence the countenance descends waving to the temples, the cheeks, the chin; and thence a continued circuit brings it back to the forehead, without ever closing or terminating. Observe, how the hairs round the head second that waving circle; how every motion, every action, every lineament of the countenance runs agreeably round, and descends, seeking the chin, as it were, for a basis to rest upon. The line does not rest, however, but goes thence waving to unite itself with the neck, describing always oval lines. The neck is more circular, because it acts as a base, and, supporting the whole head, ought to exhibit a greater degree of force.—Yet a beautiful neck ought to be longish, because it thus departs more from rotundity, and approaches to the oval. Parmigiano, among others, formed the most beautiful of his Madonnas with a long neck; the Greeks did the same, tho' with more discretion.

Observe the most beautiful countenances in the finest medals and statues; they are all oval; but view them in their profile, and see what a pleasing line serpentizes from the forehead to the chin, with a sinuosity so delicate, that it appears a right line. It ought not naturally to be so, because, even in a profile, every feature tends to roundness; the forehead, the temples, the eyes, the eye-brows, the nose, the cheeks, the chin with the lips.—That a different effect is produced clearly declares the truth of this doctrine. A flat nose is the greatest deformity in the countenance, because it is the most remote from the aquiline, the pleasing and somewhat lengthened curvature of which is the most beautiful, because it makes nearly a straight line with the forehead.

We may see a proof of what has been said in the union of beauty and youth, two things which cannot be separated. Why? because the body in youth being juicy and well nourished, expresses the muscles so little, that they cannot be perceived beneath the roundness of the fresh limbs; whereas when the body is fully matured or declining into age, the muscles are distinctly expressed, form an inequality with the surface, and interrupt its waving form by angles. In fact, there is no real beauty consistent with age. The ancients accordingly always made their beautiful deities youthful, the poets made their goddesses always virgins, with the power of recovering virginity, and the freshness of youth.

(To be continued.)

On a Phenomenon in Musical Sounds.

To the Editor.

SIR,

HAVING some time ago observed, in Mr Cavallo's Treatise on Natural

Digitized by Google

tural Philosophy, an account of a singular phenomenon, of which, according to that author, no adequate hypothesis has been offered, I take the liberty of sending you the following attempt at an explanation.

In his chapter on Musical Sounds, Mr C. states, that in many cases where two notes are sounded, a third note, lower in tone than either of them, is at the same time heard. May not this be owing to the coincidences in the vibrations of the air which convey the sounds? The first example mentioned in the work alluded to is, that when C, on the lowest string of a violin, and A, immediately above, are at once sounded, F, the twelfth below the C sounded, would also be heard. But it is very well known, (by observing the length of the strings required to sound these notes, the elasticity, weight, and tension, being the same in each,) that C makes three vibrations for every five of A, so that we might reasonably expect, that every fifth vibration of A would be strengthened by every 3d vibration of C. There is in this case, therefore, a third series of vibrations succeeding each other thrice as slowly as those of C, and five times as slowly as those of A; and this is exactly what constitutes the sound of F, the note found to be produced.

I am aware that this is inconsistent with M. Rameau's theory, that each sound is conveyed by particles calculated to convey that particular sound, and no other. This supposes the air to be composed of so infinite a variety of particles, that, to me at least, it appears quite absurd. Indeed, it would only have been in consistence with this hypothesis, to have also assigned an infinite number of *tympana* to the ear, for one body cannot receive an impression from another without yielding, in some degree, however small, to the impulse producing that impression; and the tympanum of the ear must therefore vibrate along with the contiguous air. Setting this objection aside, however, (and I cannot think it will be rigidly maintained by any one,) I am aware, that the hypothesis which I now propose seems at first sight not wholly unobjectionable. In some examples mentioned in the above work, the note stated as being really produced, is an octave higher than what this theory would assign. But it is not unlikely that Mr C. would consider a note and its octave so much the same, that he would think it of no great consequence to distinguish them, if it were attended with any great inconvenience; and, as the examples alluded to are only marked in a plate, it would have been somewhat inconvenient to engrave the octaves below the notes marked. It is also difficult to determine on experiment which really is the note produced, the ear having both to observe it at the time that two other notes are sounding, and to do so when these two are so much louder. I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Perth,
July 10. 1812. } *R. M.*

Anecdotes and Letters of the late Dr GILBERT STUART.

(From "Calamities of Authors.")

IN the peaceful walks of literature, we are startled at discovering genius, with the mind, and, if we conceive the instrument it guides to be a stiletto, with the hand of an assassin; irascible, vindictive, armed with indiscriminate satire, and never pardoning the merit of rival genius, but fastening on it throughout life, till, in the moral retribution of human nature, these very passions, by their ungratified cravings, have tended to anni-

Digitized by Google

annihilate the being who fostered them.

Such a character was the Author now before us.

Dr GILBERT STUART seems early in life to have devoted himself to literature; but his habits were irregular, and his passions fierce. The celebrity of Robertson, Blair, and Henry, with other Scottish writers, diseased his mind with a most envious rancour. He confined all his literary efforts to the pitiable motive of destroying theirs; and the fact is, that he was prompted to every one of his historical works by the mere desire of discrediting some work of Robertson; and his numerous critical labours were directed to annihilate all the genius of his country. How he converted his life into its own scourge, wasted talents he might have cultivated into perfection, lost every trace of humanity, and finally perished, devoured by his own fiend-like passions, shall be illustrated by the following narrative, collected from a correspondence now lying before me, which the Author carried on for several years with his publisher in London. I shall copy out at some length the hopes and disappointments of the literary adventurer—the colours are not mine; I am dipping my pencil in the pallet of the artist himself.

In June 1773 was commenced the project of "The Edinburgh Magazine and Review." Stuart's letters breathe the spirit of rapturous confidence, and the first volumes were executed with more talent than the periodical publications of those times had shewn. Stuart had combined the sedulous attention of the intelligent Smellie, who was also the printer; and the Review department was divided among them and some very honourable critics; Professor Baron, Dr Blacklock, and Professor Richardson. But the genius of Stuart had not yet betrayed itself to his colleagues; the hardiness of his opinions, his offensive attacks on the clergy (and that in a country of Presbyters,) and the flowing acrimony of his literary libels, indeed, presented a new feature in Scottish literature, but of such ugliness and horror, that every honourable man soon averted his face from this *Boutefeu*.

He designed to ornament his first number with

"A print of my Lord Monboddo in his quadruped form. I most earnestly beg that you will purchase for me a copy of it in some of the Macaroni-print shops. It is not to be procured at Edinburgh. They are afraid to vend it here. We are to take it on the footing of a figure of an animal, not yet described; and are to give a grave, yet satirical account of it, in the manner of Buffon. It would not be proper to allude to his Lordship, but in a very distant manner."

It was not, however, ventured on—and the non-descript animal was still confined to the windows of "the macaroni-print shops;"—it was however the bloom of the Author's fancy, and promised all the mellow fruits it afterwards produced.

In September this ardour did not abate.

"The proposals are issued; the subscriptions in the booksellers shops astonish; correspondents flock in; and, what will surprise you, the timid proprietors of the Scots Magazine have come to the resolution of dropping their work. You stare at all this, and so do I too."

Thus he flatters himself he is to annihilate his rival, without even striking the first blow; the appearance of his first number is to be the moment when their last is to come forth!—Authors, like the discoverers of mines, are the most sanguine creatures in the world: Gilbert Stuart afterwards flattered himself Dr Henry was lying at the point of death, from the scalping

Digitized by Google

scalping of his tomahawk pen—but of this anon!

On the publication of the first number in November 1773, all is exultation; and an account is facetiously expected that "a thousand copies had emigrated from the Row, and Fleet-street."

There is a serious composure in the letter of December, which seems to be occasioned by the tempered answer of his London Correspondent. The work was more suited to the meridian of Edinburgh; and from causes sufficiently obvious, its personality and causticity. Stuart, however, assures his friend, that "the second number you will find better than the first, and the third better than the second."

The next letter is dated March 4, 1774, in which I find our Author still in good spirits.

"The Magazine rises, and promises much, in this quarter. Our Artillery has silenced all opposition. The rogues of the 'uplifted hands' decline the combat." These rogues are the Clergy; and some others, who had "uplifted hands" from the vituperative nature of their adversary; for he tells us, that "now the Clergy are silent, the Town-council have had the presumption to oppose us; and have threatened Creech (the publisher in Edinburgh) with the terror of making him a constable for his insolence. A pamphlet on the abuses of Heriot's hospital, including a direct proof of perjury in the Provost, was the punishment inflicted in return.—And new papers are forging to chastise them in regard to the poor's rate, which is again started; the improper choice of professors; and violent stretches of the impost. The *Liberty of the Press* in its fullest extent is to be employed against them."

Such is the language of Reform, and the spirit of a Reformist! A little private malignity thus ferments a good deal of public spirit—but patriotism must be independent, to be pure. If the Edinburgh Review continues to succeed in its sale, as Stuart fancies, Edinburgh itself may be in some danger. His perfect contempt of his cotemporaries is amusing:

"Monboddo's second volume is published, and, with Kaimes, will appear in our next; the former is a childish performance; the latter rather better. We are to treat them with a good deal of freedom. I observe an amazing falling off in the English Reviews. We beat them hollow. I fancy they have no assistance but from the Dissenters, a dull body of men. The Monthly will not easily recover the death of Hawkesworth; and I suspect that Langhorne has forsaken them—for I see no longer his pen."

We are now hastening to the sudden, and the moral catastrophe of our tale. The thousand copies the author flattered his genius with emigrating to London, remained here in an innocent state, little disturbed by public enquiry; the personal animosity against almost every literary character in Scotland, which had inflamed the sale, became naturally the latent cause of its extinction; for its life there had but a feverish existence, and its florid complexion carried with it the seeds of its dissolution. Stuart at length quarrelled with his coadjutor Smellie, for altering his Reviews, and whose prudential dexterity was such, that in an article designed to level Lord Kaimes with Lord Monboddo, the whole libel was completely metamorphosed into a panegyric. They were involved in a law-suit about "a blasphemous paper." And now the enraged Zoilus complains of "his hours of peevishness and dissatisfaction."—He acknowledges that "a circumstance had happened, which had broke his peace and ease altogether for some weeks." And now he resolves that this great work shall quietly sink into

Digitized by Google

to a mere compilation from the London periodical works. Such then is the progress of malignant genius!—The author, like Phalaris, is writhing in that machine of tortures he had invented for others.

We now come to a very remarkable passage—it is the frenzied language of disappointed wickedness!

"17 *June* 1774.

"It is an infinite disappointment to me, that the Magazine does not grow in London; I thought the soil had been richer. But it is my constant fate to be disappointed in every thing I attempt; I do not think I ever had a wish that was gratified; and never dreaded an event that did not come. With this felicity of fate, I wonder how the devil I could turn projector. I am now sorry that I left London; and the moment that I have money enough to carry me back to it, I shall set off. *I mortally detest and abhor this place, and every body in it.* Never was there a a city where there was so much pretension to knowledge, and that had so little of it. The solemn foppery, and the gross stupidity of the Scottish literati, are perfectly insupportable. I shall drop my idea of a Scots newspaper. Nothing will do in this country that has common sense in it; only cant, hypocrisy, and superstition, will flourish here. *A curse on the country, and all the men, women, and children of it!*"

Again—"The publication is too good for the country. There are very few men of taste or erudition on this side the Tweed. Yet every idiot one meets with, lays claim to both. Yet the success of the Magazine is in reality greater than we could expect, considering that we have every Clergyman in the kingdom to oppose it; and that the Magistracy of the place are every moment threatening its destruction."

And, therefore, this recreant Scot, anathematizes the Scottish people! for not rendering fashionable, blasphemy, calumny, and every species of literary criminality. Such are the monstrous passions that swell out the poisonous breast of genius, deprived of every moral restraint; and such was the demoniac irritability which prompted a wish in Collot d' Herbois to set fire to the four quarters of the city of Lyons; while, in his "tender mercies," the kennels of the streets were running with the blood of its inhabitants—remembering still that the Lyonese had, when he was a miserable actor, hissed him off the stage!

Stuart curses his country, and retreats to London. Fallen, but not abject; repulsed, but not altered; degraded, but still haughty. No change of place could operate any in his heart. He was born in literary crime, and he perished in it. It was now "The English Review" was instituted, with his idol Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, and others. He says, "to Whitaker he assigns the palm of history in preference to Hume and Robertson." I have heard that he considered himself higher than Whitaker, and ranked himself with Montesquieu. He negotiated for Whitaker and himself a doctor of laws degree; and they were now in the titular possession of all the fame which a dozen pieces could bestow! But to return to "The English Review," in which broke forth all the genius of Stuart in an unnatural warfare of Scotchmen in London against Scotchmen at Edinburgh. "The bitter herbs," which seasoned it against Blair, Robertson, Gibbon, and the first authors of the age, at first provoked the public appetite, which afterwards indignantly rejected the palatable garbage.

I am now to exhibit the singular spectacle of a *Literary Conspiracy*.—It was conducted by Stuart, with a pertinacity of invention, perhaps not to

Digitized by Google

to be paralleled in literary history. That he succeeded for a considerable time in destroying the peace of mind of such an industrious author as Dr Henry; that Stuart stopped the sale of a work on which Henry had expended much of his fortune and his life; that when the Historian, covered with obloquy and ridicule, in despair left Edinburgh for London, still encountering the same hostility — perhaps was never even known to its victim. The multiplied forms of this Proteus of the Malevoli, were still but one Devil; fire or water, or a bull or a lion; still it was the same Proteus, the same Stuart.

From this correspondence I am enabled to collect the commencement and the end of this literary conspiracy, with all its intermediate links.— It first appears that,

"25 *Nov.* 1773.

"We have been attacked from different quarters, and Dr Henry in particular has given a long and dull defence of his Sermon. I have replied to it, with a degree of spirit, altogether unknown in this country. The reverend historian was perfectly astonished; and has actually invited the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge to arm in his cause! I am about to be persecuted by the whole Clergy, and I am about to persecute them in my turn. They are hot and zealous; I am cool and dispassionate, like a determined sceptic: since I have entered the lists, I must fight; I must gain the victory, or perish like a man."

"13 *Dec.* 1773.

"David Hume wants to review Henry; but that task is so precious that I will undertake it myself.— Moses, were he to ask it as a favour, should not have it; yea, not even the man after God's own heart."

"4 *March*, 1774.

"This month Henry is utterly demolished; his sale is stopt, many of his copies are returned; and his old friends have forsaken him; pray in what state is he in London? Henry has delayed his London journey; you cannot easily conceive how exceedingly he is humbled *.

"I wish I could transport myself to London to Review him for the Monthly. A fire there, and in the Critical, would perfectly annihilate him. Could you do nothing in the latter? To the former I suppose David Hume has transcribed the criticism he intended for us. It is precious, and would divert you. I keep a proof of it in my cabinet, for the amusement of friends. This great philosopher begins to doat †."

Stuart prepares to assail Henry, on his arrival in London, from various quarters — to lower the value of his history in the estimation of the purchasers.

"21 *March*, 1774.

"To-morrow morning Henry sets off for London, with immense hopes of

* It may be curious to present Stuart's idea of the literary talents of Henry. Henry's unhappy turn for humour, and a style little accordant with historical dignity, lie fairly open to the critic's animadversion.— But the research and application of the writer, which, at that day, were considerable, extracted high commendations. But we are told, that "he neither furnishes entertainment nor instruction. Diffuse, vulgar, and ungrammatical, he strips history of all her ornaments. As an antiquary, he wants accuracy and knowledge; and, as an historian, he is destitute of fire, taste, and sentiment. His work is a gazette, in which we find actions and events, without their causes; and in which we meet with the names, without the characters of personages.—He has amassed all the refuse and lumber of the times he would record." Stuart never imagined that the time would arrive, when the name of Henry would be familiar to English readers, and, by many, that of Stuart would not be recollected.

† The Critique on Henry, in the Monthly Review, was written by Hume—and, because the philosopher was candid, he is here said to have doated.

Digitized by Google

of selling his History. I wish he had delayed till our last Review of him had reached your city. But I really suppose that he has little probability of getting any gratuity. The trade are too sharp to give precious gold for perfect nonsense. I wish sincerely that I could enter Holborn the same hour with him. He should have a repeated fire to combat with. I intreat that you may be so kind as to let him feel some of your thunder. I shall never forget the favour. If Whitaker is in London, he could give a blow. Paterson will give him a knock. Strike by all means. The wretch will tremble, grow pale, and return with a consciousness of his debility. I intreat I may hear from you a day or two after you have seen him. He will complain grievously of me to Strahan and Rose. I shall send you a paper about him; an advertisement from Parnassus in the manner of Boccalini."

"*March*, 1774.

"Dr Henry has by this time reached you. I think you ought to pay your respects to him in the Morning Chronicle. If you would only transcribe his jests, it would make him perfectly ridiculous. See, for example, what he says of St Dunstan. A word to the wise."

"*March* 27, 1774.

"I have a thousand thanks to give you for your insertion of the paper in the London Chronicle; and for the part you propose to act in regard to Henry. I could wish that you knew for certain his being in London before you strike the first blow. An inquiry at Cadell's will give this.—When you have an enemy to attack, I shall in return give my best assistance, and aim at him a mortal blow, and rush forward to his overthrow, tho' the flames of hell should start up to oppose me.

"It pleases me, beyond what I can express, that Whitaker has an equal contempt for Henry. The idiot threatened, when he left Edinburgh, that he would find a method to manage the Reviews, and that he would oppose their panegyric to our censure. Hume has behaved ill in the affair, and I am preparing to chastise him. You may expect a series of papers in the Magazine, pointing out a multitude of his errors, and ascertaining his ignorance of English history. It was too much for my temper to be assailed both by infidels and believers. My pride could not submit to it. I shall act in my defence with a spirit which it seems they have not expected."

"31 *April*, 1774.

"I received, with infinite pleasure, the annunciation of the great man into the capital. It is forcible and excellent; and you have my best thanks for it. You improve amazingly.—The poor creature will be stupified with amazement. Inclosed is a paper for him. Boccalini will follow. I shall fall upon a method to let David know Henry's transaction about his Review. It is mean to the last degree. But what could one expect from the most ignorant and the most contemptible man alive? Do you ever see Macfarlane? He owes me a favour for his history of George III. and would give a fire for the Packet. The idiot is to be Moderator for the ensuing Assembly. It shall not, however, be without opposition.

"Would the paragraph about him from the inclosed leaf of the Edinburgh Review be any disgrace to the Morning Chronicle?"

"*20th May* 1774.

"Boccalini I thought of transmitting, when the Revd Historian, for whose use it was intended, made his appearance at Edinburgh. But it will not be lost. He shall most certainly see it. David's critique was most acceptable. It is a curious specimen, in one view, of insolent va-

Digitized by Google

nity, and in another of contemptible meanness. The old Historian begins to doat, and the new one was never out of dotage."

"3 *April*, 1775.

"I see every day that what is written to a man's disparagement is never forgot nor forgiven. Poor Henry is on the point of death, and his friends declare that I have killed him. I received the information as a compliment, and begged they would not do me so much honour."

But Henry and his History long survived Stuart and his *critiques*; and Robertson, Blair, and Kaimes, with others he assailed, have all taken their due ranks in public esteem.—What niche does Stuart occupy? His historical works possess the shew, without the solidity, of research; hardy paradoxes, and an artificial style of momentary brilliancy, are none of the lasting materials of history. This shadow of "Montesquieu," for he conceived him only to be his fit rival, derived the last consolations of life from an obscure corner of a Burton ale-house—there, in rival potations, with two or three other disappointed authors, they regaled themselves on ale they could not always pay for, and recorded their own literary celebrity, which had never taken place. Some time before his death, his asperity was almost softened by melancholy; with a broken spirit, he reviewed himself; a victim to that unrighteous ambition of literary fame, where he sought to build his grandeur with the ruins of his fellow-countrymen; having prematurely wasted talents which might have been directed to literary eminence. And Gilbert Stuart died, as he had lived, a victim to intemperance, physical and moral!

Visit of Dr Clarke *to the Plain of* Troy.

(From Dr C. Clarke's Travels.)

IT seems hardly to admit of doubt, that the Plain of Anatolia, watered by the Mender, and backed by a mountainous ridge, of which Kazdaghy is the summit, offers the precise territory alluded to by the poet. The long controversy, excited by Mr Bryant's publication, and since so vehemently agitated, would probably never have existed, had it not been for the erroneous maps of the country, which, even to this hour, disgrace our geographical knowledge of that part of Asia.

According to Homer's description of the Trojan territory, it combined certain prominent and remarkable features, not likely to be affected by any lapse of time. Of this nature was the Hellespont; the Island of Tenedos; the Plain itself; the river by whose inundations it was occasionally overflowed; and the mountain whence that river issued. If any one of these be found retaining its original appellation, and all other circumstances of association characterize its vicinity, our knowledge of the country is placed beyond dispute.

We crossed the *Mender* by a wooden bridge, immediately after leaving *Koumkalé*; and ascertained its breadth, in that part, to equal one hundred and thirty yards. We then entered an immense plain, in which some Turks were engaged hunting wild-boars. Peasants were also employed in ploughing a deep and rich soil of vegetable earth. Proceeding towards the east, and round the bay distinctly pointed out by Strabo, as the harbour in which the Grecian fleet was stationed, we arrived at the Sepulchre of Ajax, upon the antient Rhœtean Promontory.

The view here afforded of the Hellespont and the Plain of Troy is one of the finest the country affords. Several

Digitized by Google

veral plants, during the season of our visit, were blooming upon the soil. Upon the tomb itself we noticed the silvery mezereon, the poppy, the beardless hypecoum, and the field-star of Bethlehem.

From the *Aïanteum* we passed over a heathy country to *Halil Elly*, a village near the Thymbrius, in whose vicinity we had been instructed to seek the remains of a temple once sacred to the Thymbrean Apollo. The ruins we found were rather the remains of ten temples than of one. The earth to a very considerable extent was covered by subverted and broken columns of marble, granite, and of every order in architecture. Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian capitals, lay dispersed in all directions, and some of these were of great beauty. We observed a bas-relief representing a person on horseback pursued by a winged figure; also a beautiful representation, sculptured after the same manner, of Ceres in her car drawn by two scaly serpents.

From the ruins at *Halil Elly* we proceeded through a delightful valley, full of vineyards, and almond-trees in full bloom, intending to pass the night at the village of Thymbreck. We found no antiquities, nor did we hear of any in the neighbourhood. The next day returning towards Halil Elly, we left it upon our right, and crossed the Thymbrius by a ford. In summer this river becomes almost dry; but during winter it often presents a powerful torrent, carrying all before it.

After we had passed the ford, we ascended a ridge of hills, and found the remains of a very antient paved way. We then came to the town or village of Tchiblack, where we noticed very considerable remains of antient sculpture, but in such a state of disorder and ruin, that no precise description of them can be given. The most remarkable are upon the top of a hill called *Beyan Mesaley*, near the town, in the midst of a beautiful grove of oak trees, towards the village of Callifat. Here the ruins of a doric temple of white marble lay heaped in the most striking manner, mixed with broken stelæ, cippi, sarcophagi, cornices and capitals of very enormous size, entablatures and pillars. All of these have reference to some peculiar sanctity by which this hill was anciently characterized. It is of a conical form, and stands above the town of Tchiblack, appearing as large as the Castle Hill at Cambridge. The first inquiry that suggests itself, in a view of this extraordinary scene, naturally involves the original cause of the veneration in which the place was antiently held. Does it denote the site of *Pagus Ilienium*, whose inhabitants believed that their village stood on the site of Antient Troy?

We proceeded hence towards the Plain; and no sooner reached it, than a tumulus of very remarkable size and situation drew our attention, for a short time, from the main object of our pursuit. This tumulus, of a high conical form, and very regular structure, stands altogether insulated. Of its great antiquity no doubt can be entertained by persons accustomed to view the everlasting sepulchres of the antients. On the southern side of its base is a long natural mound of limestone: this, beginning to rise close to the artificial tumulus, extends towards the village of Callifat, in a direction nearly from north to south across the middle of the plain. It is of such height, that an army, encamped on the eastern side of it, would be concealed from all observation of persons stationed upon the coast, by the mouth of the Mender. It reaches nearly to a small and almost stagnant river, hitherto unnoticed, called *Callifat Osmack*, or Callifat Water, taking its name from the village near which it falls into the Mender; our road to that place afterwards led us along the top of the mound. Here then both ar-

Digitized by Google

art and nature have combined to mark the Plain by circumstances of feature and association not likely to occur elsewhere, although such as any accurate description of the country might well be expected to include: and if the Poems of Homer, with reference to the Plain of Troy, have similarly associated an artificial tumulus and a natural mound, a conclusion seems warranted, that these are the objects to which he alludes. This appears to be the case in the account he has given of the *Tomb of Ilus* and the *Mound of the Plain*.

From this tomb we rode along the top of the mound of the Plain, in a south-western direction, towards Callifat. After we had proceeded about half its length, its inclination became southward. Having attained its extremity in that direction, we descended into the Plain, when our guides brought us to the western side of it, near its southern termination, to notice a tumulus, less considerable than the last described, about three hundred paces from the mound, almost concealed from observation by being continually overflowed, upon whose top two small oak trees were then growing. This tumulus will not be easily discerned by future travellers, from the uniformity of its appearance at a distance with the rest of the vast plain in which it is situated, being either covered with corn, or furrowed by the plough. The view it commands of the coast, towards the mouth of the Mender, may possibly entitle it to their subsequent consideration, with reference to the sepulchre of Myrinna.

We now proceeded to the *Callifat Osmack*, or Callifat Water, a river that can scarce be said to flow towards the Mender; yet so deep, that we were conducted to a ford in order to pass. Hundreds of tortoises, alarmed at our approach, were falling from its banks into the water, as well as from the overhanging branches and thick underwood, among which these animals, of all others the least adapted to climb trees, had singularly obtained a footing. Wild-fowl also were in great abundance, and in the corn land partridges were frequently observed. I have no hesitation in stating, that I conceive this river to be the Simois; nor would there perhaps remain a doubt upon the subject, if it were not for the prejudice excited in consequence of a marvellous error, which has prevailed throughout all the recent discussion concerning Troas, with regard to the sources of the Scamander.

Some peasants of the place came to me with Greek medals. They were all of copper, in high preservation, and all medals of Ilium, struck in the time of the Roman Emperors. On one side was represented the figure of Hector combating with his shield and spear, and the words ΕΚΤΩΡΙΑΙΕΩΝ; and upon the other, the head either of Antoninus, Faustina, Severus, or some later Roman Emperor or Empress. As there were so many of these Ilian medals, I asked where they were found; and was answered, in modern Greek, at *Palaio Callifat*, Old Callifat, a short distance from the present village, in the plain towards the east. I begged to be conducted thither; and took one of the peasants with me, as a guide.

We came to an elevated spot of ground, surrounded on all sides by a level *plain*, watered by the Callifat Osmack, and which there is every reason to believe the *Simoïsian*. Here we found, not only the traces, but also the remains of an ancient citadel. Turks were then employed raising enormous blocks of marble, from foundations surrounding the place; possibly the identical works constructed by Lysimachus, who fenced New Ilium with a wall. The appearance of the structure exhibited that colossal and massive style of architecture which

Digitized by Google

which bespeaks the masonry of the early ages of Grecian history. All the territory within these foundations was covered by broken pottery, whose fragments were parts of those antient vases now held in such high estimation. Here the peasants said they found the medals they had offered to us, and most frequently after heavy rains. Many had been discovered in consequence of the recent excavations made there by the Turks, who were removing the materials of the old foundations, for the purpose of constructing works at the Dardanelles. As these medals, bearing indisputable legends to designate the people by whom they were fabricated, have also, in the circumstances of their discovery, a peculiar connection with the ruins here, they may be considered as indicating, with tolerable certainty, the situation of the city to which they belonged. Had we observed in our route from Tchiblack, precisely the line of direction mentioned by Strabo, and continued by a due course from east to west, instead of turning towards the south in the Simoisian plain to visit the village of Callifat, we should have terminated the distance he has mentioned, of thirty stadia, (as separating the city from the village of the Iliensians) by the discovery of these ruins. They may have been the same which Kauffer noticed in his map, by the title of *Ville de Constantine;* but evidently appear to be the remains of *New Ilium;* whether we regard the testimony afforded by their situation, as accordant with the text of Strabo, or the discovery there made of medals of the city. Once in possession of this important point, a light breaks in upon the dark labyrinth of Troas; we stand with Strabo upon the very spot whence he deduced his observations concerning other objects in the district; looking down upon the Simoisian Plain, and viewing the junction of the two rivers ("one flowing towards Sigeum, and the other towards Rhœteum," precisely as described by him) in front of the Iliensian city; being guided, at the same time, to Callicolone, the village of the Ilieans, and the sepulchres of Æsyetes, Batieia, and Ilus, by the clue he has afforded. From the natural or artificial elevation of the territory on which the city stood, (an insulated object in the plain) we beheld almost every landmark to which that author has alluded. The splendid spectacle presented towards the west by the snow-clad top of Samothrace, towering behind Imbrus, would baffle every attempt of delineation: it rose with indescribable grandeur, to a height beyond all I had seen for a long time; and, while its aetherial summit shone with inconceivable brightness in a sky without a cloud, seemed, notwithstanding its remote situation, as if its vastness would overwhelm all Troas, should an earthquake heave it from its base. Nearer to the eye appeared the mouth of the Hellespont, and Sigeum. On the south, the tomb of Æsyetes, by the road leading to Alexandria Troas; and less remote, the Scamander receiving Simois, or *Callifat Water*, at the boundary of the Simoisian Plain. Towards the east, the Throsmos, with the sepulchres of Batieia and Ilus: and far beyond, in the great chain of Ida, Gargarus opposed to Samothrace, dignified by equal if not superior altitude, and beaming the same degree of splendor from the snows by which it was invested.

It is only by viewing the stupendous prospect afforded in these classical regions that any adequate idea can be formed of Homer's powers as a painter, and of the accuracy which distinguishes what Mr Wood (Essay on Homer, p. 132.) terms his "*celestial geography.*" Neptune, placed on the top of Samothrace, commanding a prospect of Ida, Troy, and the fleet, observes Jupiter, upon Gargarus, turn

Digitized by Google

his back upon Troas. What is intended by this averted posture of the god, other than that Gargarus was partially concealed by a cloud, while Samothrace remained unveiled; a circumstance so often realized? All the march of Juno, from Olympus, by Pieria and Æmathia, to Athos; from Athos, by sea, to Lemnos; and thence to Imbros, and Gargarus; is a correct delineation of the striking face of Nature, in which the picturesque wildness and grandeur of real scenery is further adorned by a sublime poetical fiction. Hence it is evident that Homer must have lived in the neighbourhood of Troy; that he borrowed the scene of the Iliad (as stated by Mr Wood, p. 182.) from ocular examination; and the action of it, from the prevailing tradition of the times.

VIEW FROM GARGARUS.

I advanced with eagerness over an aerial ridge, toward the highest point of all, where no vestige of any living being could be discerned. Here the ascent was easier than before; and in a few minutes I stood upon the summit. What a spectacle! All European Turkey, and the whole of Asia Minor, seemed as it were modelled before me on a vast surface of glass. The great objects drew my attention first; afterwards I examined each particular place with minute observation. The eye, roaming to Constantinople, beheld all the sea of Marmora, the mountains of Prusa, with Asiatic Olympus, and all the surrounding territory; comprehending, in one wide survey, all Propontis and the Hellespont, with the shores of Thrace and Chersonesus, all the north of the Ægean, Mount Athos, the Islands of Imbrus, Samothrace, Lemnos, Tenedos, and all beyond, even to Eubœa; the Gulph of Smyrna, almost all Mysia, and Bithynia, with part of Lydia and Ionia. Looking down upon Troas, it appeared spread as a lawn before me. I distinctly saw the course of the Scamander through the Trojan plain to the sea. The visible appearance of the river, like a silver thread, offered a clue to other objects. I could discern the tomb of Æsyetes, and even Bonarbashy.

There is yet another singular appearance from the summit of this mountain; and, as this is pointedly alluded to by Homer, it seems to offer strong reason for believing that the poet had himself beheld it from the same place. Looking towards Lectum, the tops of all the Idæan Chain diminish in altitude by a regular gradation, so as to resemble a series of steps, conducting to Gargarus, as the highest point of the whole. Nothing can therefore more forcibly illustrate the powers of Homer as a painter, in the display he has given of the country, and the fidelity with which he delineates every feature in its geography, than the description of the ascent of Juno from Lectum to Gargarus; by a series of natural eminencies, unattainable indeed by mortal tread, but presenting, to the great conceptions of poetical fancy, a scale adequate to the power and dignity of superior beings.

CONCLUSIONS RELATIVE TO TROAS.

I. The river Mender is the Scamander of Homer, Strabo, and Pliny. The *amnis navigabilis* of Pliny flows into the Archipelago, to the south of Sigeum.

II. The Alanteum, or *Tomb of Ajax*, still remains; answering the description given of its situation by ancient authors, and thereby determining also the exact position of the naval station of the Greeks.

III. The Thymbrius is yet recognised; both in its present appellation *Thymbreck*, and in its geographical position.

IV. The spacious plain lying on the north-eastern side of the Mender, and

Digitized by Google

nd watered by the *Callifat Ormack*, s the Simoïsian; and that stream the Simoïs. Here were signalized all he principal events of the Trojan war.

V. The ruins of *Palaio Callifat* are hose of the *Ilium* of Strabo. Eastward is *Throsmos*, or Mound of the Plain.

VI. The hill near Tchiblack, if it e not the *Callicolone*, may possibly nark the site of the Village of the lieans, mentioned by Strabo, where ncient Ilium stood.

VII. *Udjek Tépe* is the tomb of Esyetes. The other tombs mentioned by Strabo, as at Sigeum, are all in he situation he describes. The tomb f Protesilaus also still exists, on the European side of the mouth of the Hellespont.

VIII. The springs of Bonarbashy nay possibly have been the ΔΟΙΑΙ ΙΗΓΑΙ of Homer; but they are not ources of the Scamander. They are, noreover, *warm* springs.

IX. The source of the Scamander s in Gargarus, now called *Kasdaghy*, he highest mountain of all the Idæan Chain.

X. The Altars of Jupiter, mentioned by Homer, and by Æschylus, were on the hill called *Kûchûnlû Tépe*, at the foot of Gargarus; where the ruins of the temple now remain.

XI. *Palæ Scepsis* is yet recognised in the appellation *Eske Skûpshu*.

XII. *Æné* is the *Ainêia* of Strabo, and *Æné Tépe*, perhaps, the *Tomb of Æneas*.

XIII. The extremity of the Adramyttian gulph inclines round the ridge of Gargarus, towards the north-east; so that the circumstance of Xerxes having this mountain upon his left, in his march from Antandrus to Abydus, is thereby explained.

XIV. Gargarus affords a view, not only of all the Plain of Troy, but of all the district of Troas, and a very considerable portion of the rest of Asia Minor.

GREEK *Manuscripts at* CONSTANTINOPLE.

(From the same.)

IT is somewhat singular, that, amongst all the literary travellers who have described the curiosities of Constantiple, no one has hitherto noticed the market for manuscripts; yet it would be difficult to select an object more worthy of examination.—The bazar of the booksellers does not contain all the works enumerated by D'Herbelot; but there is hardly any Oriental author, whose writings, if demanded, may not be procured, although every volume offered for sale is manuscript. The number of shops employed in this way, in that market and elsewhere, amounts to a hundred: each of these contain, upon an average, five hundred volumes; so that no less a number than fifty thousand manuscripts, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, are daily exposed for sale. One of my first endeavours was to procure a general catalogue of the writings most in request throughout the empire; that is to say, of those works which are constantly on sale in the cities of Constantinople, Aleppo, and Caïro; and also of their prices. This I procured through the medium of a Dervish. The whole of this Catalogue is given in the Appendix; and it may be considered as offering a tolerable view of the general state of Oriental literature; such, for example, as might be obtained of the literature of Britain, by the catalogues of any of the principal booksellers of London and Edinburgh. The causes of the disappointment, which has so often attended the search after manuscripts by literary persons sent out from the academies of Europe, may be easily explained. These men have their residence in Pera, whence it is necessary to go by water to Constantinople. The day is generally far spent before they reach the place of their destination; and, when arrived, they make their

Digitized by Google

their appearance followed by a Janissary. The venders of manuscripts, who are often Emirs, and sometimes Dervishes, beholding an infidel thus accompanied, gratifying what they deem an impertinent and even sacrilegious curiosity, among volumes of their religion and law, take offence, and refuse not only to sell, but to exhibit any part of their collection.—The best method is to employ a Dervish, marking in the catalogue such books as he may be required to purchase; or to go alone, unless an interpreter is necessary. I found no difficulty in obtaining any work that I could afford to buy. The manuscript of "The Arabian Nights," or, as it is called, *Alf Lela o Lila*, is not easily procured, and for this reason; it is a compilation, made according to the taste and opportunity of the writer, or the person who orders it of the scribes, found only in private hands, and no two copies contain the same tales. I could not obtain this work in Constantinople, but afterwards bought a very fine copy of it in Grand Caïro. It was not until the second winter of my residence in Pera, that I succeeded, by means of a Dervish of my acquaintance, in procuring a catalogue from one of the principal shops. The master of it was an Emir, a man of considerable attainment in Oriental literature, from whom I had purchased several manuscripts, which are now in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Whenever I had applied to this man for works relating to poetry or history, he was very willing to supply what I wanted; but if I ventured only to touch a Korân, or any other volume held sacred in Turkish estimation, my business terminated abruptly for that day. There are similar manuscript-markets in all the Turkish cities, particularly those of Aleppo, and Caïro. Many works, common in Caïro, are not to be met with in Constantinople. The Beys have more taste for literature than the Turks; and the women, shut up in the Chaems of Egypt, pass many of their solitary hours in hearing persons who are employed to read for their amusement.

Nor is the search after Greek manuscripts so unsuccessful as persons are apt to imagine. By employing an intelligent Greek priest, I had an opportunity of examining a great variety of volumes, brought from the Isle of Princes, and from the private libraries of Greek princes resident at the *Phanár*. It is true, many of them were of little value; and others, of some importance, the owners were unwilling to sell. The fact is, it is not money which such men want.—They will often exchange their manuscripts for good printed editions of the Greek Classics, particularly of the orators. Prince Alexander Bano Hantzerli, had a magnificent collection of Greek manuscripts, and long corresponded with me after my return to England. I sent him from Paris, the original edition of the French Encyclopédie; and no contemptible idea may be formed of the taste of men, who, situated as the Greek families are in Constantinople, earnestly endeavour, by such publications, to multiply their sources of information. Some of the Greek manuscripts, now in the Bodleian, were originally in his possession; particularly a most exquisite copy of the Four Gospels, of the tenth or eleventh century, written throughout, upon vellum, in the same minute and beautiful characters.

Description of the NEW RIVER, *by which* LONDON *is supplied with Water.*

(From Nelson's Topography of Islington.)

THE New River, which has been noticed by Topographers at almost every village that it visits in its meandering course, is certainly entitled

Digitized by Google

led to some description, in a place to which it is so great an ornament, and from whence it is diffused by innumerable subterraneous channels, to almost every part of the great Metropolis.

"During the reigns of Elizabeth and James, a number of schemes were projected for supplying the Capital with water, the conduits resorted to for that purpose being now found insufficient to answer the increasing demands of an extending Metropolis. Elizabeth granted an Act, which gave the citizens liberty to cut and convey a river from any part of Middlesex or Hertfordshire, to the city of London, within the limited time of ten years, but which was never acted upon.

"In the early part of James's reign, the citizens procured 'An Act for the bringing in a fresh stream of running water to the North part of the City of London' (3 Jac. cap. 18.); which was followed by another, to explain the said Statute (4 Jac. cap. 12.); but the difficulties of the undertaking appeared so great, that they declined to embark any farther in it.

"Mr Hugh Middleton, or Myddleton, a native of Denbigh, and citizen and goldsmith of London (who had considerably enriched himself by a copper, or, according to others, a silver mine, in Cardiganshire,) at whose instigation it would seem the City had applied for the Acts last mentioned, made an offer to the Court of Common Council, March 28, 1609, that he would begin this work within two months, they transferring to him the power vested in them by the said two Acts; whereupon the Court accepted his offer, and ordered that a letter of attorney should be made out from the Mayor and Common Council (which was done the 1st of April following), and that indentures should be made and passed between them and him, which was also done the 21st of the same month.

"Being vested with ample powers from the City, this gentleman, with a spirit equal to the importance of the undertaking, at his own risk and charge began the work; but had not proceeded far, when innumerable and unforeseen difficulties presented themselves. The Art of Civil Engineering was then little understood in this Country; and he experienced many obstructions from the occupiers and proprietors of the lands through which he was under the necessity of conducting his stream.

"The distance of the springs of Chadwell and Anwell is 20 miles from London; but it was found necessary, in order to avoid the eminences and valleys in the way, to make it run a course of more than 38 miles. 'The depth of the trench in some places descended full 30 feet, if not more, whereas in other places it required as sprightfull arte againe to mount it over a valley in a trough betweene a couple of hills, and the trough all the while borne up by woodden arches, some of them fixed in the ground very deepe, and rising in heighth above 23 foot.'

"The progress of the work, indeed, appears to have been attended with difficulties almost insurmountable, for the industrious projector soon found himself so harassed and impeded by sundry interested persons in Middlesex and Herts, that he was obliged to petition the City for a prolongation of the time to accomplish his undertaking. The Corporation now granted him a term of five, in addition to a former term of four years; but his difficulties did not terminate here; for after having adjusted all his controversies with the land-holders in an amicable manner, and brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, he was so impoverished by the expence of the undertaking, that he was once more obliged to apply to the City to interest themselves in this great and useful work; and, upon their refusal to embark in so chargeable and hazardous

Digitized by Google

hazardous an enterprize, he applied with more success to the King himself, who, upon a moiety of the concern being made over to him, agreed to pay half the expence of the work past and to come. It now went on without interruption, and was finished according to Mr Middleton's original agreement with the City, when, on the 29th of September, 1613, the water was let into the bason, now called *The New River Head*, in the parish of Clerkenwell, which had been prepared for its reception."

"One of the most difficult parts of the work now remained to be accomplished, which was to convey the water to the various parts of the Metropolis. The expence attending this was very great, and it was a considerable time before the water came into general use; but, this being effected, it has been of unspeakable benefit to the City and its immediate neighbourhood, since, by the water supplied from this river, a speedy stop has been put to a great number of alarming fires, and the health of the Metropolis has been remarkably preserved, by the cleanliness it has introduced, not only in the streets, but into the dwellings. Yet so little were the great advantages that are now derived from this river at that time understood, that the shares continued to be of very small value, and for the first 19 years after the finishing of the work the annual profit upon each scarcely amounted to *twelve shillings!*

"When the New River was first brought to London, it was not foreseen that a deficiency of water might at some future time, especially in the summer months, be attended with great inconvenience. When this was learnt from experience, the Company borrowed from the overplus of the mill-stream of the River Lea; which, after a practice of some years, became a subject of litigation, finally determined by an Act of Parliament about the year 1738. It was then agreed that the New River Company, on condition of their paying a sum of money towards improving the navigation of the River Lea, and continuing to pay an annuity for the same purpose, should have a certain quantity of water from the mill stream, to be measured by a balance engine and guage, then constructed near Hertford, and rebuilt by Mr Mylne about the year 1770. The Company have since bought the mill, with the unrestricted use of the water.

"By an exact mensuration of the course of the New River, taken by Henry Mill, Engineer and Surveyor to the Company, in 1723, it appeared to be 38 miles three quarters and 16 poles in length: it has between 2 and 300 bridges over it, and upwards of 40 sluices in its course; and in divers parts, both over and under the same, considerable currents of land waters, as well as a great number of brooks and rivulets, have their passage. From the place where it first enters this parish, beyond Highbury, it pursues a winding course into the parish of Stoke Newington; from thence, crossing the Green-lanes, it continues to intersect the grounds at some distance from the back of Highbury Grove, and thro' Canonbury fields, to the *Thatched House*, in the Lower-street, whence it proceeds, by a subterraneous passage of about 200 yards in length under the highway to Colebrooke-row. At this place it emerges, and passing in front of the houses, continues through the lower part of this manor, and across the City-road, to the reservoir by Sadler's Wells. On approaching the reservoir, there are several small houses erected at a considerrble distance from each other on its banks, having cisterns underneath, into which the water runs, and is conveyed by pipes to the adjacent houses, and the more Easterly parts of the Metropolis.

"The reservoir called *The New River Head* is a circular bason, now thrice its original size, inclosed with a wall

Digitized by Google

wall, whence the water is conveyed by sluices into various large cisterns of brick-work, from which it passes in a subdivided state by means of large wooden pipes of six or seven inches bore (called mains and riders, and distinguished by names appropriated to their several districts,) to all parts of the Metropolis. The distribution of the water from these pipes to the numerous houses which are supplied by it, exhibits a very wonderful system of hydraulics.

"At the River-head are two steam-engines, and a water wheel (the latter turned by the waste water flowing downward to a pond in the Spa-fields,) for the purpose of raising the water to a reservoir upon higher ground at Pentonville, called *The Upper Pond*, and which was formerly effected by a wind-mill, long since removed. From this pond, another of considerable magnitude, near the end of Tottenham Court Road, is also supplied, and from which water is conveyed to many parts of the West end of the town, even to Mary-le-bone, &c. In a field, to the West of the River-head, is an iron-pipe, 12 feet in height (including a wooden tub placed on its top), and four feet eight inches in circumference, erected on a great main of pipes of the same dimensions. It acts in the double capacity of an air and a waste water pipe, and is very useful in preventing accidents to the pipes, occasioned by the force of water, or compressed air, which, before this preventive, was very frequent. In the same field is another reservoir, supplied by one main from the New River Head, and which serves the pipes in Pentonville and its vicinity.

"By means of the steam-engine the water has also been lately conveyed over the higher parts of Islington, through a series of main pipes, to Halloway, for the purpose of supplying that neighbourhood. An auxiliary bason has been lately formed near the River-head, abutting on the St John-street-road; and the Company has been at very great expence in substituting, in many places, main pipes of cast iron of 19 inches in diameter, for the wooden ones before used: a long chain of these has lately been laid down the City-road, from which other pipes branch off in several directions.

"At the River-head is a house belonging to the Company, originally built in 1613, and repaired and new-fronted in 1782, under the direction of Robert Mylne, Esq. surveyor and engineer to the Company, who resides here *. A large room in this house, with wainscot pannels, was fitted up for the meetings of the Company before the beginning of the last century. On the ceiling is a portrait of King William, and the arms of Middleton and Green. Under this room is one of the cisterns before mentioned.

"The property of the New River is divided into 72 shares, which division took place soon after the commencement of the undertaking; 36 of these were originally vested in Sir Hugh Middleton, the first projector; who, having impoverished himself and his family by a concern which has proved so beneficial to the public as to render his name ever honoured and respected, was obliged to part with his property in the undertaking, which was divided among various persons. These shares are called the Adventurer's shares. The moiety of the undertaking which was vested in the Crown was by King Charles the First, on account of the then unpromising aspect of the Company's affairs, re-granted to Sir Hugh Middleton, bart. his heirs and assigns, on condition that they should for ever pay to the King's Receiver General, or into the receipt of the Exchequer, for his Majesty's use, the yearly rent of £.500 which is still

* This very able and experienced Architect and Engineer is since dead.

Digitized by Google

still paid, and almost entirely out of the King's shares; but the Crown never having had any hand in the management of the concern, the holders of these shares are still excluded from the direction †.

"This great undertaking, which is generally believed to have cost the original proprietors *half a million* sterling, an immense sum in those times, and which was, without doubt, the ruin of its first projector, has risen, by degrees, to be a most valuable and beneficial concern. The Company's charter is dated June 21, 1619; but no dividend appears to have been made till the year 1633, when the proportionate sum before mentioned, making, together with the dividend for that year, £.15 5*s.* 3*d.* was paid upon each share. At this time, however, a call upon the proprietors was expected. The following statement of the dividends that have been since paid at different intervals will give an idea of the progressive improvement of the concern, and the consequent increase in the value of its shares:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Dividend for 1633.....	3	4	2
1640.....	33	2	8
1680.....	145	1	8
1700.....	201	16	6
1720.....	214	15	7
1794.....	431	5	8

"An Adventurer's share in the *New River Company* has been sold by public auction, for upwards of £.14,000: this, however, was upon occasion of a contest between two parties, each striving to outbid the other. The shares are now considered worth about 11,500*l.* and the dividends have increased somewhat beyond the sum last above-mentioned: but it is probable they have now reached their climax; for the various new Companies of this kind in the environs of the Metropolis, as, the East London, the West Middlesex, and the Holloway Water-works, must inevitably prevent any great extension of the former concern, if not operate much to its disadvantage, in depriving the Company of a considerable portion of the trade they already possess."

† "Though King James became a proprietor of one half of the concern, Middleton, to prevent the direction of its affairs from falling into the hands of Courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management, and only allowed him a person to be present at the several meetings, to prevent any injustice to his Royal Principal. By this preclusion of the holders of the King's shares from the government of the Company, exclusive of their being encumbered with the aforesaid annuity, they are of course not quite so valuable as those of the Adventurer's."

Origin of Pamphlets, with Anecdotes of the prices of scarce books.* By W. Oldys, Esq.

(From Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century.)

THE derivation of the word *Pamphlet* may be found in *Minshew's* "Guide to Tongues," fol. 1627; in the Preface to "Icon Libellorum;" Skinner's Etym. Ling. Angel. fol. 1671; and Spelman's Glossary.

The word *Pamphlet*, or *little* paper book, imports no reproachful character, any more than the word *great* book; signifies a pasquil, as little as it does a panegyric of itself: is neither good nor bad, learned nor illiterate, true nor false, serious nor jocular, of its own naked meaning or construction; but is either of them, according as the subject makes the distinction.

* In 1715 was published, in 8vo, "Εἰκὼν Μικροβιβλιική; sive Icon Libellorum, or a History of Pamphlets, tracing out their Rise, Growth, and different Views of all sorts of small Tracts or Writings, both collectively and singly, in a general and gradual representation of their respective Authors, Collections of their several editions, &c. by a Gentleman of the Inns of Court, 1715."

Digitized by Google

tinction. Thus, of scurrilous and abusive pamphlets, to be burned in 1647, we read in Rushworth; and by the name of *Pamphlet* is the Encomium of Queen Emma called in Holinshed.

As for the antiquity of pamphlets, it is not only questionable, whether the Art of Printing should set a bound to it, but even the adoption of the name itself, which yet I take to be more modern than that Art; for I look upon them as the eldest offspring of paper, and to claim the rights of primogeniture even of bound volumes, however they may be shorter-lived, and the younger brother has so much out-grown the elder; inasmuch as arguments do now, and more especially did in the minority of our erudition, not only so much more rarely require a larger compass than pamphlets will comprise; but these being of a more ready and facil, more decent and simple form, suitable to the character of the more artless ages, they seem to have been preferred by our modest ancestry for the communication of their sentiments, before book-writing became a trade; and lucre, or vanity, let in deluges of digressory learning, to swell up unweildy folios. Thus I find, not a little to the honour of our subject, no less a person than the renowned King Ælfred, collecting his sage precepts and divine sentences, with his own Royal hand, into "quaternions of leaves stitched together *;" which he would enlarge with additional quaternions, as occasion offered: yet seemed he to keep his collection so much within the limits of a pamphlet size (however bound together at last,) that he called it by the name of his Hand-book, because he made it his constant companion, and had it at hand wherever he was.

It is so difficult to recover even any of our first books or volumes, which were printed by William Caxton, though it is certain he set forth near half a hundred of them in folio, that it were a wonder if his pamphlets should not be quite lost. There are more extant of his successor Wynkin de Worde's printing in this lesser form, whereof, as great rarities, I have seen both in quarto and octavo, tho' holding no comparison probably with those of his also, which are destroyed. But it was the irruption of the grand controversy between the Church of Rome, and the first opposers thereof, which seems to have laid the great foundation of this kind of writing, and to have given great credit to it at the same time, as well by the many eminent authors it produced in Church and State, as the successful detection and defeat thereby befalling those religious impostures, which had so universally enslaved the minds of men.

The first single pamphlet that made a stir in London was intituled "Simon Fish's Supplication of Beggars," 12mo, 1524, B. L. It was written by an Attorney of Gray's Inn, while in Germany, whither he was obliged to flee for having acted a part in a play, which is no where named, that incensed Cardinal Wolsey, and caused an inquiry after him. By interest with the Lady Anne Bullen he caused it to be put in the King's hand, which pleased him much, but was severely censured by the bigotted chancellor Sir Thomas More, in his Answer, called "The Supplication of Souls," published without date. Fox and Burnet both speak of this circumstance, and hint that it very early widened the breach opening between the Catholics and Protestants, and should be placed in the front of English prohibited books.

King James I. in 1611, published a royal pamphlet, which he thought so much above human patronage, that he dedicated it to JESUS CHRIST. It is a controversial piece, written against Conrad Vorstius, in quarto. Montaigne

* Sir John Spelman's Life of Ælfred the Great, p. 205.

Digitized by Google

Montaigne observes in his "Defense de Seneque et de Plutarque," that nothing could excel the ingenuity and spirit contained in the numerous tracts published at the æra of the Reformation, the names and titles of which are now mostly forgotten.

The civil wars of Charles I. and the Parliament party, produced an innumerable quantity of these paper lanthorns, as a Wit of that time called them, which, while they illuminated the multitude, did not always escape the flames themselves.

At this time might be mentioned the restless John Lilburne and the endless William Prynne, who wrote in earnest, for both bled in the cause. There are near a hundred pamphlets written by and concerning the first of these authors. But, the labours of the last being unparalleled, I may here not improperly observe, that, during the forty-two years he was a writer, he published above a hundred and sixty pamphlets, besides, several thick bound volumes in quarto and folio, all said to be gathered into about forty tomes, and extant in Lincoln's-Inn Library. I think the printed catalogue of his writings extends not their whole number beyond one hundred and sixty-eight different pieces; but Anthony Wood to above one hundred and four score; who also computes, he must needs have composed at the rate of a sheet every day, from the time that he came to man's estate *. That Author's character of him is drawn from his avowed enemies, even Papists, as Cressy; or personal antagonists, as Heylin, &c. But I cannot well omit what one sprightly Pampheteer intimates, among other things, of him, to this purpose: "That Nature makes ever the dullest beast most laborious, and the greatest feeders; that though he had read and swallowed much, yet, for want of rumination, he concocted little: that to return things unaltered was a symptom of a feeble stomach; and as an error in the first concoction derives itself to the others, and, nourishing up a prevalescent humour, begets at last a disease; even so, his judgment, being once deputrid, turned all his reading into bilious or putrid humours, which, being perpetually increased by his insatiate gluttony of books, did miserably foment and heighten his malady of writing †." Another of his Draughtsmen has, among other humorous touches, as follows: "This is the *William*, whose passion is *the Conqueror*. The error of whose judgment, and unpardonable instability, is to be imputed to the loss of his two biasses; for if a bowl's deviation from the jack is occasioned hereby, much more a rational creature's *à fortiori* ‡." Neither will I omit what the Translator of the ingenious Father *Bartoli's* "Huomo di Lettere" says in his praise, where he calls him *Pater Patriæ*, for giving us a Dædalian clue in the blackest night of tyranny; farther adding, "Your numerous and nervous large and learned volumes (which who can reckon?) have been so successful in the refutation of errors, reformation of vice, regulation of disorders, restauration of Parliaments and laws, that I must in justice join you with the renowned General Monk, as the two worthiest subjects of all honour; for, if his generosity speaks him *Heroulem Anglorum*, your erudition proclaims you *Alcidem Literarum*, &c *."

This particular notice of our most voluminous Pamphleteer will lead us to a general review of the numerous produce of the press during that turbulent

* Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 439.

† "A serious Epistle to Mr. W. Prynne, 1649," 4to, p. 4.

‡ "The Character or Ear-mark of Mr. W. Prynne, 1659," 4to, p. 3.

* "The learned Man defended and reformed. Translated by T. Salusbury, 1660," 8vo, in an Epistle to W. Prynne, Esq.

Digitized by Google

bulent series aforesaid, wherein he was such a fruitful instrument, to impregnate the same and promote the licentious superfœtation thereof. For by the grand collection of Pamphlets, which was made by Tomlinson the bookseller *, from the latter end of the year 1640 to the beginning of 1660, it appears, there were published in that space near thirty thousand several tracts: and that these were not the complete issue of that period, there is good presumption, and, I believe, proofs in being: notwithstanding it is enriched with near a hundred manuscripts, which nobody then (being written on the side of the Royalists) would venture to put in print: the whole, however, for it is yet undispersed, is progressionally and uniformly bound, in upwards of two thousand volumes, of all sizes. The catalogue, which was taken by Marmaduke Foster, the auctioneer, consists of twelve volumes in folio; wherein every piece has such a punctual register and reference, that the smallest even of a single leaf, may be readily repaired to thereby. They were collected, no doubt, with great assiduity and expence, and not preserved, in those troublesome times, without great danger and difficulty; the books being often shifted from place to place out of the Army's reach. And so scarce were many of these tracts, even at their first publication, that King Charles I. is reported to have given ten pounds for only reading one of them over, which he could no where else procure, at the owner's house, in St Paul's Churchyard †.

By the munificence of his present Majesty the British Museum was some years since enriched with this most valuable collection of 30,000 tracts, bound in 2000 volumes; 100, chiefly on the King's side, were printed, but never published. The whole was intended for Charles First's use, carried about England as the Parliament-army marched, kept in the collector's warehouses disguised as tables covered with canvas, and lodged last at Oxford under the care of Dr Barlow till he was made Bishop of Lincoln.—They were offered to the library at Oxford, and at length bought for Charles II. by his stationer Samuel Mearne, whose widow was afterwards obliged to dispose of them by leave of the said King 1684; but, it is believed they continued unsold till his present Majesty bought them of Mearne's representatives *. In a printed paper it is said the collector refused 4000*l.* for them †.

Out of this immense collection Rushworth furnished himself with authorities; and, if the spirit of party was not so prevalent among them, we might still look them over with profit; but they are too much spoiled by the canting divinity of the times, which suits not the present age. Yet we have not been totally wanting in taste for these ephemerous productions, or of purchasers at an extravagant price, as Lord Somers, who gave more than 500*l.* for Tom Britton the smallcoal man's collection in this way; and Anthony Collins, whose collection afterwards produced above 1800*l.*; encouragement sufficient to induce other collectors to gather what the squalls of fate and chance may throw up.

Several tracts have been reprinted which heretofore were scarce, and both the originals and copies have fallen into equal neglect and disregard; as the topographical pamphlets of John Norden

* Memoirs for the Curious, 4to, 1708, vol. II p. 176.

† Historical Collection, vol. I. in preface.

* Mr Henry Sisson, druggist on Ludgate-hill, in whose possession they were in 1745, was nearly related to the original collector. British Topography, vol. I. p. 669.

† MS. Letter from Dr Robert Jenkin, afterwards master of St John's, to Mr Baker.

Digitized by Google

den the surveyor, which, before they were reprinted, often sold for forty shillings a-piece. And some of Bale's tracts, as that of Anne Askew; more especially, "the Examination of Sir John Oldcastle," which I have known to sell for three guineas, tho' gleaned by Fox into his Book of Martyrs.—"The Expedition of the Duke of Somerset into Scotland" also has been sold for four guineas, tho' totally inserted in Holinshed. These, and some other personal narratives I could name, are as notorious as the advancement of Jordano Bruno's little book, called "Spaccio della Bestia Triomfante," to near thirty pounds, at the auction of Mr Charles Bernard's books*, serjeant-surgeon to her late Majesty; or of the uncastrated Holinshed, to near forty-five pounds some years after. Tho', when the former came to be known in English, it would sometimes pass off for so many pence; and the deficiencies of the latter, to be supplied out of Auditor Jett's library, it would not always rise to so many shillings, that is to say, above its ordinary estimation; plainly demonstrating, that unreasonable value arose not from any rich mines of knowledge, which the scarce part would communicate, from nothing intrinsically curious or instructive in it; nor even any material use to be made of it; but merely from the empty property of its singularity, and being, as the contending purchasers fondly apprehended, no where else recoverable.

Pamphlets have been the terror of oppression. Thus Philip the Second's wicked employment, treacherous desertion,

* Mr Charles Bernard, who was serjeant-surgeon to Queen Anne in 1702, and died in 1710, was brother to Dr Francis Bernard, physician to King James II. Each of the brothers possessed a valuable library. The Serjeant-surgeon's, containing a curious collection of the best authors in Physick, History, Philology, Antiquities, &c. with several Manuscripts, antient and modern, was sold by auction, in March 1710-11, at the Black-boy coffee-house in Ave Maria lane,—"I went to-day," says Swift in his Journal to Stella, March 19, "to see poor Charles Bernard's books; and I itch to lay out nine or ten pounds for some fine editions of fine authors." And on the 29th he adds, "I walked to-day into the City, and went to see the auction of poor Charles Bernard's books. They were in the middle of the Physic books, so I bought none; and they are so dear, I believe I shall buy none."—The "Spaccio della Besta Triomfante," by Jordano Bruno, an Italian atheist, is said in the Spectator, No. 389, to have sold for 30*l*. But, by a priced Catalogue of this Sale in Mr Bindley's possession, it appears, that the price actually given for it was twenty-eight pounds. It was bought by Walter Clavel, Esq. The same copy became successively the property of Mr John Nichols, of Mr Joseph Ames, of Sir Peter Thompson, and of M. C. Tutet, Esq. among whose books it was sold by auction at Mr Gerard's in Lichfield Street. A catalogue of books of Charles Bernard, 1676, is in the Sloane collection, No. 1770; and a Letter of Mr Charles Bernard to Sir Hans Sloane is preserved, No. 4037.—We do not know that Mr Bernard was not himself witty; but he was at least the cause of wit in others. See Swift's Works, 1808, vol. VIII. p. 425.

Dr Francis Bernard, who was physician to King James II. was a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. He had the best private collection of scarce and curious books that had been seen in England, and was a good judge of their value. He died Feb. 9, 1697, in his 70th year. The Catalogue of his books, which were sold by auction, is dated in 1698. The amount of this auction (after deducting 4*s.* in the pound, the expences of the sale) was 1600*l.*; a large sum in that time, when the passion for rare books was much more moderate than it is at present. Mr Granger (IV. 324.) mentions a half-length portrait of Dr Bernard, in an oval laurel foliage, which was never published, and has neither the name of painter or engraver. On a small marble monument in the church of St Bene't, Paul's Wharf, is this inscription: "Hic juxta situs est Franciscus Bernard, M. D. egregium sui seculi decus, hujus Civitatis delicias nuper, nunc desiderium; quippe quæ suspexit vivum, plorat mortuum; virum utique optimum, et in omni re literaria versatissimum; quem summa et pene certa Artis Medicæ scientia, undique comprobata feliciter, merito commendavit omnibus. Obiit, septuagenarius, Feb. 9, 1697-8. Conjux mœrens posuit."

Digitized by Google

certion, and barbarous persecution of his secretary Antonio Perez, upbraids him, out of that Author's *Librillo*, thro' all Europe, to this day *. Mary Queen of Scots has not yet got clear of "Buchanan's Detection †." Robert Earl of Leicester cannot shake off "Father Parson's Green-coat ‡." George Duke of Buckingham will not speedily outstrip "Dr Eglisham's Fore-runner of Revenge §." Nor was Oliver Cromwell far from *killing* himself, at the pamphlet which argued it to be *no Murder*||, lest it should persuade others to think so, and he perish by ignobler hands than his own.

In this manner did some take the liberty of calling these personages to account for their misdeeds, even whilst they were living. And with regard to that most memorable Usurper last mentioned, thus was a celebrated Writer of ours for immortalizing his name after his death: "When we fix any infamy on deceased persons, it should not be done out of any hatred to the dead, but out of love and charity to the living; that the curses, which only remain in men's thoughts, and dare not come forth against tyrants, (because they are tyrants,) while they are so, may at last be for ever settled and engraven upon their memory, to deter all others from the like wickedness; which, else, in the time of their foolish prosperity, the flattery of their own hearts and of other men's tongues would not suffer them to perceive.—The mischief of Tyranny is too great, even in the shortest time that it can continue: it is endless and insupportable, if the example be to reign too.—If it were possible to cut Tyrants out of all history, and to extinguish their very names, I am of opinion, that it ought to be done; but, since they have left behind them too deep wounds to be ever closed up without a scar, at least let us set such a mark upon their memory, that men of the same wicked inclinations may be no less affrighted with their lasting ignominy, than enticed by their momentary glories *." How little soever these sentiments may be thought to need any corroboration, I flatter myself the following reply of our late excellent Queen Mary ought not here to be forgotten: When some of her courtiers would have incensed her against Monsieur Juricu, who in his Answer to Father Maimburgh, that he might the better justify the Reformation in Scotland, made a very black representation of their Queen Mary: "Is it not a shame," said one of the company, "that this man, without any consideration for your royal person, should dare to throw such infamous calumnies upon a Queen from whom your Royal Highness is descended?"—"Not at all," replied this ingenuous Princess; "or

* See "The fatal Effects of arbitrary Power, and dangerous Condition of Court Favourites, being a Translation of Perez his own Relation," 8vo, 1715; also Dr Michael Geddes's Tracts; "The Spanish Historian," &c.

† 12mo, 1572, &c.

‡ Leicester's Commonwealth, in French; also in English, reprinted in 4to and 12mo 1641, and in 8vo 1706.

§ In Latin, 4to, 1625, and English, about the same time, reprinted 1642.

|| "Killing no Murder," by Will. Allen, (alias Col. Titus,) quarto, 1657, just reprinted intire, at the end of the Revolutionary Plutarch, exhibiting the distinguished Characters, literary, military, and political, in the recent Annals of the French Republic," as "one of the most singular controversial pieces the political literature of our country has to boast; one of those happy productions which are perpetually valuable, and which, whenever an Usurper reigns, appears as if written at the moment, and points with equal force at a Protector, or a Consul." It was written by Silas Titus, under the assumed name of William Allen.

* Cowley's Vision concerning his late pretended Highness Cromwell the Wicked, &c. 12mo, 1661, p. 20, 21, reprinted in his works.

Digitized by Google

"for is it not enough that by fulsome praises Kings be lulled asleep all their lives, but must flattery accompany them to their graves? How shall then Princes fear the judgment of posterity, if historians were not allowed to speak truth after their death *?"

Thus much for the topics and arguments arising from those examples and authorities, which have occurred as most observable, upon this sudden recollection, to illustrate my present subject. What remains to be said of Pamphlets will more especially regard the present undertaking, to make a select revival of them; the approbation whereof may be grounded on these considerations:

First, the regard we owe to the preservation of good writings in general, and to their separation from the bad: but more in particular to these. For, if the reprinting of good old Books is commendable, much more is that of good old Pamphlets; they being, not to mention the greater ease of the expence, really more in want of such justice, to remove the mean opinion which some, unread therein, have more indistinctly entertained of them all, because many indeed are but meanly written; though the proportion is not greater than in books: and for those Pamphlets which really are well written, (as abundance sufficient for any such undertaking have been, by the ablest pens, upon the most emergent points, however they daily perish in the common wreck, for want of a helping hand,) they cannot be denied a just claim to this care.

Secondly, because they stand in greater need of such care, than writings better secured by their bulk and bindings do. Many good old family books are descended to us, whose backs and sides our careful grandsires buffed and bossed and boarded against the teeth of time, or more devouring ignorance, and whose leaves they guarded with brass, nay silver clasps, against the assaults of worm and weather.—But these defenceless conduits of advertisement are so much more obnoxious, by reason of their nakedness and debility, to all destructive casuties, that it is more rare and difficult, for want of a proper asylum, to meet with some tracts which have not been printed ten years, than with many books which are now more than ten times their age.

Thirdly, as being the liveliest pictures of their times. Pamphlets have this considerable advantage, that, springing usually from some immediate occasion, they are copied more directly from the life; so likelier to bear a resemblance, than any more extended draughts, taken by a remoter light. But being therefore a kind of reading *à la mode*, and the events, their sources, so suddenly giving way to every fresh current of affairs, it is no wonder if these little maps of them are, in like manner, overborne, and become as transient as they; and yet, whenever the political wheel rolls into any of its former tracts, or present occurrences tally with those of past times, doubtless what was then advanced for the public good, might now be conducive thereto: whereas the disorders of former times revive, and the remedies which were prescribed against them are to seek; many, as well pleasant as profitable, being lost merely for want of revival.

Fourthly, the truest images of their authors. For, Pamphlets running so often upon new, particular, and unprecedented subjects, the writers have less opportunity to commit, and their writings less liable to admit such foul and frequent practices of plagiary, as books of matter more various, and bulk more voluminous, too often exhibit. Besides, the Author, being more vigorously prompted to application by the expediency of bringing forth his work

* Cox's History of Ireland.

Digitized by Google

work opportunely, "is urged, (as has been elsewhere said upon another occasion *) to strike out the images of his mind at a heat, in the most natural form and symmetry, in the most significant circumstances at once; seldom allowing leisure for the writer to doat upon, or dream over his work: neither to disguise it with the conceptions of other men, nor to deform it with chimæras of his own." Hence are they preferred by many criticks, to discover the genuine abilities of an Author, before his more dilatory and accumulated productions.

These, besides many other arguments which might be deduced from the commodious brevity, the vast choice, or variety of well-written Pamphlets, more particularly their regretted dispersion, consumption, and obscurity, but, above all, the many surprizing scenes to be unfolded and brought in view, by select and public collections, from the rich but disregarded store, are, in my opinion, sufficient recommendations to the encouragement of such a revival. What few attempts have hitherto been made seem either of a short-sighted nature, or of one too unbounded. Thus Edward Husband circumscribes himself to the Speeches and Ordinances of Parliament in a few years of Charles I.; as the collections in King Charles II. and King William's reigns contain only some state-tracts of those times. And for John Dunton's collection, it might have succeeded better had he not been for rambling into foreign, or heavy and unaffecting subjects. But the undertaking most likely to succeed is one wholly unconfined as to time, and only confined to matter domestically applicable; provided the undertaker chooses judiciously his materials. And certainly the public might soon be obliged with a very valuable collection, if, in those particulars whereof the collector's own store should be deficient, he were supplied by such possessors of these curiosities, as have a relish for the project: which may be farther rendered a convenient receptacle for the restoration of what is not only rare and remarkable, but pertinent and seasonable.

And such, among others, are the advantages promised us by the present Phœnix; which, if it ever grows into a volume, and is accommodated with a compleat Index, I cannot help fancying we shall imagine ourselves led into new and untrodden paths: into regions of neglected but notable intelligence, which, having lain long dormant, and widely remote from ordinary observation, will look like a sudden resurrection of characters and descriptions, schemes and discoveries; or rather a kind of re-creation of them in the land of literature: so that it may yield the best comment upon past times, and become the grand expositor of many incidents, which general historians are either wholly ignorant of, or very superficially mention.

* Essay on Epistolary Writings, &c. 8vo. MS.

List of SCOTTISH TREES *of remarkable magnitude.*

(From Nicol's Planter's Calendar.)

(Concluded from p. 432.)

		F.	IN.
The Silver Fir.	A Silver fir, at the house of Polkemmet, in West Lothian, measured, in October 1799, in circumference - - - - -	10	0
	The above tree was planted in 1705.		
	A silver fir, in the old garden at Woodhouselee, in Mid Lothian, measured, in March 1793	11	1
	A silver fir, at Drumlanrig, in Nithsdale, measured, in April 1773 - - - - -	12	0

Scots

Digitized by Google

F. IN.

Scots Fir.—There is in Gordon Castle an uncommonly large square board of Scots fir, made from a tree which grew in Glenmore wood. The board measures five feet six inches square. It was presented to the Duke of Gordon by the Company who bought that wood from his Grace.

A Scots fir, at Inverary, measures in circumference - 10 0

A Scots fir at Castle-Huntly, in Perthshire, was measured in 1796, and the circumference, at three feet from the surface of the ground, was - - - 13 6

The same tree, measured close by the surface of the ground, was in circumference 19 0

The Sycamore.—A sycamore at Nisbet, in Berwickshire, standing on the lawn behind the house, and from 60 to 70 feet in height, was measured in September 1795, and the girth 12 8

A sycamore at Castle-Campbell, near Dollar, growing at the back of the Castle, measured, in March 1812, at breast high, in girth - - - - - 12 0

There are other two sycamores on the same extremely exposed spot, but smaller than the one measured. These trees are remarkable for having lived many centuries, and until their neighbours, three ash trees of very considerable size, have died; the sycamores are still vigorous.

A sycamore at Lord Morton's, Aberdour, was measured on the 10th March 1812, and the bole was found to be 45 feet, and at breast high in girth 14 6

Another, at the same place, has a bole of 50 feet in length, and is in girth, at same height 13 5

Both these are very beautiful trees.

F. IN.

A sycamore at Torwoodlee, in Selkirkshire, measures at the surface of the ground - - - 13 7

A sycamore at the house of Rosedoe, in Dumbartonshire, measured in 1795, at 30 inches above the ground - - - - 13 7

A sycamore in the garden at Castle-Menzies, in Perthshire, measured in circumference, in September 1778 - - - - 16 8

An old sycamore tree at Nimewells, in Berwickshire, measured in girth, in 1795, a little below the bows - - 17 0

A sycamore at Calder-house, in Mid Lothian, standing by the road leading from the house to the church, measured, in October 1799, - - - - 17 7

The *Prior Lethum Plane*, or sycamore, is of the *striped-leaved* variety, and measured, in girth, at the surface, in January 1811, - - - - - - - - 26 8

The Chesnut.—A chesnut at Lord Murray's, in Fife, has 9 feet bole, and in girth measured, March 1812, - - - 11 3

A chesnut at Leslie House, in Fife, has a bole 36 feet in length, and was in girth at breast-high, in March 1812, 8 6

A chesnut at Newbottle, in Mid Lothian, near the house, measured in girth, in July 1789, - - - - - - - 11 9

A chesnut at Inverary, in Argyleshire, which has a stem 18 feet in length, measured in girth, in 1794, - - - - 12 6

There is a chesnut tree in the old garden at Balmerino, the bole of which measures 15 0

At Fernie, in Fife, a little way south of the house, there grows a chesnut tree in a deep hazely loam, which measured in girth, in February 1812, 14 9

Black Poplar.—A fine tree of this kind at Alloa House, in Clack-

Digitized by Google

	F.	IN.
Clackmannanshire, measured in girth, at three or four feet high,	13	6
The Yew.—A yew tree in the garden at Broich, Stirlingshire, measured in circumference, at the height of two feet,	10	0
A yew in the garden at Ormiston-hall, in East Lothian, measured in girth, in May 1762,	10	3
A yew at Balikinrain, in Stirlingshire, measured in girth, in 1794,	10	2
A yew at the house of Rosedue, in Dumbartonshire, measured in circumference, 18 inches above the ground, in 1795,	12	6
A yew in the island of Inch-Lonach, in Loch-Lomond, measured, in August 1770,	10	7
Another, the largest in the same island,	13	0
The great yew at Fortingal, in Perthshire, measured by the Hon. Judge Barrington previous to the year 1770, was in girth	52	0
The Holly.—At Lord Moray's, in Fifeshire, there is a holly with a stem of 12 feet, and the trunk is in circumference, at three feet high,	6	3
At Lord Morton's, Aberdour, there is a holly which measures in circumference, at the same height,	5	0

Bonaparte *Family.*

THE following account of the present establishment and connections of this Family, which acts so important a part on the theatre of the world, is extracted from the French Court list, published by authority:

Napoleon, born 15th August 1769; Emperor of the French, 18th May 1804; consecrated and crowned at Paris 2d December, in the same year; crowned King of Italy 26th May 1805; married at Vienna 7th March 1810; at Paris 5th April following, to

Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, born 12th December 1791, Empress of the French, Queen of Italy.

Issue from this marriage:—

Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, Imperial Prince, King of Rome, born March 20, 1811.

Joseph Napoleon, brother of the Emperor of the French, born 7th Jan. 1768; King of the Spains and of the Indies, 6th June 1808; a French Prince, Grand Elector of the Empire, married 1st August 1794, to

Maria Julia, Queen of the Spains and of the Indies, 6th June 1808; born 26th December 1777.

Issue from this marriage:—

Charlotte Zenaide Julie, Infanta, born 8th July 1801.

Charlotte, sister of the above; an Infanta, born 31st October 1802.

Louis Napoleon, King, brother of the Emperor, Constable of the Empire; born 2d September 1778; married 3d January 1802, to

Hortense Eugenie, Queen, born 10th April 1783.

Issue from this marriage:—

Napoleon Louis, Prince Royal, born 11th October 1804, Grand Duke of Berg and of Cleves, 3d March 1809.

Charles Louis Napoleon, brother of the last mentioned, born 20th April 1808.

Jerome Napoleon, brother of the Emperor of the French, born 15th November 1784; a French Prince, King of Westphalia, 1st December 1807; married 22d August 1807, to *Frederica Catharina Sophia Dorothea*, Princess Royal of Wurtemberg, born 21st February 1783, Queen of Westphalia.

Jose-

Digitized by Google

Josephine, born 24th June 1768, Empress Queen.

Marie Anne Eliza, sister of the Emperor of the French, born 3d Jan. 1777, Grand Duchess of Lucca and Piombino, having the Government General of the Departments of Tuscany, married 5th May 1797, to *Felix*, Prince of Lucca and Piombino, born 18th May 1762.

Issue from this marriage:—

Napoleon Eliza, Princess of Piombino, born 3d June 1806.

Marie Pauline, sister of the Emperor, born 20th October 1780; Princess and Duchess of Guastalla, 30th March 1806; married to his Imperial Highness the Prince *Borghese*, Duke of Guastalla, Governor General of the Department beyond the Alps, and in that capacity a Grand Dignitary of the French Empire.

Marie Annunciade Caroline, sister of the Emperor, Queen of the Two Sicilies; married to *Joachim Napoleon*, born the 25th March 1771; Grand Admiral of the French Empire, and King of the Two Sicilies, 15th July 1808.

Issue from this marriage:—

Napoleon Achille, Prince Royal, born 20th January 1801.

Napoleon Lucien Charles, his brother, born 16th May 1803.

Letitia Joseph, his sister, born 25th April 1804.

Louisa Julie Caroline, her sister, born 22d March 1805.

Marie Letitia, born 24th August 1750, mother of the Emperor.

Eugene Napoleon, Viceroy of Italy, Prince of Venice, Arch-Chancellor of State of the Empire, Hereditary Prince of the Grand Duchy of Frankfort, born 31st September 1780, married 13th January 1806, to the Princess *Augusta Amelia* of Bavaria.

Issue from this marriage:—

Augusta Napoleon, Prince of Venice, born 8th December 1810.

Josephine Maximilienne Eugenie Napoleon, Princess of Bologna, born 14th March 1807.

Hortense Eugenie Napoleon, her sister, born 23d December 1808.

We have given the preceding account literally as it appears in the French Court List, revised by the Government, and sanctioned by its authority. We have now to offer some observations, which probably occur still more strongly to most of the French readers, but which the state of the press will not allow any body in their country to publish:—

1. It is worthy of notice, that Napoleon's marriage with Josephine, and his subsequent divorce, are passed over in perfect silence; and that mention is made only of the existing marriage with Maria Louisa. It is stated, however, by those who have arrived recently from Paris, that since the birth of the young King of Rome, Maria Louisa is not the object of that extreme solicitude which Napoleon shewed for her before; some supposing that he never regarded her in any other light than as the mere medium of having an heir; although others attribute the change in his manner towards her to the delay of a second pregnancy. All agree that he is extremely particular in his attentions to Josephine, with whom, indeed, he never ceased to be on terms of the most cordial intimacy.

2. The list makes no mention whatsoever of Lucien Bonaparte.

3. *Maria Julia*, Queen of the Spains, wife of Joseph Bonaparte, is noticed simply by name, without mentioning her origin, which, as our readers will observe, is always done when the person is of any sovereign family. Joseph Bonaparte's wife is the daughter of the Prefect of a principal town in the South of France. She has a sister

Digitized by Google

sister married to Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden. It has been recently reported that this last mentioned Lady was to be divorced from her husband, and to reside in France; but the latest accounts from Sweden contradict that statement, and assure us that they live on the happiest terms.

4. *Louis Napoleon*, King.—This was recently the king of Holland; but since the suppression of his kingdom, and the incorporation of his territory with the French Empire, he seems to be in the situation of a King unattached, like an Officer having army rank by brevet, or rather to be allowed to retain his title by courtesy, after having been deprived of it in reality, like a retired Captain.

5. *Hortense Eugenie*, Queen.—The wife of Louis, and formerly Queen of Holland, seems to hold her royal title on the same grounds as her husband. She was the daughter of the Empress Josephine, by her first husband, the Viscomte De Beauharnois, who perished in the Revolution. She grew up to marriageable age after Napoleon's union with her mother, and being a very beautiful and amiable girl, was a great favourite with him, insomuch, that when he gave her in marriage to his brother Louis, scandal said that it was for the purpose of covering a criminal intimacy of his own with her, already existing, or contemplated by him. The issue of this marriage, Napoleon Louis, styled Prince Royal (that is *ci devant* Prince Royal of Holland) passed for a long time for presumptive heir to Bonaparte's whole empire—an opinion which gave additional force to the scandal about his birth. This scandal has been since further confirmed by the separation between Louis and his wife; the latter having for several years resided at Paris, while Louis was at the Hague. Since the incorporation of the kingdom of Holland, she has continued to reside there, while Louis, altogether out of favour with his brother, and not concealing his sentiments respecting him, passes his time in visiting the obscure watering places of Germany. Louis did not hesitate to insinuate his suspicions in his addresses to the States of Holland at the period of his abdication, when expressing his confidence that his wife and son would find favour in the sight of the Emperor. The boy has been made a Sovereign Prince, being appointed Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, in the room of Murat, when the latter was promoted to the kingdom of Naples. This rank the child still holds, while his father, though a King in name, is a wandering outcast in Germany; and his mother, though called a Queen, is a discarded favourite at Paris.

6. *Jerome Napoleon*, it will be recollected, when sent to sea, some years since, to learn the profession of an Admiral, took refuge in an American port, and married Miss Paterson, the daughter of a respectable merchant of Philadelphia, of Irish origin. This Lady he afterwards deserted at the instance of Napoleon, and returned to France, still vowing inviolable faith towards her; but, when she followed him to Europe, she found that she was prohibited by the special orders of Napoleon from landing in any port of France or of the countries dependent upon it. She was, therefore, compelled to return to America, after a short sojournment in England, where she received the most polite attention. Jerome afterwards married the German Princess, whom the power of Napoleon compelled to give her hand to him.

7. *Marie Pauline*, sister of Bonaparte, married to the Prince Borghese, whom the Parisians ridiculed by translating his name *Prince Bourgeois*, was formerly the wife of General Le Clerc, who went on the expedition from France to St Domingo, in the last peace, and having amassed an immense fortune, by plunder, died of the

Digitized by Google

the disease incident to that climate. His widow returned to France with his riches, which, as well as her brother's power and influence, induced the Prince Borghese to marry her.

8. *Eugene Napoleon*, son of the Empress Josephine, by her former husband Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy, &c. was adopted into the Imperial Family by Bonaparte, whence he takes the addition of Napoleon, which is also borne, for a similar cause, by Joachin Murat, King of Naples.

Account of the different modes of Fishing in the Solway. By Brgiadier General Dirom.

From Dr Singer's Survey of Dumfries-shire.

THE Solway Firth, which divides Scotland from England, and into which the Annan empties itself, not having been subject to the legal restrictions which existed in either country, every mode of fishing seems to have been practised there that human ingenuity could devise, particularly within the last thirty or forty years.

Although the different modes of fishing which have been practised in the Solway, and the rivers connected with it, do not come strictly within the scope of my communication, yet as you may not get an account of them from any other quarter, I shall, agreeably to your desire, endeavour to describe them from what I know myself, and the information I have received from persons conversant in this subject, particularly from Mr William Irving, whom you know, and who is a very intelligent young man, and an active fisher.

Cruives may be said to be a fence built across a river or water of any kind. They are generally founded upon rock, and consist of alternate pillars of stone and of framed wooden racks, which permit the water to pass, but prevent the free run of the fish, unless in great floods; and have spearred boxes under the racks for catching the fish in their attempts to pass up or down the channel.

Yairs are constructed on the same principle as cruives, but are formed of wicker-work, fixed into the sand by stakes in a frith, and may be set across a river or a bay, and are more likely to have been used in Solway than cruives. Neither the one nor the other can be erected or placed in any waters, unless by a special grant from the crown, to which all salmon-fishings originally belonged as an appendage of royalty.

The breadth of the Solway, its shifting sands, and the rapidity of the tide, have probably rendered cruives and yairs, although sanctioned by old acts of parliament, impracticable to be erected or used in that frith; and there are no remains of such works to show that these modes of fishing have been practised in the Solway.

The *Leister*, or three-pronged spear, is used there with great dexterity in hunting salmon, both on horseback and on foot, in the shallows of the frith at low water. In the use of this instrument on horse-back none have of late years equalled Mr James Graham in Hirst, who is now near ninety years of age, and has lived all his life on the shores of the Solway. In his younger days he was an excellent horseman, as well as an expert fisher, and followed this sport till within these few years, often killing several salmon during the ebb-tide. He has two sons who still practise it with success; and it is eagerly followed also by some active fishermen on the English side of the frith. When the tide is out, the rivers that fall into the Solway spread over a great breadth of flat sand, and in some places run with a considerable current. The salmon, upon being seen working their way up the stream, are pursued by the horseman, frequently at full gallop, and it requires considerable skill, both in the

Digitized by Google

management of the horse and of the leister, to overtake and strike the fish. The use of the leister on foot is more common than on horseback, and is chiefly practised in the Solway. When two or more pedestrians get sight of a fish there at the same time, they afford excellent sport in a well-contested course, and in the display of their dexterity in spearing the fish.

Halve Nets are a kind of bag-net, which catch salmon, gilse, and sea trout. They are about fourteen feet long, with three perpendicular rods under them, one at each end, and one in the middle, to keep down the nets. In this manner they are held by men in the current of the flowing or ebbing tide, to intercept the fish. The persons who are entitled to use these and other small nets, are the proprietors within the royalty of Annan, who stand upon the stent or tax-roll of the borough. They hold this right under a charter from King James V. of Scotland, dated the 1st March 1538, which was granted to the borough in consequence of their ancient rights and infeftments having been burnt and destroyed by the English. This circumstance seems to countenance the traditionary account of their right of fishing, which is said to have been granted to the burghers in recompence for furnishing fighting men for the service of the king. The halvers, or persons who claim and practise this kind of fishing, are about forty in number, and are always ready to muster when great runs of fish are expected. They are marshalled by their water-bailiff in a straight rank or line, extending often two hundred yards in length, with one of its flanks to the shore, in which order they await the rapid current of the flowing tide. When a fish is caught in any of their nets, the fortunate halver steps back to secure and put him into a bag, which is slung over his shoulder, and then resumes his station in the line. As the tide makes, those on the outward flank, when up to their middle in water, move, one by one, from thence to the other flank, and thus they continue to retire in regular order, with their front to the current, till they are forced back to the shore at high water, when they take out their nets and carry home their prey. This of late years has been but a light burden, but used formerly to amount frequently to a score of salmon, and to several scores of smaller fish. On the return of the tide, the halvers resume their rank, with an opposite front, to meet the ebbing tide. The manœuvre already described is now reversed, and they move, one by one, from the flank next the shore, gaining ground gradually into the deeper water till the tide is spent. This is reckoned to be the most ancient, as well as the most social mode of net-fishing practised in the Solway; and the general expectation of gain is accompanied with such jocosity, that, in halving, all animosities are forgot, and every one in the rank aids the others in intercepting the living treasures which are wafted to them by the tide.

Poke-Nets are about a yard square at the mouth, in form of an open bag, and are suspended between the stakes of from six to seven feet long, which are planted or fixed near half way into the sand. The stakes are at the distance of about four feet from each other, if only one net is to be hung between them; but if two, the stakes are double that distance, and are planted alternately, that is, one net is suspended between two stakes, and two nets between the next two, and so on, the whole extending for a great way in a straight line. The upper corners of the nets are fastened by cords to the tops of the stakes, and the under ones, which are about a foot from the ground, are kept close to the stakes by wooden hoops or rings. They ply up and down upon the stakes, which are a little inclined, so that when the fish strike the net, the rings

Digitized by Google

rings fly to the top of the stakes and shut the *poke*. As soon as the fish is dead, the exertion or force which kept up the rings ceases, when they drop down to their former position, and extend the mouth of the *poke* again, ready to receive its further prey; so that sometimes two or three salmon, when they were more plenty, were caught in one of these little nets in a tide. This mode of fishing is only practicable in spring tides, or in the middle of the channel, where there is a sufficient stream or tide to keep the fish forward when they strike the net.

Hang-nets are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of about 10 feet long, placed at regular distances of about 8 feet. This, as well as the last mode, is only practicable in high spring-tides, or where there is a rapid current to keep forward the fish, which are entangled on striking the net in the same manner that herrings are caught in the meshes of their nets.

Raise-nets, so called from their rising and falling with the tide, are placed in situations where there is a runner or a lake near the shore, with a bank or ridge of sand on the opposite side. A number of stakes, of various lengths, extending from near high-water-mark through the lake, in a curved direction, to the opposite bank, are driven into the beach or sand. The net is fixed at the top of the stakes by ropes, but is loose at the bottom, being stretched on frames which rise in the flood and fall in the ebb-tide, or the reverse, as the ground may require; but as this mode, owing to the frequent changes of the channel in the Solway, could be adopted only in suitable situations, it has suggested the following more effectual and more complicated engine.

Stake or Trap-nets consist of one or more apartments, inclosed with netting, supported by stakes of from 5 to 15 feet high or upwards, driven into the sand or beach, and with netting also for their roof, and having doors that open with the tide, which, after admitting the fish, are shut by the returning current. The salmon, and other kinds of fish, are led into these traps by two long arms, or leaders, which embrace several hundred yards of the channel, the one conducting them into the traps in the flowing, and the other in the ebbing tide. It is about thirty years since these engines were invented by an ingenious and experienced fisherman, the late Mr John Little in Newbie. So destructive is their tendency, and they have since been carried to such an extent, embracing several miles of the shores of the Solway to the east and west of the mouth of the river, that two most intelligent men, Mr Thomas Williamson and Mr Benjamin Irving in Annan, who have been examined in the Tay cause, where such practices have more lately been introduced, have declared upon oath, that not one salmon in fifty, or even in a hundred, is caught now in other parts that used to be formerly caught in the Annan, and in the Solway along that part of the coast.

Pernicious and illegal practices prevail, besides, in the low part of the river, between Mount Annan and the sea, that of watching and *scaring back* the fish at the shallows and narrow passes into the pools below, and of *stelling* the water, by placing nets across it to prevent the free run of the fish up the river, which, being done chiefly in the night time, is not easily detected. From these causes, the fishings on this estate, and of the other upper heritors, although formerly of considerable value, are now scarcely worth the expence of boats and nets.

Attempts have been made, hitherto without success, to get the fishings in the Solway put under regulation by act of parliament, so as to forbid the use of fixed engines, which prevent the free

Digitized by Google

free run of the fish in the flowing tide, and to check illegal fishing in the Annan; as it would doubtless be for the benefit of the public, as well as of the proprietors of fishings in general, that such devices should be discontinued, both in the Solway and in the rivers which run into it; and that the fishing for salmon should be confined to the manly exercise of the leister, to the moveable nets used by the jovial company of *halvers*, and to the usual mode practised in other rivers, by *net* and *coble*, or *net* and *trows*, or troughs, as our double boats are called, strictly prohibiting every kind of fixed nets. A free run being thus allowed to the fish, every proprietor would have a fair chance within his own bounds; the breed of salmon would again increase, and an abundant supply of that excellent species of food would, as formerly, be afforded to the country.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea; or Historical Narratives of the most Noted Calamities and Providential Deliverances, which have resulted from Maritime Enterprise: with a sketch of various Expedients for preserving the Lives of Mariners. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 16*s.* Constable and Co. Edinburgh. Longman and Co. London.

THERE are no events, perhaps, which interest so deeply and universally, as those to which the present volume relates. The perils and distresses attending tempest and shipwreck, are not such as it requires any refined or artificial tone of mind to appreciate. They involve not any studied or fanciful sources of enjoyment, which, while eagerly pursued by one, might appear indifferent to another; they involve life itself, the value of which is equally felt by all. Every one, therefore, who feels an interest in any thing, feels it in them. Considering indeed that they form throughout a register of calamity, they may seem calculated to afford a very imperfect gratification. Such a conclusion, however, is not justified by our actual experience of the human heart, which has ever sought with avidity the interest excited even by the deepest representations of distress. We will not say with Lucretius, that it is agreeable to a spectator on shore to behold a vessel labouring on a tempestuous ocean; on the contrary, we are persuaded, that pain, almost unmixed, must be inspired by such a present spectacle of human calamity. But when the scene is removed to a certain distance; when it is presented to us only in recollection or description, a very great degree of pleasure is certainly produced; and this pleasure is in proportion to the greatness of the danger and distress. There is not here any hardness of heart; the sympathy felt for the sufferers is one of the prime sources of gratification; and the narrative is always most agreeable, when it terminates in escape.—It would not probably be difficult to investigate the causes of the singular pleasure derived from these narratives. One of the most prominent is evidently that love of strong emotion, in pursuit of which men will often brave danger and suffering, and which must be still more agreeable when experienced in perfect repose and security.

For these reasons, narratives of the description to which we allude have always been eagerly sought after and perused; and collections have been formed with a view to gratify this natural curiosity. The present, however, seems to possess a decided superiority over any of those formerly published. These were generally derived from the most common sources, and put together in a very unlearned and unskilful manner. The col-

Digitized by Google

collection now offered to the public, on the contrary, is evidently by one who has full access to all the channels of information, and knows how to avail himself of them. We certainly have met, in these volumes, with a number of very curious narratives, which were entirely new to us.

The work is arranged in chronological order, which seems, indeed, to be the most natural. The first volume begins with the earliest annals of modern navigation, and reaches to 1706; the second continues the series to 1780; and the third brings it down to the present time. The narrative is generally given in the words of the original writers; a practice which might perhaps have been with advantage still more universally adopted. There is a force and *naiveté* in the accounts given by those who have been present and sufferers at these scenes, which evaporate in the hands even of a skilful compiler.—These merits appear particularly in the narratives of some of the older navigators.

The various and detached nature of the work evidently renders any analysis impossible; and we can attempt to give an idea of it only by the selection of a few specimens, which may themselves form an interesting addition to our materials. The cases of simple shipwreck are of course the most numerous, and generally more or less interesting; of these we shall give a specimen in the narrative of a Dr Johnson, chaplain to Charles II. The style, tho' pedantic, and that of a man unacquainted with the world, appears to us very natural and pleasing.

'We embarked at Harwich on Michaelmas day, the 29th of September 1648*. A dull kind of sadness oppressed my spirits, so that I could not look cheerfully on my departing friends, but I took leave of them as if I had been going not only out of England, but out of the world. This seemed unaccountable to me, for I went on a good message,—the cause of religion. I had embarked in a stout ship, with a fair wind, and a skilful pilot, so that I could neither foresee nor suspect danger. But nature was surely sensible of some approaching storm, for no sooner was I at sea, than I suffered extreme anguish and apprehension, insomuch that I endured shipwreck in imagination. Likewise, the pain of sickness was so great and grievous, combining all human evils, as it seemed, together, that then to have been drowned would have been no punishment.

'One afternoon, about four o'clock, the master of the ship came into our cabin with more than ordinary haste, for he was quickened by the sense of some sudden danger. This, though he concealed from me, I saw plainly written in the characters of fear and amazement on his countenance, and I thence asked him, whether all was well? to which he, like a tender-hearted man, loth to tell his friend he is near his end, answered, *All is well.*

'But, when I saw him shift himself, and hasten out again with great speed, I rose from my bed, and, crawling upon deck, beheld a melancholy spectacle; for the ship, having sprung a leak, or rather a plank, was ready to sink. Now I do not wonder that I was so sick before, seeing death was so near. O how every man's face was changed with terror! we could hardly know each other! One was at prayers, another wringing his hands, and a third shedding tears: but after this fit they fell to work, though, as happens in such extremities, all were busy doing nothing.—They began with one thing, then went to another, and perfected neither to accomplish our safety.

'The

* It would appear that the name of the ship was the William and John of Ipswich, belonging to William Blythe and John Smythier, merchants there. The captain's name was Daniel Morgan.

Digitized by Google

'The master's-mate, and a man who had been sent down to search out the leak, quickly returned with a sad countenance, and pale with fear. In faultering accents, he signified that the leak was incurable; that it could not be stopped, and the water was rushing in so fast, that we must instantly perish. He said nothing, however, that we did not read in his visage, where our fate was pictured.

'Now there was no time for consultation; but the long boat was speedily hoisted out, and eight or nine guns discharged, as a signal of distress to Bartholomew Cook, the master of a ship in company, only a little a-head. Trusting to relief, we leapt into the boat; but unfortunately I fell short, and, with difficulty, got out of the sea. No sooner had I secured myself, than a mariner leapt from the ship upon me, and crushed me down with his weight. This I did not regret, as I should willingly have borne them all to have saved their lives.—There was only one person remaining on board, who made such grievous lamentation, that, although the ship's sails now lay on the water, and her sinking would have absorbed the boat along with her, we approached and took him in.

We now rowed clear of the ship, when, not seeing Bartholomew Cook come to our relief, we began to talk reproachfully of him, as if he had been negligent of our welfare; for all men are suspicious in adversity, and decide harshly. Unhappily, this honest master drank a deeper draught of affliction, for in that hour he and all his men perished.

'Our hopes of safety were small, for we were in the north seas, which are seldom smooth, and, at this time, a storm raised the waves in prodigious mountains. How could we think to escape in a small and open shallop, when a large ship had not been able to resist them? We were many leagues from shore, wanting a compass and provisions, and night was approaching. Nothing was in the boat except a small kettle, which was employed in baling out the water, and three bags of pieces of eight, to the value of £.300 sterling. Money was then truly proved to be, in its own nature, only a burthen of no worth. Though we betook ourselves to prayers, our complaints were louder than our invocations; but God had compassion upon us, and we descried a vessel making towards the boat. Unfortunately, having only two oars, we could have little effect on the boat, and the sea run high: we sat with our backs to receive it, and it broke so much over us that we had difficulty in clearing it out with the kettle.

'Notwithstanding all our endeavours we could not reach the ship, for she got before the wind, and drove much faster than our little vessel could follow. Thus having death before our eyes, and, at the same time, the possibility of relief, increased our distress. A dark night came on, which made us more regardless and desperate to reach the ship. The master of her hung out a light, and, redoubling our energy, we began to get nearer and nearer. But, lest he should think we were lost, as the darkness precluded him from seeing us, and therefore make sail, we gave a loud shout whenever rising on the top of a wave. At length, by God's assistance, we drew very near the vessel, and, not to endanger our safety from too much haste, resolved to go up the side regularly, and in the same order in which we sat. However, we had no sooner arrived, than all strove to run up at once, and the seamen being more dexterous in the art of climbing accomplished it in a moment, leaving me alone in the boat. I could not blame them, for life is sweet, and, when it is in jeopardy, each cares only for himself.

'I was now in the greatest danger, for, besides a natural weakness in my hands,

Digitized by Google

hands, they were so benumbed with cold and wet, that I was incapable of climbing a rope, though my existence depended on it. Nevertheless, I held fast by one thrown out, with both hands, to prevent the boat from staving off; and, while doing so, the boat struck three times against the ship's side, owing to the heavy sea, and as often the shock threw me down to the bottom, which was half full of water. Fortunately, the boat did not give way, and two seamen at length came down to assist me up the ship's side, which the weight of my clothes and weakness prevented. A rope with a noose was then handed down by a seaman, who directed me to put it about my middle; but he began to pull when I had got it over only one shoulder, and nearly drew me overboard. But, having secured myself, and the boat casting off, I was, in fact, drawn through the sea, where I made the narrowest escape; for the seaman having neglected to tie the rope, as he afterwards told me in England, it was prevented from slipping, by a knot which was by chance at the end, otherwise I must infallibly have gone down. I may truly say, there was not an inch between me and death. The next pull stunned me against the side of the ship; and, when I came to myself the following morning, I found the master's own cabin had been devoted to my service.'

Still more dreadful calamity, however, is produced by the effects of fire at sea, which produces a crisis the most horrible to which human nature can be exposed. Yet, from causes noticed above, it is still a situation which the human mind wishes and seeks to contemplate; and we have here some highly striking details of its occurrence. The following passage describes the explosion of two vessels, one French and the other English, the former of whom had captured the other. It is written by the French captain, the Sieur de Montauban.

'I already rejoiced within myself in capturing so considerable a prize, and the more so, as, after having taken her, which was the guard-ship of the coast, and the largest belonging to the English in these seas, I should be in a condition to attack any man-of-war that I should meet, and make prizes still greater. My crew were no less satisfied than myself, and were executing their work with much alacrity. But the enemy's powder suddenly taking fire, from a match purposely left burning by the captain, who hoped to escape in his two boats, both the vessels blew up with a most dreadful explosion.

'To describe the horrible spectacle is impossible: the spectators were themselves the actors in the bloody scene, hardly knowing whether they beheld it or not, and so confounded, as to be unable to judge of what was passing. The reader must figure to himself our horror at two ships blowing up above two hundred fathom into the air, where there was formed, as it were, a mountain of fire, water, and wreck; the awfulness of the explosion below, and the cannon going off in the air; the rending of the masts and planks; the tearing of the sails and cordage, added to the cries of the men. These things, I say, must be left to the imagination of the reader, and I shall only describe what befell myself.

'When the ship first took fire I was on the forecastle giving orders, and then carried so far up on the deck, that it was the height alone, as I conceive, that saved me from being involved in the wreck of the ships, where I must have infallibly perished. I fell back into the sea, and remained a considerable time under water, without being able to gain the surface. At last, struggling like one afraid

Digitized by Google

afraid of being drowned, I got up and seized a piece of a mast, which I found near at hand. I called to some of my men, whom I saw swimming around me, and exhorted them to take courage, as we might yet save ourselves, if we could fall in with any of the boats.

'What gave me more distress at this moment than even my own misfortune, was seeing two half bodies, still with some remains of life, rising from time to time to the surface of the water, and then disappear, leaving the place dyed with blood. It was equally deplorable to behold many limbs and fragments of bodies, spitted, for the greater part, on fragments of wood.

'At last, one of my men having met with a boat, almost entire, amidst all the wreck, swimming in the water, informed me that we must stop some holes which were in it, and endeavour to take out the yawl lying on board. Fifteen or sixteen of us, each supported by a piece of wood, nearly reached the boat, and attempted to disengage the yawl, which we at length effected. All then went on board, and, after getting there, saved the principal gunner, who had his leg broke in the engagement. Then taking up three or four oars, or pieces of boards for the purpose of oars, we sought out something to make a small mast and a sail; and, having prepared all things as well as we possibly could, committed ourselves to the protection of Divine Providence, who could alone give us life and deliverance.'

The following account is more detached and interesting; and tho' not written with any peculiar force, the simple narrative of the facts presents a picture of horror which perhaps has never been surpassed. It relates to the burning, in 1752, of the Prince, a French East Indiaman. Lieut. de la Fond relates it in the third person.

'While in south latitude 8° 30', and in 5° west longitude from Paris, M. de la Fond, one of the Lieutenants of the ship, was, just at the moment of this observation, informed by a seaman that smoke was issuing from the main hatchway. The first lieutenant, who had the keys of the hold, immediately ordered every hatchway to be opened to ascertain the truth.

'But the fact was too soon verified, and, while the captain hastened on deck from the great cabin, where he sat at dinner, Lieutenant de la Fond ordered some sails to be dipped in the sea, and the hatches to be covered with them, in order to prevent the access of air, and thus stifle the fire. He had even intended, as a more effectual measure, to let in the water between decks to the depth of a foot, but clouds of smoke issued from the crevices of the hatchways, and the flames gained more and more by degrees.

'Meantime, the captain ordered sixty or eighty soldiers under arms, to restrain any disorder and confusion which might probably ensue; and in this he was supported by their commander, M. de la Touche, who exhibited uncommon fortitude on the occasion.

'Every one was now employed in procuring water; all the buckets were filled, the pumps plied, and pipes introduced from them to the hold.—But the rapid progress of the flames baffled the exertions to subdue them, and augmented the general consternation.

'The yawl, lying in the way of the people, was hoisted out by order of the captain, and the boatswain, along with three others, took possession of it. Wanting oars, they were supplied with some by other three men who leaped overboard. Those in the ship, however, desired them to return, but they exclaimed, that they wanted a rudder, and desired a rope to be thrown out. However, the progress of the flames soon shewing them their only alter-

Digitized by Google

alternative for safety, they withdrew from the ship, and she, from the effect of a breeze springing up, passed by.

'On board the utmost activity still prevailed, and the courage of the people seemed to be augmented by the difficulty of escape. The master boldly went down into the hold, but the intense heat compelled him to return, and, had not a quantity of water been dashed over him, he would have been severely scorched. Immediately subsequent to this period, the flames violently burst from the main hatchway.

'At that time the captain ordered the boats to be got out, while consternation enfeebled the most intrepid.—The long-boat had been secured at a certain height, and she was about to be put over the ship's side, when, unhappily, the fire ran up the mainmast, and caught the tackle; the boat fell down on the guns, bottom upwards, and it was vain to think of getting her righted.

'At length it became too evident that the calamity was beyond the reach of human remedy; nothing but the mercy of the Almighty could interpose; consternation was universally disseminated among the people; nothing but sighs and groans resounded through the vessel, and the very animals on board, as if sensible of the impending danger, uttered the most dreadful cries. The certainty of perishing in either element was anticipated by every human being here, and each raised his heart and hands towards Heaven.

'The chaplain, who was now on the quarter-deck, gave the people general absolution for their sins, and then repaired to the quarter-gallery to extend it yet further, to those miserable wretches who, in hopes of safety, had already committed themselves to the waves. What a horrible spectacle! Self-preservation was the only object; each was occupied in throwing overboard whatever promised the most slender chance of escape; yards, spars, hen-coops, and every thing occurring, was seized in despair, and thus employed.

'Dreadful confusion prevailed.—Some leaped into the sea, anticipating that death which was about to reach them; others, more successful, swam to fragments of wreck; while the shrouds, yards, and ropes, along the side of the vessel, were covered with the crew crowding upon them, and hanging there, as if hesitating which alternative of destruction to choose, equally imminent and equally terrible.

'A father was seen to snatch his son from the flames, fold him to his breast, and then, throwing him into the sea, himself followed, where they perished in each other's embrace.

'Meantime, Lieutenant de la Fond ordered the helm to be shifted. The ship heeled to larboard, which afforded a temporary preservation, while the fire raged along the starboard from stem to stern.

'Lieutenant de la Fond had, until this moment, been engrossed by nothing but adopting every means to preserve the ship: now, however, the horrors of impending destruction were too conspicuously in view. His fortitude, notwithstanding, through the goodness of Heaven, never forsook him: looking around, he found himself alone on the deck, and he retired to the round-house. There he met M. de la Touche, who regarded the approach of death with the same heroism which, in India, had gained him celebrity. "My brother and friend," he cried, "farewell."—"Whether are you going?" asked Lieutenant de la Fond; "To comfort my friend the captain," he replied.

'M. Morin, who commanded this unfortunate vessel, stood overwhelmed with grief for the melancholy state of his female relatives, passengers along with him. He had persuaded them to commit themselves to the waves

Digitized by Google

waves on hen-coops, while some of the seamen, swimming with one hand, endeavoured to support them with the other.

'The floating masts and yards were covered with men struggling with the watery element, many of whom now perished by balls discharged from the guns as heated by the fire, and thus presenting a third means of destruction, augmenting the horrors environing them. While anguish pierced the heart of M. de la Fond, he withdrew his eyes from the sea; and a moment after, reaching the starboard gallery, he saw the flames bursting with frightful noise through the windows of the round-house and of the great cabin. The fire approached, and was ready to consume him. Considering it vain to attempt the further preservation of the ship, or the lives of his fellow-sufferers, he thought it his duty, in this dreadful condition, to save himself yet a few hours, that these might be devoted to Heaven.

'Stripping off his clothes, he designed slipping down a yard, one end of which dipped in the water; but it was so covered with miserable beings, shrinking from death, that he tumbled over them and fell into the sea. There a drowning soldier caught hold of him: Lieutenant de la Fond made every exertion to disengage himself, but in vain; he even allowed himself to sink below the surface, yet he did not quit his grasp. Lieutenant de la Fond plunged down a second time; still he was firmly held by the man, who was then incapable of considering that his death, instead of being of service, would rather hasten his own — At last, after struggling a considerable time, and swallowing a great quantity of water, the soldier's strength failed; and sensible that Lieut. de la Fond was sinking a third time, he dreaded being carried down along with him, and loosened his grasp. No sooner was this done, than M. de la Fond, to guard against a repetition, dived below the surface, and rose at a distance from the place.

'This incident rendered him more cautious for the future; he even avoided the dead bodies, now so numerous, that, to make a free passage, he was compelled to shove them aside with one hand, while he kept himself floating with the other; for he was impressed with the apprehension, that each was a person who would seize him, and involve him in his own destruction. But strength beginning to fail, he was satisfied of the necessity of some respite, when he fell in with part of the ensign staff. He put his arm thro' a nooze of the rope to secure it, and swam as well as he could; then perceiving a yard at hand, he seized it by one end. However, beholding a young man scarce able to support himself at the other extremity he quickly abandoned so slight an aid; and one which seemed incapable of contributing to his preservation.— Next the spritsail-yard appeared in view, but covered with people, among whom he durst not take a place without requesting permission, which they cheerfully granted. Some were quite naked, others in nothing except their shirts; the pity they expressed at the situation of Lieutenant de la Fond, and his sense of their misfortunes, exposed his feelings to a severe trial.

'Neither Captain Morin, nor M. de la Touche ever quitted the ship, and were most probably overwhelmed in the catastrophe by which she was destroyed. But the most dismal spectacle was exhibited on all sides; the main mast, consumed below, had been precipitated overboard, killing some by its fall, and affording a temporary reception to others. Lieutenant de la Fond now observed it covered with people, driven about by the waves; and at the same time, seeing two seamen buoyed up by a hen-coop and some planks, desired them to swim to him with the latter; they did so, accompanied by more of their comrades, and

Digitized by Google

each taking a plank, which were used for oars, they and he paddled along upon the yard, until gaining those who had secured themselves on the main-mast. So many alternations only presented new spectacles of horror.

The chaplain was at this time on the mast, and from him Lieutenant de la Fond received absolution; two young ladies were also there, whose piety and resignation were truly consolatory; they were the only survivors of six; their companions had perished in the flames, or in the sea. Eighty persons had found refuge on the main-mast, who, from the repeated discharges of cannon from the ship, according to the progress of the flames, were constantly exposed to destruction.—The chaplain, in this awful condition, by his discourse and example, taught the duty of resignation. Lieutenant de la Fond observing him lose his hold on the mast, and drop into the sea, lifted him up. "Let me go," said he, "I am already half-drowned, and it is only protracting my sufferings."—"No, my friend," the lieutenant replied, "when my strength is exhausted, but not till then, we will perish together;" and in his pious presence he calmly awaited death.—After remaining here three hours, he beheld one of the ladies fall from the mast and perish. She was too remote to receive any assistance from him.

But when least in expectation of it, he saw the yawl close at hand, at five in the afternoon. He cried to the men that he was their lieutenant, and requested to be allowed to participate in their fate. His presence was too necessary for them to refuse his solicitation, they needed a conductor who might guide them to the land; thus they permitted him to come on board, on condition that he should swim to the yawl. This was a reasonable stipulation; it was to avoid approaching the mast, else the rest, actuated by the same desire of self-preservation, would soon have overloaded the little vessel, and all would have been buried in a watery grave. Lieutenant de la Fond, therefore, summoning up all his strength and courage, was so happy as to reach the seamen. In a little time afterwards, the pilot and master, whom he had left on the mast, followed his example, and swimming towards the yawl, were seen and taken in.

The flames still continued raging in the vessel; and as the yawl was still endangered by being within half a league of her, she stood a little to windward. Not long subsequent to this, the fire reached the magazine; and then to describe the thundering explosion which ensued is impossible. A thick cloud intercepted the light of the sun, and amidst the terrific darkness nothing but pieces of flaming timber, projected aloft into the air, could be seen, threatening to crush to atoms in their fall, numbers of miserable wretches still struggling with the agonies of death. Nor were the party in the yawl beyond the reach of hazard; it was not improbable that some of the fiery fragments might come down upon them, and precipitate their frail support to the bottom. Tho' the Almighty preserved them from this calamity, they were shocked with the spectacle environing them. The vessel had now disappeared; the sea, to a great distance, was covered with pieces of wreck, intermingled with the bodies of those unhappy creatures who had perished by their fall. Some were seen who had been choked, others mangled, half-consumed, and still retaining life enough to be sensible of the accumulated horrors overwhelming them.'

A not unfrequent consequence of naval disaster is that of shipwrecked mariners thrown upon barbarous and uninhabited coasts. A few instances have even occurred of individuals being cast upon islands entirely desolate, and

Digitized by Google

and being thus shut out from all human society. The Editor has, we know not why, omitted the narrative of Alexander Selkirk, which is known to have formed the basis of the celebrated romance of Robinson Crusoe. He has given another, however, of a similar description and less generally known. It is found in the adventures of Philip Ashton, who, falling into the hands of pirates, contrived to make his escape from them, on occasion of their landing at an island in the Gulph of Mexico. He there ran into the woods, and his shipmates, after some ineffectual search, returned to their vessel. He thus describes his situation:

'Thus I was left on a desolate island, destitute of all help, and remote from the track of navigators; but, compared with the state and society I had quitted, I considered the wilderness hospitable, and the solitude interesting.

'When I thought the whole were gone, I emerged from my thicket, and came down to a small run of water, about a mile from the place where our casks were filled, and there sat down to observe the proceedings of the pirates. To my great joy, in five days their vessels sailed, and I saw the schooner part from them to shape a different course.

'I then began to reflect on myself and my present condition: I was on an island which I had no means of leaving; I knew of no human being within many miles; my clothing was scanty, and it was impossible to procure a supply. I was altogether destitute of provision, nor could tell how my life was to be supported. This melancholy prospect drew a copious flood of tears from my eyes; but as it had pleased God to grant my wishes in being liberated from those whose occupation was devising mischief against their neighbours, I resolved to account every hardship light. Yet Low would never suffer his men to work on the Sabbath, which was more devoted to play; and I have even seen some of them sit down to read in a good book.

'In order to ascertain how I was to live in time to come, I began to range over the island, which proved ten or eleven leagues long, and lay in about 16° 30′ north latitude. But I soon found that my only companions would be the beasts of the earth, and fowls of the air; for there were no indications of any habitations on the island, though every now and then I found some shreds of earthen ware scattered in a lime walk, said by some to be the remains of Indians formerly dwelling here.

'The island was well watered, full of high hills and deep vallies. Numerous fruit trees, such as figs, vines, and cocoa-nuts, are found in the latter; and I found a kind larger than an orange, oval-shaped, of a brownish colour without, and red within. Though many of these had fallen under the trees, I could not venture to take them, until I saw the wild hogs feeding with safety, and then I found them very delicious fruit.

'Store of provisions abounded here, though I could avail myself of nothing but the fruit; for I had no knife or iron implement, either to cut up a tortoise on turning it, or weapons wherewith to kill animals; nor had I any means of making a fire to cook my capture, even if I were successful

'Sometimes I entertained thoughts of digging pits, and covering them over with small branches of trees, for the purpose of taking hogs or deer; but I wanted a shovel and every substitute for the purpose, and I was soon convinced that my hands were insufficient to make a cavity deep enough to retain what should fall into it. Thus I was forced to rest satisfied with fruit, which was to be esteemed very good provision for any one in my condition.

In

Digitized by Google

'In process of time, while poking among the sand with a stick, in quest of tortoise eggs, which I had heard were laid in the sand, part of one came up adhering to it; and, on removing the sand, I found nearly an hundred and fifty, which had not lain long enough to spoil. Therefore, taking some, I ate them, and strung others on a strip of palmeto, which being hung up in the sun, became thick and somewhat hard; so that they were more palatable. After all, they were not very savoury food, though one, who had nothing but what fell from the trees, behoved to be content. Tortoises lay their eggs in the sand, in holes about a foot or a foot and a half deep, and smooth the surface over them, so that there is no discovering where they lie. According to the best of my observation, the young are hatched in eighteen or twenty days, and then immediately take to the water.

'Many serpents are on this and the the adjacent islands; one, about twelve or fourteen feet long, is as large as a man's waist, but not poisonous. When lying at length, they look like old trunks of trees, covered with short moss, though they more usually assume a circular position. The first time I saw one of these serpents, I had approached very near before discovering it to be a living creature; it opened its mouth wide enough to have received a hat, and breathed on me. A small black fly creates such annoyance, that even if a person possessed ever so many comforts, his life would be oppressive to him, unless for the possibility of retiring to some small quay, destitute of wood and bushes, where multitudes are dispersed by the wind.

'To this place then was I confined during nine months, without seeing a human being.'

Our limits will not permitus to pursue the narrative any farther; and we shall conclude with the account given of the shipwreck of King James VII. (II. of England) while Duke of York. It is contained in a letter from Sir James Dick of Prestonfield, dated the 9th May 1682, and is the most particular hitherto known to have been written.

"Upon Sunday last, at eight o'clock at night, his Royal Highness (the Duke of York,) and his retinue that were alive, arrived here, there being a most sad disaster upon the Saturday before. At seven o'clock in the morning, the man-of-war called the Gloucester, Sir John Berry captain, wherein his Highness was, and a great retinue of noblemen and gentlemen, whereof I was one, did strike in pieces, and wholly sink, upon the bank of sand called the Lemon and Oar, about twelve leagues from Yarmouth. This accident was occasioned by the wrong calculation and ignorance of a pilot, which put us all in such consternation that we knew not what to do. The Duke and the whole that accompanied him were in bed when she struck; and the helm of the ship having broke, the helmsman was killed by the force of it. When the Duke had got on his clothes, he inquired how matters stood, the vessel having nine feet water in the hold, and the sea running in at the gun-ports. All the seamen and passengers were not under command, from every one studying his own safety, whence the Duke was forced to go out at the large window of the cabin, where his little boat was secretly ordered to attend him, lest the passengers and seamen should have so thronged in upon him as to drown the boat. It was accordingly conveyed in such a way that none but the Earl of Winton and the Lord President of the Court of Session, with two of his bedchamber men, (of whom one was afterwards Duke of Marlborough,) went with him, but were forced to draw

Digitized by Google

raw their swords to keep the people off. We, seeing his Highness gone, did cause tackle out with great difficulty the ship's boat, whereinto the Earl of Perth got, and then myself, by leaping off the shrouds into her: the Earl of Marchmont, after me, jumped in upon my shoulders, and then the laird of Touch, with several others that were to row. Thus we thought the number sufficient for her loading, considering the sea run so high by a wind from north-east, and because we saw another boat close by the one containing the Duke overset by the waves, and the whole people in her drowned, except two who were observed riding on the keel.

'This made us desire to be gone; but before we were aware, twenty or twenty-four seamen leapt in upon us from the shrouds, which induced all the spectators and ourselves to think we were sinking; but having got out of reach, and being so crowded, prevented an hundred more from doing the like.

'Among those that were left were my Lord Roxburgh and Laird Hopetoun, and Mr Littledale, Roxburgh's servant, and Dr Livingston, the President of the Court of Session's man: all these being at the place where I jumped from, would not follow, since it seems they concluded that it was safer to stay in the vessel than to expose themselves to any other hazard. But all were in an instant washed off or drowned.

'There perished in this disaster above two hundred persons; for I reckoned there were above two hundred and fifty seamen, and I am sure there were eighty noblemen and gentlemen, their servants being excluded. My computation was, we were about three hundred and thirty in all, of which I cannot understand one hundred and thirty to be saved.

'The difficulties and hazards of us that were in the boat rendered it wonderful that we should all be preserved: had it not been thought that our whole number should have been dead men, I am sure many more would have jumped into the boat above us, where we were so thronged we had no room to stand. Therefore, while forcing off from the ship, as she was sinking by degrees all the time, she had like to have drawn the boat down; and, besides, the waves were so boisterous, as to endanger our striking in pieces against the wreck while thus sinking; and it was not without very great difficulty that we got away.

'When about to row to the nearest yacht, the waves were such, and we overloaded, that every moment we thought to have been drowned; and, being about midway to the yachts, there were a great many swimming for their lives, who caught firm hold of the boat, and held up their heads above water, crying for help. This hinderance we kept off, and loosed their hands, telling them, they would both be our destruction and their own. This, however, would not always force them off, until several joined together against them; but I was glad to get one taken into the boat, lest I should have been pulled out of it. Then it pleased God to bring us wonderfully to one of the yacht's sides, being less than a quarter of a mile distant; but she durst come no nearer on account of the bank of sand where our ship was lost. If it had not been that there were guns shot from our ship, showing them our distress by that sign, the other men-of-war that were immediately following would have come into that same disaster: but they immediately bore off, and the four yachts came up as near as they durst, and sent off their boats to help; but all that could be done could not prevent this great loss of two hundred men, as I have said. I was in my gown and slippers, lying in bed, when the ship first struck, and escaped in that condition.

'When unexpectedly and wonderfully

Digitized by Google

fully we came to the yacht's side, called Captain Saunders, we were like to be crushed to pieces by her, for by the greatness of the sea she almost run us down. At length a rope was cast, which was so managed that we came to the lee side, and there every man climbed for his life; and I, following their example, seized hold of a rope, and so made shift upon the sides until I came within man's reach, when at last I was hauled in.

'When I looked back, I could not see one bit of the whole great ship above water, but about a Scots ell of the staff upon which the royal standard stood; for with her striking she came off the sand bank, which was but three fathom, and her draught was eighteen feet, so there was eighteen fathom water on each side where she struck, for she broke in the deepest place. Now, if she had continued on the three fathom, and broke to pieces there, all would have had time to save themselves: but such was the misfortune, that she wholly overwhelmed, and washed all into the sea that were upon her decks expecting relief by boats, which certainly would have been if she had but staid half an hour more. So that, to conclude this melancholy account, besides all the above persons of respect, our countrymen, whom I have enumerated, there perished of English, of respect, my Lord Obrien, and my Lord Hyde's brother, who was a lieutenant of the ship.'

New Works published in Edinburgh.

GENERAL View of the Agriculture of the county of Banff, with observations on the means of its improvement. By David Souter, Farmer. 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*.

General View of the Agriculture of the county of Sutherland: to which is annexed, a particular account of the most recent improvements in that county. 8vo. 12*s*.

General view of the Agriculture of the county of Caithness; with an account of the improvements carried on by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. on his estates in Scotland. By Captain John Henderson. 8vo. 15*s*.

General View of the Agriculture of Renfrewshire; with an account of its commerce and manufactures.—By John Wilson. 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Literary Intelligence.

THE African Institution announce their intention to publish the last Journals received from Mr Park, with the narrative of Isaac, for the benefit of Mr Park's widow.

Mr John Barnard Trotter, Author of the Memoirs of the late Mr Fox, purposes to publish an account of a Tour through Ireland, which he has performed during the present summer.

Mr Thomas Ashe, the noted Author of the fable called the Spirit of the Book, threatens another work of similar character, under the title of the "Claustral Palace, or Memoirs of the Family!" He is so sanguine of great success that he demands ten thousand pounds for his manuscript.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have nearly ready for publication, Engravings from Specimens of Morbid Parts, preserved in Mr Charles Bell's collection, Windmill-street, and selected from the divisions inscribed, Urethra, Vesica, Ren, Morbosa et Laesa; containing specimens of every disease which is attended with change of structure in these parts; and exhibiting the injuries from the bougie, catheter, caustic, trocher, and lithotomy knife incautiously used.

Dr Cogan's first volume of Theological Disquisitions, treating of the characteristic excellencies of the Jewish

Digitized by Google

ish Dispensation, is in the press, and will be published in November.

The Travels of Professor Lichtenstein, in Southern Africa, during the Years 1803, 4, 5, and 6, are nearly ready for publication. They are translating from the German by Miss Anne Plumptre, and will form one volume in quarto, accompanied by engravings from drawings taken on the spot.

Our readers will lament to learn that two of the proudest ornaments of modern literature have, for some time, been afflicted with total blindness. We allude to Mr Arthur Young, a philosopher and patriot, whose usefulness has never been exceeded, and never can be exceeded in the annals of Britain; and Dr John Wolcot, the most original poet of the age of George the Third.

Messrs. Setchel and Son have purchased a few copies of the Plates to D'Ohsson's splendid French edition of the History of the Ottoman Empire, containing forty subjects, beautifully engraved, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Turks; and they intend to publish them as a suitable companion to the various tours which have of late years been made through the East.

Poetry.

HORRIBILIA.

WHILE shades of night in dark'ning horror creep
O'er ruined tower, and ivy-mantled pile,
Of Gothic mould; while melancholy sighs
Th' autumnal breeze, among the waving grass
That springs from human dust in some lone vale,
Where lie forgotten bones of heroes old;
While all is sad and wild, I love to stray
Where hollow sounding surges, heard afar,
Laving their rocky bed, rise on my ear,
And die in echoes on their haunted shore.
Pausing beneath the shade of deathful yew,
That spreads its dark green boughs o'er some low grave,
To hear the Spirit of the storm pour forth
His dreadful voice, and warn the shudd'ring world,
Upborne upon the black'ning clouds that sweep
The horrid front of Night, my fancy flies
From pole to pole, and sees the daring wretch
Fetter'd in icy chains 'mid Northern seas
Where frost eternal dwells—views his despair—
Views him with famine pinch'd; his stiff'ning limbs,
And curdling blood, o'ercome by cold intense,
Freezing in hideous death, far, far from home.
Upon the tempest's raven wing I fly
O'er boundless desarts, where the lion grim,
And nimble tiger, with their blood-stain'd fangs,
Await the hapless Pilgrim's trembling steps.
Imagination paints th' eternal fires
That dwell within Sicilia's sea-girt bounds;
Where deep within th' unfathomable mount,
On waves of molten rock hell's spirits sail,
And dismal light streams to the pitchy sky,
From the wide crater's sulphurous abyss.
Stretch'd at the Mount's broad base, the villages,
And marble domes by fitful gleams appear,
In slumber deep the helpless victims lie,
Unconscious of their dreadful doom—Down rush
O'erwhelming all the mineral cascades.
Wide spreads the conflagration dire, while Death,
With rapid strides, marks out his certain prey.
The smoking ruins sink with hideous crash.
Hark! to that fearful cry!—chill hopeless horror
Each nerveless limb enchains. The mighty flood
Its deathful course pursues, and swallows up
In glassy grave each dead and living thing—
Across the Alps, whose hoary summits pierce
The cloudy robe of Night, swift fancy speeds,
And sees, on rapid wing, in distance deep,
Strange hordes of midnight robbers—gaunt and tall,
Like

Digitized by Google

Like prowling wolves, they scowl amid the storm,
Watching the footstep of the 'wildered traveller,
Near some dark cave, a fierce and mailed group
Stand round the blazing hearth, whose ruddy light
Gleams on their polish'd arms with sullen glare—
Thence, to the stormy deep, whose billows rise
In mountain-grandeur tow'ring to the clouds,
Imagination wings her viewless flight—
Wild in the Northern blast the freezing yell
Of shipwreck'd mariners, sweeps o'er the wave
Of Ocean's pathless waste; a feeble cry,
Scarce heard amid the elemental strife.—
Such are my pleasures, such the thoughts I love.
Me deepest horror suits—my darken'd soul
Hates the bright visions of deceitful Hope,
That, like a rainbow, mock the childish grasp.
Yes! scenes of woe and death me please; since when,
A voluntary exile from a hateful world,
I curs'd the villain man who rudely tore
The dearest bonds that knit my soul to earth.
A wily serpent, bright, and full of death,
Stole to my happy couch, and in the ear
Of fond believing woman, whispered low,
Envenom'd words, wreath'd in soft flow'ry speech.
Sin look'd so gentle, and so tempting sweet,
That honour could deny the semblance nought—
I crush'd the poisonous reptile, but his sting
Remain'd incurable—with honour, joy,
And love, and peace, fled my polluted bed.
Thus died my hopes; my happiness is sunk,
Deep in the grave where lost Eudosia lies.

JUVENIS.

VERSES WRITTEN AT "HABBY'S HOWE,"
28th June 1812.

HOW bleak the aspect Nature wears
Since Ramsay here her features drew!
Is she thus bowed down with years?
Or was the Poet's pen untrue?

So still and lifeless seems this place,
Methinks thus Nature look'd when new;
And thus Creation's infant face
First burst on Adam's wond'ring view.

Yet all—sure how I need not tell—
Those objects round have charms to me;
The simplest shrub that decks the dell,
The laziest rill that ruts the lea,
The meanest bird that sings elate,
From furzy knoll, or bending bow,
To cheer its faithful, list'ning mate,
That warms their callow young below.

For, oh! rapt fancy finds that all
Endearments never nam'd impart;
And recollections sweet recall,
Rever'd by every Scottish heart.

Haply in yon sequester'd nook,
At many an olden eventide,
Where murmuring steals the glassy brook,
Fantastic round its shelving side.

Youth em'lous tried what strength could do,
While age told deeds that strength had done;
And laurels bound the victor's brow
Dearer than warrior ever won.

Haply from yonder bending thorn,
No more with blooms or verdure drest,
Has Patie many a sweet sprig torn,
To grace his Peggy's snowy breast.

As oft beneath its awning sweet,
He lurk'd to shun some gossip's sneer,
Till love within his bosom beat
Time to the light foot hast'ning near.

O ye that can interpret kind
Love's token—beauty's blushing cheek;
Who words, in looks averted, find
That palsy maiden tongue to speak.

Know gen'rous conquerors kindly feel,
For vanquish'd foemen's wounded pride;
And bid not innocence reveal
The only truth she strives to hide.

'Twas thus that Patie, gentle, kind,
His Peggy from each rival bore.
Go, reader, emulate his mind,
And love's primeval reign restore.

What tho' the blind decree of fate
Has doom'd to Poverty's confine,
Her whose lov'd bosom beats elate,
In softest sympathy with thine.

That form so fair, that face so sweet,
That spotless cheek and speaking eye;
Where all the graces seem to meet,
Not worlds of wealth will ever buy.

Adieu! lov'd spot, light's ling'ring tide,
Retiring sheds its sweetest gleam;
The sun-beam leaves the mountain's side,
The shadow melts adown the stream.

The lark, scar'd by yon sent'nel star,
Descending drops th' unfinish'd lay;
The heathcock's larum, heard afar,
Warns my intruding steps away.

J. M'D.

PRO-

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, July 1.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

THE *Marquis of Wellesley*, after a very long speech, in which he took a most comprehensive view of the question, and supporting concessions to the Catholics, upon the law of nature, and upon the principles of the Christian reformed church, said, that if it had been practicable, he would have advised the consideration of this subject immediately: as that was impossible, he should conclude with moving a resolution, "expressing the intention of the House to take into consideration, early in the next session of Parliament, the state of the laws operating against the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to make such conciliatory arrangements as might be essential and necessary to the peace and prosperity of the United Kingdom, and for the better security of the Protestant establishment."

The *Lord Chancellor* combated the opinions of the Marquis Wellesley, and others, who were for conceding to the Catholics, and gave notice to their Lordships that he meant to move the previous question.

The *Dukes of Kent* and *Sussex*, and the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, spoke at considerable length in support of the Catholic claims.

Lord Ellenborough was at a loss to account for the new light which appeared to have broken in upon Parliament on this question. A very new and extraordinary illumination had lately burst open the minds of some Noble Lords in that House. The Noble Marquis, (Marquis Wellesley,) had first seen this new light,—this day-star,—since the 30th of last January.—*(Hear!)*—Until that time, he must pass among the persecutors. Before he was converted, he might say as the Apostle of the Gentiles, who had been present at the martyrdom of Stephen, that though he himself had not stoned him with stones, yet he was consenting to it, and took care of the young mens' clothes who stoned him. The Noble Lord, however, had not given the House his reasons for this sudden conversion. A Noble Earl (Harrowby) had also seen this new light, and was now in favour of the motion. As for himself, he was a man of plain and simple habits, and loved consistency and truth above all things. He never could bring himself to look upon the Roman Catholics in the same light as the Protestant dissenters, as they owned a foreign allegiance. He allowed, that this objection might be something weakened by the present circumstances of the Pope; but it must be recollected, also, that it was Bonaparte who had him in fetters. Under such circumstances, he still saw great danger from this foreign allegiance, and therefore he should oppose the present motion.

Lord Holland, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Melville, Earl Camden, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Moira, Earl Darnley, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Stanhope, and Lord Grenville, supported the motion of Marquis Wellesley; while the Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Harrowby, Viscount Sidmouth, and Lord Redesdale, opposed it.

Upon the question being put on the amendment moved by the Lord Chancellor, there appeared—Contents 74; proxies 52; 126—Non-contents 74; proxies 51; 125—Majority *one* against Marquis Wellesley's motion.

Friday, July 10.

A short discussion took place in the Committee on Mr Palmer's Compensation Bill; the Lord Chancellor, Earl Lauderdale, and Lord Redesdale opposing it, and Lords Moira, Erskine, and Holland, speaking in favour of the Claim. Several divisions took place, on all of which there appeared a majority in favour of Mr Palmer.

Friday, July 17.

Lord Holland wished to ask the Noble Earl at the head of the administration, whether the letter from the French government, and the answer of Lord Castlereagh, on the subject of a proposal for a negociation for peace between France and this country, and which had been published in the French papers, were authentic? (see page 555.) Tho' he did not think that it would be proper to consent that Joseph should be king of Spain, he was at the same time convinced, that there was not the same objection to the acknowledging the title of Bonaparte; and he trusted, that no opportunity for negociation would

Digitized by Google

would be lost on account of any scruple on that head.

The *Earl of Liverpool* said, that he had no difficulty in admitting that the correspondence in question was substantially correct. Whatever objection some might find to the language of the answer, there were few, either in Parliament, or in the country at large, who would find fault with the matter of that answer. All would agree, that if the acknowledgment of Joseph Bonaparte, as king of Spain, was to be made a necessary preliminary by the French Government, no negociation could be entered upon by the Government of this country on such a basis. It had, therefore, been requisite to call for an explicit declaration on that subject, in the first instance. No communication in reply had been received, and there the matter had rested.

Lord Holland moved the order of the day for the second reading of his bill, respecting *ex-officio informations*. The Noble Lord proceeded to state the hardships under which people prosecuted under this law laboured. He knew the case of one man, against whom, in three successive years, there were three several informations filed. In one of these he was acquitted, and two others were kept hanging over his head. His expenses were £.260, consequently he was amerced and fined by one man, not by the verdict of 12 honest jurymen. Since the year 1800 the account stood thus: from 1800 to 1807, only *three* informations; 1807 to 1809, *forty-two*; and from 1809 to 1812, *forty-one*;—so that the proportion between the two latter periods and the first was as 14 to 1. Judge Blackstone laid it down, that this power should be exercised only in the case of "enormous misdemeanours against the King's government, in which a moment's delay might be fatal." If this doctrine were acted upon, there could be but few cases in which it would be expedient to depart from the constitutional mode of presentment by a grand jury. His Bill went to limit the period between the commission of the offence and the time of filing the information, and the time between the filing of the information and the day of trial. He concluded by moving, that it should be read a second time.

Lord Ellenborough opposed the Bill. He contended that the process by information was as old as the time of Edward I. and that the legality of it had been uniformly admitted by our best lawyers. If the limitations proposed by this Bill were adopted, many serious inconveniencies would be felt in prosecuting public peculators, such as Mr Davison and V. Jones. His Lordship concluded with moving, that the Bill be rejected; which motion, after some observations from Lords Erskine and Stanhope, in support of the Bill, and a short reply from Lord Holland, was carried, on a division, by 16 to 7.

Thursday, July 23.

Lord Liverpool, in reply to several questions from Lord Holland, said that ministers would be at all times ready to enter upon an exchange of prisoners upon a fair and liberal principle; that they had made every exertion in their power with our allies, to procure the total abolition of the slave trade; and that their attention was seriously occupied with the inconveniencies experienced by the British West-India planters, from the existing system of commercial intercourse between the colonies and the United States.

Monday, July 27.

PEACE PRESERVATION BILL.

On receiving the report of the bill for the Preservation of Peace in the disturbed Counties, Lord Holland rose to express his disapprobation. The bill, his Lordship observed, consisted of three parts: one was to empower Magistrates to search for arms; secondly, to empower Magistrates to require arms of all persons of whom they might, or might not have suspicion; and, thirdly, to forbid certain assemblies made unlawful.—With respect to the third, he was ready to acquiesce in that; but though he did so, he conceived it was a strong provision, tending to do away the other parts of the bill; for, if it were true that organization and combination had taken place, it would follow, that the remaining part of the bill could not be necessary. With respect to the seizure of arms, he would not say that circumstances and certain exigences might not render that proceeding necessary; but they had, at the same time, to consider what were the features of a free Government. It had been acknowledged in every free Government, that the people had a right to carry arms for their defence. It was one of the principles of freedom. It was one of the marks of the Constitution, distinguished in the bill of rights, and such a right ought not to be sported with. He did not mean to say, that, because it was the right of the people, it might not be proper to disarm the people at particular times; but he would say, that they ought not to lose sight of the great principles of the Constitution without the most mature deliberation. His Lordship concluded by giving notice of his intention to move three amendments; first, to make the word Magistrate plural, viz. Magistrates; secondly, to add, "reasonable cause of suspicion," in the clause for searching for arms; and, finally,

Digitized by Google

nally, to expunge the word "night," meaning, that there should be no nightly visits.

Lord Sidmouth was of opinion, that by taking away the arms, which operated as a temptation to the rioters and disorderly persons, safety and protection was afforded to those, who, with arms in their possession, would be constantly annoyed. The evidence, and particularly the oath, detailed by the Committee, had certainly furnished reasonable ground for the present pressure with respect to the cessation of the disturbances. They had not yet subsided. The search for arms was yet carried on with the most savage fury. He had a communication informing him of an attempt made by a banditti in Cheshire. They went to the residence of an old man, eighty years of age, and on his refusal to give up his gun, broke his thigh, his ribs, and left him in a situation which afforded no hopes of his recovery. His Lordship instanced another case, where a man who had been called on to give up his gun, consented to do it, because he found that the men who demanded it had been well informed with respect to his having a gun. He contended, from those instances, that the individuals would not have suffered, had they been without guns. His Lordship only justified the bill as a measure of necessity.

After some further conversation between Lord Darnley, Lord Holland, and Earl Camden, Lord Holland moved the amendments of which he had given notice. The first and second were negatived without a division. On the third, to omit the word night, the House divided. The numbers were—

Contents, 6.—Non-contents, 17.—Majority, 11.

The report was then received, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Thursday, July 30.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Usher of the Black Rod, having summoned the House of Commons to attend in their Lordships' House, the Lord Chancellor addressed the following speech to both Houses of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In terminating the present session of Parliament, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has commanded us to express to you the deep concern and sorrow which he feels at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"His Royal Highness regrets the interruptions which have occurred in the progress of public business, during this long and laborious session, in consequence of an event which his Royal Highness must ever deplore. The zeal and unwearied assiduity with which you have persevered in the discharge of the arduous duties imposed upon you by the situation of the country, and the state of public affairs, demands his Royal Highness's warmest acknowledgments.

"The assistance which you have enabled his Royal Highness to continue to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula is calculated to produce the most beneficial effects.

"His Royal Highness most warmly participates in those sentiments of approbation which you have bestowed on the consummate skill and intrepidity displayed in the operations which led to the capture of the important fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos during the present campaign; and his Royal Highness confidently trusts, that the tried valour of the allied forces under the distinguished command of General the Earl of Wellington, combined with the unabated spirit and steady perseverance of the Spanish and Portuguese nations, will finally bring the contest in that quarter to an issue, by which the independence of the Peninsula will be effectually secured.

"The renewal of the war in the north of Europe, furnishes an additional proof of the little security which can be derived from any submission to the usurpations and tyranny of the French Government. His Royal Highness is persuaded, that you will be sensible of the great importance of the struggle in which the Emperor of Russia has been compelled to engage, and that you will approve of his Royal Highness affording to those Powers who may be united in this contest, every degree of co-operation and assistance, consistent with his other engagements, and with the interests of his Majesty's dominions.

"His Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that he views with most sincere regret the hostile measures which have been recently adopted by the Government of the United States of America towards this country. His Royal Highness is nevertheless willing to hope, that the accustomed relations of peace and amity between the two countries may yet be restored; but if his expectations in this respect should be disappointed by the conduct of the Government of the United States, or by their perseverance in any unwarrantable pretensions, he will most fully rely on the support of every class of his Majesty's subjects, in a contest in which the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and the best interests of his dominions must be involved.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Royal

Digitized by Google

al Highness, to thank you for the liberal provisions which you have made for the services of the present year. His Royal Highness deeply regrets the burthens which you have found it necessary to impose upon his Majesty's people; but he applauds the wisdom which has induced you so largely to provide for the exigencies of the public service, as affording the best prospect of bringing the contest in which the country is engaged to a successful and honourable conclusion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Royal Highness has observed, with the utmost concern, the spirit of insubordination and outrage which has appeared in some parts of the country, and which has been manifested by acts, not only destructive of the property and personal safety of many of his Majesty's loyal subjects in those districts, but disgraceful to the British character. His Royal Highness feels it incumbent upon him to acknowledge your diligence in the investigation of the causes which have led to these outrages, and he has commanded us to thank you for the wise and salutary measures which you have adopted on this occasion. It will be a principal object of his Royal Highness's attention to make an effectual and prudent use of the powers vested in him for the protection of his Majesty's people; and he confidently trusts, that on your return into your respective counties, he may rely on your exertions for the preservation of the public peace, and for bringing the disturbers of it to justice. His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends to you the importance of inculcating, by every means in your power, a spirit of obedience to those laws, and of attachment to that constitution, which provide equally for the happiness and welfare of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and on which have hitherto depended the glory and prosperity of this kingdom."

After this a commission for proroguing Parliament was read by the Clerk, when the Lord Chancellor said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of the commission under the great seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and behalf of his Majesty, prorogue this Parliament to Friday, the second day of October next, to be then there holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday the second day of October next."

The Commons immediately retired from the bar to their own House, and their Lordships presently departed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, July 1.

Mr Vansittart moved, that the Excise Bill be read a third time.

Mr Brougham renewed his objections to the tax upon leather, which, he contended, was neither more nor less than a poll-tax, and maintained that it would make a difference of 1s. 6d. on every pair of shoes. Besides, it would tax all implements used in husbandry. It would make a most material difference in the expence to farmers; and would make a difference of 3s. a year to every farmer's servant. It would then be just the same as taxing corn, bread, or any other produce. A tax which went to raise a necessary of life, was not a tax, but a blunder; as it would cause an expence to the government just as great as the sum gained by the tax. It would be laying a poll-tax on all the soldiers of the country, each of whom consumed several pairs of shoes in a year. There it was a tax laid by the Government on itself—a tax laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Secretary at War. To this was also to be superadded the expences of collection, which would make the aggregate fall much heavier on the government, than if no tax were laid on.

The House then divided on the schedule containing the leather tax.—Ayes, 86; Noes, 78; Majority, 8.

The house divided again on the question for the third reading—Ayes, 81; Noes 66; Majority, 17.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Thursday, July 2.

Mr Brougham wished to know of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was his intention to persevere in the Leather and Husbandry Horse Tax, after having carried it by a majority of only eight in that House.

Mr Vansittart said, the measure having been carried in that House, they had now done with it, and it remained for the other branch of the legislature to adopt or reject it.

Sir F. Burdett wished to be informed whether it was true that soldiers were employed in taking the poll at Bristol, observing, that a death occurring from their interference would be murder.

Lord Palmerstone said, that the troops had, as usual, been withdrawn from Bristol, but that, in consequence of a requisition from the magistrates, they had moved back to the vicinity of the town. If they had since entered it, of which he was not aware, it must have arisen from the tumultuary proceedings of the populace.

Friday,

Digitized by Google

Friday, July 3.

Sir F. Burdett entered at large into some complaints alledged against the goaler of Lancaster, and moved an address to the Prince Regent, for a commission of enquiry into his conduct; but after a long discussion he withdrew his motion, upon a promise from Lord Castlereagh, that, if the honourable baronet would privately bring forward to Government any charge well authenticated, he, and those with whom he acted, would be ready to attend him, and on due proof, to forward any inquiry or commission that might be found necessary.

Monday, July 6.

Resolutions were agreed to for granting £.30,000 towards building a Penitentiary House; £.100,000 in aid of Queen Anne's bounty to the poor clergy; and £.25,000 for repairing our forts in Africa.

Wednesday, July 8.

INTERNAL DISTURBANCES.

The Report of the Secret Committee was presented and read. It stated, that alarming disturbances, destructive to property, prevailed in the counties of Lancaster, York, &c. and had continued from the month of March, down to the latest accounts, on the 23d of June. That the rioters assembled in the night time, with their faces blackened, armed with the implements of their trades, and other offensive instruments, with which they destroyed the property of those who were obnoxious to them. That they had in many instances written threatening letters—had proceeded to the length of setting fire to the houses of individuals, and even that an atrocious murder had been committed on a person of the name of Horsefall, by four persons, who, there was every reason to believe, were accomplices in these disturbances. That great dread and alarm was occasioned in consequence of these proceedings; and that, in some instances, sums of money were demanded and extorted. The Committee, without entering into details, thought it necessary to state, that the first object of these rioters seemed to be the breaking of machinery; but they had in many instances resorted to measures infinitely more alarming, namely, the demanding of arms; and had even carried them off, in many instances where they allowed every other species of property to remain untouched.—These seemed not to be the effect of any sudden impulse, but of an organised system of lawless violence. Sometimes the rioters were under the controul of leaders; and were distinguished, not by names, but by numbers; were known to each other by signs and countersigns; and carried on all with the utmost caution. They also took an oath, that "while they existed under the canopy of heaven, they would not reveal any thing connected with the present disturbances, under the penalty of being put out of existence by the first brother whom they should meet, &c." It did not appear to the Committee that any sums of money were distributed among the rioters. It was extremely difficult to discover them. It was held out to them that they might expect to be joined by other discontented persons from London, and that there were persons in the *higher ranks* who would also lend them support; but of these insinuations the Committee were able to find no evidence. Whatever was their object, however, and whoever were the secret movers of these disturbances, yet the secrecy with which they were carried on, the attempts at assassination that had been made, the oaths that had been administered, and the system of terror that prevailed, had not failed to impress the Committee deeply.

Mr Vansittart said, it was his intention hereafter to bring in a Bill founded on the facts detailed in the Report, but declined stating the nature of it.

Mr Whitbread said, that himself and an Hon. Friend (Ponsonby) had been in a minority in the Committee, in endeavouring to ascertain what was the actual state of matters down to the latest moment. He agreed with the report in part only, and was against any measure being grounded on it—the law, if vigorously exerted, being amply sufficient for every good purpose.

Friday, July 10.

Lord Castlereagh, after dwelling upon the Report of the Secret Committee, respecting the disturbances in the Northern Counties, concluded with applying for leave to bring in a Bill to make more effectual provision respecting the seizure and security of arms—to prevent tumultuary meetings, and all assemblies of persons whose object was to promote the system of insubordination—and to give more complete and extensive powers to the Magistrates. His Lordship explained that the proposed law was to be limited, not only as to time, but with respect to space also;—it was not to continue in force longer than to give Parliament an opportunity of assembling to act as circumstances may require, and not to extend beyond the disturbed districts. The Magistrates of those districts are to have the power of searching for stolen or secreted arms, without having first a deposition made in respect to the concealment, as at present required by law. They are likewise to have the power of calling on the inhabitants to give up their arms, (an appeal being allowed, in some cases, to the Quarter Sessions,) receipts being at the same time given, in order to the safe custody

Digitized by Google

dy of the same; and of immediately dispersing any tumultuary body, without allowing them an hour, as at present, to disperse, after the Riot Act has been read. Those who do not immediately disperse, when so required, are to be liable to punishment for a misdemeanour, and the Magistrates are to have not only the power of dispersion, but also that of arrest, and to hold the offenders to bail, in order that they may be brought to trial at Quarter Sessions. Finally, the Magistrates of the disturbed counties are to have jurisdiction over the adjacent districts, in order that offenders may not defeat the ends of justice, by passing with impunity over the borders of the county in which their offences have been committed. The law would not, in the first case, be extended to the country in general; but a discretionary power will be left with Ministers, to extend its operation to those parts of the kingdom to which the riots should have communicated, on the representation of the Lieutenancy and Magistracy of the county.

Mr Whitbread opposed the Bill, and contended that the laws, if vigorously executed, were adequate to the suppression of the disturbances. The evidence adduced before the Committee was not sufficient to justify the adoption of such an extraordinary measure—and even that evidence, so far as regarded depots of arms and organised meetings, should be read with caution. At a meeting of 40 persons on Dean Moor, ten of them were local militia men, who went as spies, and passed muster before Hurst. On that occasion, one of these spies proposed not merely to destroy the manufactories, but to burn down the poor or work-house! "Well, but said the man to whom he made the proposal, "Don't you know, you would by so doing burn the poor people."—"Oh! (said the spy) "the devil seize that—never mind—don't you mind that:" this evidence was given on a trial at Lancaster, and if such outrages were recommended by these spies, their testimony should be regarded with suspicion. The repeal of the orders in Council, and a plentiful harvest, would go a great way, in his opinion, towards removing the evils complained of; but the most effectual remedy would be peace; and no occasion presented itself more favourable than the present for effecting that great object.

Mr Wilberforce approved the Bill, and would have voted for stronger measures—he attributed these disturbances not so much to the severity of times, as to certain mischievous seditious publications.

Mr Hutchinson was fearful that, under sanction of the Bill, torture would be introduced into this country, as was formerly in Ireland, and related several instances where it appeared to be sanctioned by Government.

Mr Croker and *Lord Castlereagh* denied the assertion: the Bill was then brought in and read a first time.

Monday, July 13.

Mr Whitbread opposed the second reading of the Preservation Peace-Bill. No violence or outrage, he said, had been committed since the 23d June. There was no evidence even of assemblages of men in disguise, except they were the spies of the magistrates, who had instigated these manufacturers to more violent acts. An absurd impression had prevailed in the disturbed districts, that those meetings were directed by persons in London—and even himself, the Duke of York, Sir F. Burdett, and others, had been named by the magistrates. Under such circumstances, he would not consent to intrust extraordinary powers in such hands.—*Mr Smyth* opposed the Bill generally. *Sir F. Burdett* quoted two instances of abuse of power by clerical magistrates, and argued, their authority ought to be curtailed rather than increased. *Mr Grant*, in a speech which made much impression, supported the bill. *Mr Brougham* attributed the disturbances in the manufacturing districts to the want of employ, occasioned by the Orders in Council, and dwelt at great length on the importance which was attached to the spies employed by the magistrates—their insolence to the population—the great price paid for their services, from 30s. to 50s. per week, besides all expences—and the threats they held out of ruining any person, by false charges, who thwarted or insulted them.—He stated one case, of the servant of a manufacturer, whom they had attempted to suborn to prefer a charge against his master. Messrs Frankland, W. Bootle, Stephen, and Wilberforce, likewise spoke in favour of the Bill, which was read a second time by 131 to 16.

Tuesday, July 14.

A message from the Prince Regent, for a vote of credit, which had been presented the preceding night, was taken into consideration, when the House passed a vote thereon for three millions.

Thursday, July 16.

Lord Castlereagh proposed a clause to the Peace Preservation Bill, providing that the Crown should have power to confer the authority of magistrates on the sons of peers, or upon the sons of such persons as were qualified to sit as members of Parliament, although they might not actually have seats in that House. After some discussion, the Committee divided, when the clause was carried by 77 to 18; as was another, for lodging in a safe depot the arms so taken.

Monday

Digitized by Google

Monday, July 20.

A debate took place on the question for he third reading of the Peace Preservation Bill, when the House divided—For it, 69, —Against it, 15. The Bill was accordingly ead a third time, and on the motion of Mr Tierney, a clause was added, by way of rider, "for authorising his Majesty by proclamation to suspend the operation of this aw, in any particular district." The Bill hen passed.

The Toleration Act Amendment Bill was ead a third time, and passed with a rider, roposed by Mr W. Smith, "to continue he exemptions now enjoyed under the Toleration Act, without requiring a fresh oath."

Tuesday, July 21.

Mr Sheridan concluded an eloquent speech on the subject of the late offer of negociation from France, (see page 555.) by moving for the correspondence.

Mr Whitbread regretted that the offer to negociate had not been accepted. He blamed Lord Castlereagh for his imprudent refusal, —remarked that the terms were favourable, and that when the French troops were withdrawn from Spain, Joseph must have gone off in the midst of them. The war, he supposed, was not interminable; but, at all events, as the object was reciprocal—mutual destruction—it was indecorous to talk of Bonaparte's hatred against this country. In regard to the war in the North, he thought it probable Bonaparte would be at St Petersburgh as soon as Lord Cathcart. He concluded by giving his support to the motion.

Lord Castlereagh disavowed the principle of interminable war; and observed, that, to have treated on the proposed basis, would have been dishonourable and injurious to our allies.

Mr Hutchinson said, that "no Sovereign in Europe ever deserved his throne better than Buonaparte did. No conqueror, in ancient or modern times, had to answer for fewer acts of enormity, in proportion to the extent of his conquests *(murmurs.)* We ought, in our answer, to have given him his title."

Mr Canning censured this eulogy of a conquering tyrant, and usurper, as highly immoral and impolitic—and observed, in justification of our Expedition to Copenhagen, that Denmark would have been forced into a war with this country, which had been since confessed by Buonaparte; and in regard to the war in the North, declared that Prussia had survived the hostility of Buonaparte, to perish in his embraces!

Mr Sheridan declared, after many eulogiums on the British Constitution, that he would, for his own part, rather scuttle the island, than surrender any part of our maritime rights.

Mr Hutchinson denied that he was the defender of tyranny and immorality.

Lord Castlereagh denied that Ministers had instigated Russia to war—at the same time it had been intimated to her, that if she obtained assistance, she must prepare herself for a long struggle, by making great sacrifices, and raising the spirit of the population. The motion was then agreed to.

Thursday, July 23.

Sir T. Turton submitted a string of financial resolutions, shewing that the expenditure of the country greatly exceeded the revenue, and concluded by moving for a Committee.

Mr Tierney earnestly recommended the adoption of some plan in the ensuing Sessions, for equalizing the expenditure and revenue.

Mr Vansittart said, he had embodied the Hon. Baronet's Resolutions in some he should submit to the House; he censured the desponding language used, as tending to damp the exertions of the country; declared that he did not see how any saving could be effected, but by reducing our naval establishment. He had an idea of imposing next year a tax upon capital, as a commutation for part of the Income Tax, but would not attempt to raise the war taxes to equal our expenses, which were upon a very large scale. If he remained in office, he should certainly submit something in the nature of a Sinking Fund, to retrieve Public Credit.

Mr Whitbread accused Ministers of lavishing millions upon foreign powers; and recommended the making proposals of peace to France, before the distresses of the people should render such a measure compulsory.

Sir T. Turton's resolutions, which included one for peace, were then negatived by the previous question.

Tuesday, July 28.

Sir F. Burdett brought up a petition from Henry Hunt, Esq. of Hookham Hall, Sussex, candidate for Bristol, complaining of Hart Davis, Esq. the other candidate, at a late election for Bristol. It stated, that a great number of outlaws and felons had been employed by him, under the name of bludgeonmen, or constables: that large sums of money were given to those ruffians, to induce them to beat and intimidate the friends of the petitioner; that various assaults, and murder, had been committed by these persons: that great part of the Guildhall, at Bristol, was blockaded, and free ingress and egress allowed to the friends of Hart

Digitized by Google

Hart Davis, Esq. while the friends of the petitioner had to run the gauntlet through these ruffians, and were frequently knocked down by them: that the petitioner daily protested to the sheriff against these proceedings: that these ruffians threatened to set fire to a powder magazine near the town, which threat was made use of as a pretext for calling in the military, contrary to law: that the oaths were illegally administered to the electors, and various acts of bribery were committed by Hart Davis, Esq. and his friends; and that the poll was closed a day before the proper time. The petition prayed that these matters be taken into consideration.

The *Speaker* desired Sir Francis Burdett to fix a day nominally, which would enable him to renew the motion next session.

Sir F. Burdett named this day three weeks.

Sir F. Burdett then called the attention of the House to the state of the nation.—He went over a long catalogue of grievances, the illegal conduct of judges, the wretched and depressed state of the press, the power assumed by the Attorney-General in *ex officio* informations: an enormous taxation, and the money prodigally expended, in pensions, sinecures, in employing foreign troops, and in the building of barracks; the rejection of the overtures of peace made by Bonaparte; the futility of a pretended treaty with Ferdinand VII.; the existence of all these evils he ascribed to the borough-mongering system, and argued that a reform, financial and parliamentary, constituted the only means of saving the country. He concluded with moving an address to the Prince Regent in the spirit of his speech; but no person rising to second his motion, it of course fell to the ground.

Thursday, July 30.

At half past three o'clock the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Peers. On their return the Speaker called the Members round the table, and read a copy of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's speech, proroguing Parliament.—*(For which see our report of the proceedings in the House of Lords.)*

Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

CAPTURE OF MADRID.

DISPATCHES have been received from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Madrid, August 13th, and 15th, detailing his proceedings subsequent to the battle of Salamanca, and his entrance into the capital city of Spain on the 12th. The dispatches were published in an Extraordinary Gazette of the 4th instant, as follows:

Madrid, August 13.

"Having found that the army under Marshal Marmont continued their retreat upon Burgos, in a state not likely to take the field again for some time, I determined to bring Joseph Bonaparte to a general action, or force him to quit Madrid."

"Accordingly, I moved from Cuellar on the 6th instant. We arrived at Segovia on the 7th, and at St. Ildefonso on the 8th, where I halted one day to allow the right of the army more time to come up."

"No opposition was made to the passage of the troops through the mountains; and Brigadier-Gen. D'Urban, with the Portuguese cavalry, and 1st light battalion of the King's German Legion, and Capt. M'Donald's troops of horse artillery, had been through the Guadarama pass since the 9th. He moved forward on the morning of the 11th from the neighbourhood of Galapagas, and, supported by the heavy cavalry of the King's German Legion from Torrelodones, he drove in the French cavalry, about 2,000 in number, and placed himself at Majalahonda, with the Portuguese cavalry, and Capt. M'Donald's troop, and the cavalry and light infantry of the King's German Legion at Las Royas, about three quarters of a mile distant."

"The enemy's cavalry, which had been driven off in the morning, and had moved towards Naval Carnero, returned about five in the afternoon, and Brigadier-General D'Urban having formed the Portuguese cavalry in front of Majalahonda, supported by the horse artillery, ordered the cavalry to charge the enemy's leading squadrons, which appeared too far advanced to be supported by their main body. The Portuguese cavalry advanced to the attack, but unfortunately turned about before they reached the enemy; and fled through the village of Majalahonda, and back upon the German dragoons; leaving behind them, unprotected and unsupported, those guns of Capt. Macdonald's troop, which had been moved forward to co-operate with the cavalry. By the activity of the officers and soldiers

Digitized by Google

soldiers of Captain Macdonald's troop, the guns were, however, moved off; but owing to the unfavourable nature of the ground over which they were moved, the carriage of one was broken, and two others were overturned; and these three guns fell into the enemy's hands.

"The Portugese dragoons having fled through Majalahonda, were rallied and reformed upon the heavy dragoons of the King's German Legion, which were formed between that village and Las Royas. The German cavalry charged the enemy, altho' under many disadvantages, and stopped their further progress; but I am sorry to say, that they suffered considerable loss, and that Colonel Jonquieres, who commanded the brigade, was taken prisoner. The left of the army was about two miles and a half distant, at the Puente de Ratamar, on the Guadarama River, and Colonel Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of infantry of the 7th division having moved forward to the support of the troops in advance, the enemy retired upon Majalahonda as soon as they observed these troops, and night having come on, they retired upon Acorcan, leaving our guns at Majalahonda.

"I am happy to report that the Officers of the Portuguese cavalry behaved remarkably well, and showed a good example to their men, particularly the Visconde de Barbacena, who was taken prisoner. The conduct of the brave German cavalry was, I understand, excellent, as was that of Capt. MacDonald's troop of horse artillery. The light infantry battalion was not engaged.

"The army moved forward yesterday morning, and its left took possession of the city of Madrid, Joseph Bonaparte having retired with the army of the centre by the roads of Toledo and Aranjuez, leaving the garrison in the Retiro.

"It is impossible to describe the joy manifested by the inhabitants of Madrid upon our arrival; and I hope that the prevalence of the same sentiments of detestation of the French yoke, and of a strong desire to secure the independence of their country, which first induced them to set the example of resistance to the usurper, will induce them to make exertions in the cause of their country, which will be more efficacious than those formerly made.

"I have not yet heard that Astorga has fallen; but the garrison which the enemy left in Tordesillas, about 260 in number, surrendered to General Santocildes on the fifth inst.

"I have received no further reports of the situation of General Ballasteros since the 21st of July. I have letters from General Joseph O'Donnell and General Roche of the 26th July; and the army of Murcia, under the command of the former, was defeated by General D'Harispe on the 21st of July. It appears that the Spanish troops moved forward to attack General D'Harispe's posts at Castalla and Ybi; those which attacked the former were repulsed with the loss of 2000 men, and two pieces of cannon; those which attacked the latter, under the command of General Roche, conducted themselves remarkably well, and covered the retreat of the troops under General O'Donnell, and afterwards effected their own retreat, in good order, to Alicant."

"*Madrid, Aug.* 15, 1812.

"I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the garrison of the Retiro surrendered by capitulation yesterday; and I have now the honour to inclose a translation of the capitulation.

"We invested the place completely on the evening of the 13th; and in the night detachments of the 7th division of infantry, under the command of Major General the Honourable E. Pakenham, drove in the enemy's posts from the Prado and the Botanical Garden; and the works which they had constructed outside of the park wall; and having broken through the wall in different places, they were established in the palace of the Retiro, and close to the exterior of the enemy's works, inclosing the building called La China.

"The troops were preparing in the morning to attack those works, preparatory to the arrangements to be adopted for the attack of the interior line and building, when the Governor sent out an officer to desire to capitulate, and I granted him the honours of war, the baggage of the officers and soldiers of the garrisons, &c. as specified in the inclosed agreement.

"I inclose a return of the strength of the garrison, which marched out yesterday at four o'clock, on their road to Ciudad Rodrigo. We have found in the place one hundred and eighty-nine pieces of brass ordnance, in excellent condition; nine hundred barrels of powder; twenty thousand stand of arms; and considerable magazines of clothing, provisions, and ammunition.

"We have likewise found the eagles of the 13th and 51st regiments, which I forward to England, to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by my Aid-de-camp, Major Burgh.

"I see, by a letter from General Ballasteros to Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, on the 29th July, that he had been in Malaga on the 14th of that month, after an engagement with General Laval, near Coin. Ge-

Digitized by Google

General Ballasteros was at Grazelena on the 29th. I have a letter from Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill of the 8th instant; and although General Drouet had been in movement for three days, it does not appear that his movements are of any importance.

"P. S. Since writing this dispatch, I have received a letter of the 10th instant, from General Maitland, from Alicant, in which that officer informs me that he had on that day landed at that place."

By the articles of capitulation, the fort of La China is delivered up to the allied army, with its magazines of every description. The garrison, 2,500 in number, are prisoners of war.

Above 900 barrels of gun-powder; 189 pieces of artillery; and 26,000 stand of arms, with immense magazines of clothing, provisions, and warlike stores of every description fell into the hands of the allies.

In the list of killed and wounded in the affair of the 11th, we do not find one British name. Captain Dynley of the royal horse artillery is reported missing.

Further accounts have been received from Lord Wellington, who was himself at Madrid on the 25th, although part of his army had advanced upon Toledo. The garrison of Astorga, consisting of a Brigadier-General, and 1400 men surrendered on the 18th to the Spaniards under Santocildes. Toro and Zamora had in consequence been evacuated by the French. The enemy also evacuated Bilboa on the 11th, but had subsequently made two desperate attempts to re-possess it; in both of which they had been gallantly repulsed with great loss by the Spanish forces under Mendizabel Longa, and General Carol, who pursued them as far as Durango.

It is stated in accounts from Corunna, that the peasants in the province of Biscay were joining the standards of their country with great alacrity, encouraged by the recent brilliant success of the allies. The remains of Marmont's army were concentrating at Semanca, three leagues from Valladolid. Joseph's corps had been unable to effect a junction with it; and had proceeded, it was supposed, to join Suchet in Valentia.

SIEGE OF CADIZ RAISED.

While the allies are thus driving the French from their strong holds in the north of Spain, the effects of their successes are beginning to shew themselves in the South. Soult, it appears has deemed it no longer advisable to allow the army to remain idle in front of Cadiz, and has accordingly raised the siege of that place, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who were beginning to be considerably incommoded by the shells occasionally thrown from the French batteries. The account of this important event is contained in the following dispatch from Major-General Cooke, which was published in an extraordinary London Gazette, on the 10th instant:—

Cadiz, Aug. 26, 1812.

"My Lord,

"I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the enemy abandoned his positions and works opposite to Cadiz and the Island, on the night of the 24th, and morning of the 25th, except the town of Port Santa Maria, where a body of troops remained till the middle of the day, and then withdrew to the Cartuga. He has left a very numerous artillery in the several works, and a large quantity of stores and powder; and although most of the ordnance has been rendered useless, he appears to have retired from his position with more precipitation than I should have expected.

"A considerable body of cavalry was brought down, previous to the retreat commencing.

"The towns of Puerto Real and Chiclana are now occupied by detachments of Spanish troops, and a party from the 2d Hanoverian hussars is at the first-mentioned place, to which Col. Lambert had moved from the Portazzo with them, and some light troops from this division.—I have the honour to be, &c."

Geo. Cooke."

"The Earl of Wellington, &c. &c."

Major Cooke further informs that Colonel Skerrit, with about 7000 men, British and Spaniards, which had sailed from Cadiz, some time previous, were at Monzanilla on the 22d, where they remained to draw the attention of Soult. They had landed at Huelva on the 12th, and proceeded to Niebla, which the French abandoned on their approach, after blowing up the Castle and spiking the guns.

In Valentia, Suchet had concentrated his force near Hostalrich; while the expedition from Sicily, under General Maitland, consisting of 17,000 troops had landed at Alicant on the 10th; previous to which, however a Spanish corps, under General O'Donnell, amounting to about 10 or 12,000 men, had been attacked and defeated with considerable loss. As the French force consisted only of from 3 to 4000, suspicions of treachery were entertained, and O'Donnell has been ordered to Cadiz to answer for his conduct.

It is stated in some of the French papers lately received, that Marshal Massena, with 10,000

Digitized by Google

10,000 men, had entered Spain, by the road of Bayonne, to reinforce and take the command of Marmont's army; and as there is no doubt that the purpose of Soult, in abandoning the siege of Cadiz, is to endeavour a junction with some of the other French armies, we shall probably soon hear of some attempt being made to retrieve their falling fortunes.

INDIA.

DREADFUL FIRE AT SERAMPORE, BENGAL.

Extract of a Letter from Dr JOSHUA MARSHMAN, of Serampore, Bengal, to Dr RYLAND, dated Calcutta, 12th March 1812.

"Last night, about six, I was sitting in my study musing over the dealings of God, who had that day week taken my infant son; and what afflicted me far more, three weeks before, dear Brother Ward's second daughter, about six years old, in a putrid sore throat. While reflecting on these providences, and attempting to collect my thoughts on—"It is of the Lord's mercies we are not *consumed*,"—as a subject for our Weekly Evening Lecture, some one exclaimed, "The Printing-office is on Fire!" I ran instantly thither, and beheld at the lower end of the Office, which is a room 200 feet long, a stage containing 700 reams of English paper, sent out to print the Tamul and Cingalese New Testament, enveloped in flames. Every door and window but one was fastened by a large flat bar of iron, which went across it, and was secured by a bolt in the inside. In five minutes the room was so filled with smoke that a candle would not live.

"Finding it impossible to open the windows, or for any one to go in without danger of instant death, we fastened that door again, in the hope of smothering the flame, and ascending the roof, pierced it, over the fire; and by incessantly pouring down water, so kept it under for three hours, that nothing but the paper appeared to have kindled, and there the flame was greatly abated. The alarm which we gave brought all the Europeans around us to our assistance, besides our own native servants, so that we had all the assistance we could desire. While, however, the flames were got under there, I looked in, and suddenly saw a flame spread about twenty feet higher up. The smoke and steam increased so as to render it death to get three feet within the wall. In a few minutes the flames spread in every direction, and took away all hope of saving any thing from thence, and filled us with terror for Mrs Marshman's School about thirty feet to the north-west, a bedroom for the boys about sixteen feet full north, which communicated with Brother Carey's, and the Hall, Library, and Museum, within twelve feet of it to the north-east. The wind, however, fell, and it burned as straight upwards as fire on a hearth, and communicated to nothing besides. It remained burning for six hours, and consumed the beams, five feet in circumference, the roof, the windows, and every thing but the walls. Happily no lives were lost, nor a bone broken. The loss we cannot at present estimate. It has consumed all but the six presses, which we rejoiced were saved, being in a side room. *Two thousand* reams of English paper are consumed, worth at least L.5000 sterling. Founts of types in *fourteen* languages besides English: namely, Nagree (two founts,) large and small), Bengalee (two founts, Orrissa, Mahratta, Seek, Burman, Telinga, Tamul, Cingalese, Chinese, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek, were burnt; besides founts of English for carrying on ten Works, which we have now in the press; and the cases, stones, brass rules, iron chases, &c. correspondent with all these. We have not types left for the Circular Letter, nor even to print a statement of the loss. The editions of the New Testament which are stopped are nine: viz. the Hindoosthanee, Persian, and Tamul, printing under the Patronage of the Auxiliary Bible Society; and the Hindee (second edition), Telinga, Seek, Burman, Sungskrit (second edition,) and Chinese. The editions of the Old Testament are five; the Sungskrit, Bengalee (second edition), Orissa, Mahratta, and Hindee. Among the English works suspended, till we get types from you, are, The "Sungskrit Grammar," (second edition); Brother Ward's Work on the "Manners of the Hindoos," (second edition); "Confucius," (second edition); The "Dissertation on the Chinese," (second edition,) enlarged to more than two hundred pages; "Bengalee Dictionary," and a "Telinga Grammar," both by Brother Carey. The loss cannot be less than *Twelve Thousand Pounds Sterling*, and all our labours are at once stopped.

"Yet amidst all, mercy evidently shines. I trembled for dear Brother Ward (as our sisters did for us both) lest the roof should have fallen in with him, or lest he should have entered too far, and at once have extinguished the spark of life. But we are all preserved, blessed be God. The flames touched nothing besides; they might have consumed every thing. The presses are preserved, and happily the matrices of all the types were deposited in another place; had these been burnt, it must have been years

Digitized by Google

years before they could have been replaced. We can now, however, begin casting types to-morrow, if we can find money; country paper can be substituted for English, and thus two or three months will put the Versions of the Scriptures in motion again."

SICILY.

REVOLUTION IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Dispatches have been received from Lord W. Bentinck, the British ambassador in Sicily, stating that a most important and substantial revolution is about to take place in the Government of that country. The following letters from Palermo contain some interesting particulars:

"*Palermo, July 24.*

"The Parliament held their second sitting. (first for dispatch of business,) on the 20th, when the following fourteen articles were resolved, and passed through the three Chambers, by a large majority, in spite of the influence of the Court. There is not, perhaps, in history so remarkable a revolution brought about, with so much tranquillity. The Barons have given up their feudal rights, and if the resolutions are followed up, of which I have no doubt, the people will be free.

"Our Minister deserves the highest credit for his conduct; the Sicilians admit that they owe every thing to his moderation, good sense, and firmness.

"1st, The supreme authority of making laws and imposing taxes, is vested alone in the nation.

"2d, The Executive power is in the King.

"3d, Judicial authority is in the Magistrates, subject to the approval of Parliament.

"4th, The King's person is sacred.

"5th, The Ministers are responsible to Parliament.

"6th, The two Chambers to consist of Lords and Commons, and the Clergy to have seats in the former.

"7th, The Barons to have only one vote each.

"8th, The right of assembling Parliament is in the King, and necessary every year.

"9th, The nation sole proprietor of the State.

"10th, No Sicilian can be judged or condemned, except by laws to be recognized by Parliament.

"11th, The Feudal Law is abolished, as well as the right of investiture (monopoly.)

"12th, The privileges of the Barons, over their vassals, is also abolished.

"13th, Every proposition, relative to taxation, must originate in the Lower Chamber, and be approved by the Upper.

"14th, A modification of the British Constitution to be recommended this Session.

"The Parliament had their second meeting last night, the 24th. The Ecclesiastical Chamber sent a deputation to the Lords, stating, as their opinion, that the first article of the Resolution should go to establish the religion of the country, which was carried, after a debate. It was then resolved, that the articles already voted by the three Chambers should be forthwith presented to the King for his sanction, previous to any further proceedings, it being argued, that if the King should put his *veto* on these Resolutions, (which were to form the basis of the new Constitution,) any superstructure formed upon them must fall to the ground. There were only six dissentient voices on this question. Princes Frabbeis Cassino, (the present Minister of the Interior,) Cuto, and Lucchisi Niscemi, and two others voted with the Court. Butera, the premier Baron, gave the first voice for the articles being immediately presented. Their deliberations continued to a late hour.

"The Marquis Salvo proposed and carried the 9th Resolution against the Ministers.

"Prince Belmont made a most eloquent speech, and to his perseverance, ability, and firmness, every credit is due.

"The Marquis Salvo also proposed the trial by jury, which was opposed by the Lords, but carried in the Commons.

"The Duke of Sperlenga proposed and carried the motion relative to the feudal law, on which occasion he delivered a brilliant speech.

"I have little more to add, than that the Parliament is declared permanent until the Constitution is formed. I must conclude, as the courier is going to be dispatched, and I write this in the greatest haste."

Another letter, same date.

"The politics of this country have taken a most favourable turn. Parliament met a few days ago, for the purpose of considering the perilous situation of the country. The Nobility unanimously resolved, and announced it with three cheers, that the feudal system should be abolished—that they would give up all their rights and privileges—and that the peasantry and themselves should enjoy the same laws. They further declared the Sicilian Constitution decayed, and that it was necessary to form a new one, after that of England—that the Parliament should

Digitized by Google

should consist of Lords and Commons, and that the King should not have power to do any thing without the consent of the Parliament—that the Judges are to be declared independent, and appointed for life. Lord W. Bentinck is appointed Lord Chancellor; in fact, every thing is now arranged as favourably as we can wish. The Queen came to town next morning, in great state, supposing every thing would have gone on in the House as she wished, and that once more she would have taken up the reins of government, little expecting what she had to meet with in Palermo. However, she very prudently retired into the country the same morning.—Thus a most wonderful revolution has been effected, without a drop of blood being shed, or any confusion taking place."

THE NORTHERN WAR.

The intelligence received, since our last, from the seat of war in the north, brings accounts of numerous partial engagements between different corps of the hostile armies, wherein each party uniformly claims the advantage. The Russian main armies, however, continue to retreat, followed by the French, and were, at the date of the last accounts not far distant from Moscow, the capital of ancient Russia.

We have three French bulletins dated subsequent to the battles of Ostrovno. The 13th and 14th are dated from Smolensko; which, after stating that the armies had remained in quarters of refreshment at Witepsk for ten days, gives a detailed account of their progress to Smolensko, and the action which ended in the evacuation of that place by the Russians.

On the 16th of August the French arrived within sight of Smolensko, and, having made the necessary dispositions, they attacked it the next day. The Russians had placed 30,000 troops in the city, while the main body of their forces lined the right bank of the Boristhenes; their communication with the city being kept up by means of bridges. The enemy exerted themselves particularly to cut off this communication, and an obstinate contest ensued. It continued during the night, when the place was set on fire, and became involved in a conflagration, which the Bulletin says resembled an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. At one in the morning of the 18th, the Russian troops evacuated the place, re-crossed the river, and joined their main body. In this desperate conflict, the French acknowledge a loss of 700 killed, and 3,200 wounded; General Grabouski being among the former, and Generals Grandeau and Dalton, among the latter: while they assert, that on the side of their opponents, the loss amounted to 5 Generals and 4,700 men killed, 7 or 8,000 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.

On the 19th, a bridge on the Boristhenes was re-established, and Ney and Junot were dispatched with their divisions to the right bank of the river, with intent to intercept the rear of the Russians, which was posted at Valentina, on the road to Moscow. Here another action took place, and was contested with great fierceness. The Bulletin describes it "one of the finest feats of arms in military history." The loss of the French is stating at 600 killed, including General Gudin, and 2,600 wounded; the loss of the Russians is said to be triple that of the French, including eight Generals killed or wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. The Russians, however, having reinforced the post, effected their retreat, and with so much precipitation, that on the next day, the 20th, the French marched 20 leagues without being able to overtake them. It is said that the Emperor Alexander had issued orders to risque a battle for the protection of Smolensko, but his Generals decided otherwise. If the conflagration of the place was accidental, it probably induced that determination.

The fifteenth French bulletin is dated from Slawkovo, on the 27th; the advanced guard of their army is there stated to be at Viasmer, about 80 miles from Smolensko, and 150 from Moscow. The bulletin mentions no new action, but is chiefly occupied with further details of the battles of Valentina and Smolensko, in which actions it asserts that the Russians lost between 25 and 30,000 men.

The Russian bulletins do not reach so far down as the battle of Smolensko; but they contain details of the actions of Ostrovno, in all which, they contend, that they maintained their ground with considerable advantage. There are accounts also of a series of actions on the banks of the Dwina, from the 2d to the 17th of August, between the corps of Count Wittgenstein and the French Marshal Oudinot, in all which the Russians decidedly claim the victory; and even according to the French accounts the success appears to have been pretty equally balanced. Marshal Oudinot, in one of these encounters, was severely wounded in the shoulder; and was in consequence conveyed to Wilna, General St Cyr taking the command in his room. In this action, the Russians say the French lost 7000 killed, and 2500 prisoners. In the beginning of August an action was fought at Cobryn, between the Saxons and the Russian General Thomasow, wherein the former are stated to have lost 10,000

Digitized by Google

in killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides four standards and eight pieces of cannon.

Accounts from Riga, of the 13th August, state that Marshal Victor had joined the French force in that quarter, which amounted altogether to 40,000 men. They had broken ground, and were cannonading the town, but with no effect. The garrison had made several successful sorties, and the British gun-boats and other ships of war were annoying the enemy very much. The French papers state that Victor waited for a reinforcement of artillery, when he would push the siege of Riga with more vigour.

The accounts from Russia give a favourable account of the disposition of the people; troops being raised for the public defence, and supplies of money subscribed, not only in great towns and cities, but by individuals. Among these, the Princess Catherine Pawlowena had raised a regiment of 1200 men, which she was to arm and maintain at her own expence.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, and Lord Cathcart, (who was some time since dispatched on a mission from the British government) had lately an interview with the Emperor Alexander, at Abo, on which occasion they were treated with every mark of distinction, and were invested with the order of St Alexander Newsky, the highest order in Russia.

Of the result of this conference nothing has yet transpired. It does not appear, however, that Sweden is inclined to take any active part in the contest between France and Russia. From a speech delivered by the King at the closing of the Swedish diet, on the 18th August, it would rather seem that his military preparations are purely defensive. The following is an extract from the speech:—

"It is with the right of confidence that I summoned you, good Gentlemen and Swedish men, to meet to consult on matters of the greatest consequence to our native country, it is now that with my hopes for the future being confirmed, that I now close your discussions. You have followed the advice of your King, and found that it was conformable with what your own hearts, and the welfare of the kingdom demanded of you. Animated by the spirit of unity, you have laid aside private interest for the general well-being, and united for the defence of Sweden those powers which, parted, would only have witnessed her degradation or her fall. You have shewn that a King, with upright intentions, and an open conduct, need not to fear, even under foreign circumstances of great import, to rely on the Deputies of his People, and that no Foreign Power can loosen or break those bonds of union, which bind together the heirs to Sweden's Throne, and the free-born heirs to Sweden's soil.

"Since that I last saw you assembled before me, the war on the Continent has broke out in a greater degree, and accompanied with all those misfortunes which are usually inseparable from it. Confident in the maxim which has been confirmed by experience, that strong defensive preparations are the surest means to insure the peaceable situation of a State, I have found it necessary to pay my particular attention to the military force of the kingdom. My own and my Son's inclination should render you assured, good Gentlemen and Swedish men, that the military force shall never be employed to any other purpose than to defend the honour of the nation, and the interests of our native country.

"To defend the independence of Sweden against present shocks and future misfortune, should be the united wish of yourselves and me. The unity of the Swedish people, the valour of her sons capable of bearing arms, my son's protecting sword, and the warm affection I bear to our native country, shall lead the way to this end. I have on this occasion, Good Gentlemen and Swedish men, deemed it likewise needful to inform you, that I have, on the 18th of last month, concluded a peace with the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the ratification of this treaty of peace was exchanged the day before yesterday.—Good Gentlemen of the Knighthood and Nobility, continue what you have been, and still are, true to the memory of your fathers, true to your joint duties, and the great demands which your native country has upon you."

Bernadotte, in an adress to the diet on the same occasion says—"Should the circumstances in which Europe is placed call on your children to defend our religion, our rights, and our laws, I will go with them, participate in their toils, endeavour to relieve their necessities, and so long as danger threatens, be to them a father."

AMERICAN WAR.

The unfortunate war with America continues; and the privateers and cruizers of both countries are in consequence mutually preying upon that commerce, which (would the policy of their governments allow it,) it is so much their interest to encourage and protect.

We have accounts of the arrival in America of intelligence of the repeal of our Orders in Council; but it is not yet known

Digitized by Google

effect this is likely to have upon the American executive. The *National Intelligencer*, however, of the 4th August, contains an article of a very pacific nature, on that point a dispute between the two Countries, which has hitherto been considered as most difficult of adjustment—namely, the impressment of seamen from American vessels. To put an end to all disputes on this head, the American Government, it is said, is willing to enter into an arrangement, to prevent the employment of British seamen in American ships. The paper farther states, that "the Government of the United States will not, under any circumstances that may occur, form a political connection with France; but, on the contrary, that America is disposed to accommodate all differences on the most reasonable conditions."

The National Intelligencer is generally understood to speak the opinions of the American Government; and if these be its real sentiments, there is still a hope remaining that the settlement of all the differences between the two countries, and the consequent re-establishment of peace and amity is at no very great distance.

An American force under General Hull has, in the mean time, entered upper Canada, and taken possession of Sandwich, in the Lake Huron. The General issued a proclamation to the Canadians, calling upon them to join his standard, or remain neutral, in which case he promises them protection; but informs them, that if they take part against him, no white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will receive quarter.

It is stated in letters from Quebec, that General Hull had been thrice repulsed in attacking fort Malden; and that the Canadians remained faithful to the British interests. An armistice, it is said, had been concluded between Colonel Baynes and the American General Dearborne, for 30 days, until the effect of the removal of our orders in Council should be known.

The Americans appear to be a good deal divided in their opinions respecting the war; and meetings have been held in many places throughout the country, where the subject has been discussed, and resolutions passed according with the views of those assembled. Some denouncing the war in the strongest terms as impolitic and unnecessary, while others express as warmly their approval of the conduct of the government; and their determination to support it, throughout the contest. The Americans, however, have not, in every instance, we are sorry to observe, been satisfied with expressing their sentiments in this manner. On the 27th and 28th July, dreadful riots took place at Baltimore; occasioned it seems by the re-appearance of a newspaper which had expressed opinions decidedly hostile to the war with Britain, and to the person at the head of the American Government. We hope, for the sake of humanity, that the following accounts are greatly exaggerated:—

"*Baltimore, July* 28. A serious commotion occurred last night, in consequence of the re-appearance of *The Federal Republican* the preceding morning. A number of persons assembled about the house in South Charles-street, from which that paper was distributed, with the apparent design of demolishing it. The house had been garrisoned by a number of the violent partizans of the paper, some from Alexandria, others from Montgomery, and the remainder residents of the city. They had fortified themselves with two swivels, a number of small arms, and abundance of ammunition. The party in the house shot a Doctor Gale dead on the spot, and mortally wounded three or four others. The exasperated individuals out of doors, determined to take revenge, planted a field-piece at some distance from the house, and would have done the most fatal execution, both on the house and the persons in it, had not the latter capitulated to the Magistracy and the troops who were called out to take them. They have been this morning committed to prison, we presume to be tried for murder. We subjoin a list of the persons committed.—(Here follow the names of Gen. T. Lee, Gen. J. Lingan, and 21 other persons.)

"*July* 29.—We have had another dreadful night.—The troops were ordered out for the protection of the prison, and to keep the peace of the city; but, to their disgrace, they refused. About nine o'clock P. M. the mob forced the gaol, and fell, with the fury of cannibals, on 26 unarmed prisoners, and beat them with clubs until no signs of life remained; they left them, thinking they had fully completed the bloody deed.—Through the mercy of God, they all, in a short time, shewed signs of life, except Gen. Lingan, who never recovered, and now lies dead in the gaol. Mr John Thompson was reserved for a public spectacle. After beating him enough to have killed an ox, they put him into a cart, and rolled him in tar and feathers, set the feathers in a blaze, and at last lodged him in the watch-house.—They still kept him confined, with his tar and feathers on him. The Mayor, and other influential characters, have endeavoured to get him from them, but without effect; and it is expected they will finally murder him. General Harry Lee is dead, and there is little hope of the lives of a number of others. Mr Hanson escaped the best of any

Digitized by Google

any—he, with three or four others, jumped amongst the mob in the lobby of the prison, and escaped. Gen. Lingan was a man of great influence in his county; Gen. Lee is much esteemed in Virginia, and I should not be surprised if their friends paid our Fell's Point gentry a visit."

Another account says, Gen. Lee was not killed, but so severely wounded as not to be expected to recover.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the London Gazette.)

DESTRUCTION OF A DANISH FLEET.

His Majesty's Ship Dictator, in the Sleeve, July 7, 1812.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday evening, being off Mardoe, with the brigs Podargus, Calypso, and Flamer gunbrig, the mast-heads of the enemy's squadron were seen over the rocks, and Captain Robilliard, of the Podargus, in the most handsome manner, volunteered to lead the squadron in to attack them, he having a man on board acquainted with the place; and, as neither the masters or the pilots of either of the ships conceived themselves equal to the charge, I did not hesitate to accept this kind offer, well knowing that the British flag would meet with nothing but honour in such hands. In the entrance of the passage the Podargus unfortunately took the ground; by which circumstance I was deprived of the valuable and gallant services of her Commander during the remainder of the day, and was, in consequence, obliged to leave the Flamer to her assistance; but in Capt. Weir, of the Calypso, I found every thing that could be wished for, which, in a great measure, made up for the loss which I had sustained in the Podargus and Flamer. By this time, half past seven *p. m.* we arrived within one mile of the enemy, who were running inside the rocks under a press of sail; the Calypso, which had also grounded for a short time, was now leading us thro' the passage, and both she and ourselves engaged with the squadron and numerous gun-boats. However, at half-past nine, I had the satisfaction, after sailing 12 miles through a passage, in some places scarcely wide enough to admit of our studding sail booms being out, of running the Dictator's bow upon the land with her broadside towards the enemy, (within hail,) Nayaden, Laaland, Samsoe, and Kiel, who were anchored with springs on their cables, close together, and supported by gun-boats in the small creek of Lyngoe, the Calypso most nobly following us up.—In half an hour the frigate was literally battered to atoms, and the flames bursting forth from her hatchways; the brigs also struck, and most of the gun-boats were completely beaten, and some sunk. The action had scarcely ceased, and the ship afloat, than we found ourselves again attacked by the gun-boats which had retreated on seeing the fate of their squadron, and were again collecting from all quarters; but Captain Weir, of the Calypso, having taken a most advantageous position, engaged them with the greatest gallantry and effect; indeed I am at a loss how to express my approbation of the prompt exertion of this gallant and meritorious officer.—The Podargus and Flamer, in the mean time, were warmly engaged with numerous batteries and gun-boats, both brigs being aground; but by the uncommon exertion and extreme gallantry of Capt. Robilliard, and the officers and crews of the brigs, they at last got afloat very much cut up: on this occasion Lieutenant England particularly distinguished himself. At three *a. m.* having got the Dictator, Calypso, and prize brigs in the fair way, we attempted to get out through the passages, when we were assailed by a division of gun-boats from behind the rocks, so situated, that not a single gun could be brought to bear on them from either vessel; in this situation, both brigs being grounded, and, notwithstanding every exertion on the part of Lieut. J. Wilkie, of this ship, in the Laaland, who had extinguished a fire on board her which was burning with great fury, and Lieut. Hooper, of the Calypso, in the Kiel, we had to abandon them complete wrecks, humanity forbidding our setting them on fire, owing to the number of wounded men they had on board.

'I cannot conclude this letter without mentioning in terms of praise Mr W. Buchanan, the first lieutenant of this ship, a most gallant and excellent officer, Lieuts. Duell, Dutton, and Edwards, Capt. Triscott, Lieut. J. Baker, and Lieut. F. M'Namara, of the royal marines, Mr R. West, the master, and Mr J. Luckomlee, the purser. The skilful attention of Mr Hay, the surgeon, to our own men as well as our enemies, has been beyond all praise, and he speaks in the highest terms of Mr Sanderson, his assistant.—Captains Robilliard and Weir mention the conduct of all their officers and men to have been such as characterize Britons on such occasions, and I am sure I can with great justice add my tribute of applause. Inclosed I have the honour to transmit a list of the killed, &c. [9 killed, and 39 wounded.] The Danes acknowledge the loss of 300 killed and wounded.

J. P. STEWART, Captain.

SCOT-

Digitized by Google

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION.

SECOND DIVISION.

Mary Hogg against Nathaniel Gow.

THIS was an action of damages, for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Mary Hogg, mantua-maker, against Nathaniel Gow, music master, both in Edinburgh.

Mr Gow was formerly married, but his wife died in the beginning of 1809, leaving him with a family of grown-up children.—He was well acquainted with Mr Hogg's family, and, in summer that year, he paid his addresses to Miss Hogg. After a course of assiduous attention, he obtained her consent to their marriage; but, from a feeling of propriety on his part, in which she entirely acquiesced, arising from the recent loss of his first wife, it was agreed to defer the ceremony for some time. In the meanwhile, Mr Gow continued his visits, and was favourably received. The utmost confidence and intimacy took place, and continued to prevail between him and all the members of the family, in which he was openly received upon the footing of an intended husband. This state of things continued for a year and a half. The parties visited, and were invited out together by the intimate friends of both, and, during all this period, a correspondence by letters was kept up between them of the free and unreserved nature which was warranted by the prospect of their speedy union.

At last, in November 1810, the lady received a letter from Mr Gow, in which he informed her, that, having consulted his children upon the subject of the proposed match, he found *they were displeased* with the idea of his entering into any second marriage, and that, upon this account, matters must be broken off between them.

The surprise and distress which a letter of this sort, under such circumstances, was calculated to excite in a mind of any feeling or delicacy, may be easily conceived. The consequences were severely injurious to Miss Hogg, both in her health and her peace of mind, and, in that situation, she was advised by her friends to appeal to a court of justice for the only redress that remained for what was considered to be a wanton and unprovoked outrage upon her feelings and happiness.

She was accordingly prevailed upon to bring an action of damages against Mr Gow before the Court of Session, to which defences were made by him; and the case having been debated before the late Lord Newton, his Lordship found Mr Gow liable in damages, which he fixed at £.500.

Both parties represented against this judgment; Miss Hogg contending, that the sum was inadequate, and Mr Gow, that no damages at all ought to be awarded. Upon Lord Newton's death, the case was remitted to Lord Woodhouselee, who, upon advising it, reduced the damages to £.300, and accompanied his judgment with the following note:—

"I regard this case as somewhat particular in its nature, and differing considerably from the case of a matrimonial engagement violated by one of the parties, from a change of affection, self-interested motives, or motives of pure caprice, and where damages are due both as a *solatium* to the other party, and in some measure *in pœnum* of the fault of the failure. In the present case, the defender's breach of engagement does not seem to have arisen from a change of affection, from selfish purposes, or from motives of pure caprice, but solely from the strong repugnance (reasonable or unreasonable) of the defender's family to the match; which left him only a choice between two great evils, either to break his engagement, or to come to a rupture with all his children, which a worthy parent will consider as a great misfortune; and the defender seems to have chosen what appeared to him the lesser evil of the two. In this case, therefore, I cannot allow any thing to the penal consideration, but must simply regard the pursuer's *solatium*; and, even on that point, I consider this case as different from the ordinary cases of the kind, where the party complaining has suffered an injury in point of character, which may happen even from *ludibrium* incurred, and which will, therefore, justly enter into the estimate of *solatium*; but here there is no such thing."

Against this judgment both parties petitioned the Court; and both petitions were, by appointment of their Lordships, followed with answers.

On the part of Mr Gow, it was denied that he ever gave any positive promise of mar-

Digitized by Google

marriage to Miss Hogg; and, although he admitted that a courtship had taken place between them, which it was probable might have ended in marriage, yet, he contended, that either party was at liberty to draw back, and that no such engagement took place as could have been enforced in a court of law. He farther alleged, that even if there had been a promise, it was qualified from the beginning, with the condition, that the consent of his children should be obtained; and that, as this could not be obtained, the promise consequently ceased to be binding.—Finally, he urged it as a principle of the law of Scotland, that marriage ought to be free, and that, as no party can be compelled to fulfil a matrimonial engagement, he cannot, of course, be liable in damages for the breach of it.

On the other hand, it was contended, that the whole circumstances of the case demonstrated that there was a clear understanding and engagement to marry between the parties, and that whether it was reduced to the form of a positive promise or not, (a point not worth contesting,) it was at least such as is common in such cases, and is universally acknowledged to be binding among men of conscience and honour. The alleged condition as to the consent of Mr Gow's children to the proposed marriage was expressly denied; and it was, on the contrary, alleged, that one of the first questions put by the lady and her friends to Mr Gow, when he made his proposals, was, How his children were likely to relish such a step? to which he answered, That they had too much sense to stand in the way of his happiness, but that, at any rate, his circumstances were such as enabled him to provide sufficiently for them, if they should disapprove of the match. As to this alleged condition, therefore, it was maintained to be a mere pretext, under which a breach of the most sacred engagement was attempted to be justified; and to say that no damages were due in such a case, was just to maintain, that the law of Scotland denied reparation for the most grievous and intolerable of all human wrongs. Such, however, it was argued, was by no means the doctrine of the law of Scotland, nor of any civilized country. It was a general rule of law and of common sense, that for an injury arising from the voluntary act of an accountable being, damages were universally due, and there was no ground for distinguishing a matrimonial engagement from other engagements. Indeed, the nature of such a case peculiarly required the application of the rule of law, because the injury was beyond comparison more poignant and severe than in almost any other case that could be figured. It was true, that for obvious reasons, the law could not enforce the specific implement of an engagement to marry, but from this, it by no means followed, that the wilful breach of such an engagement did infer damages. Such a case was analogous to cases of agreements that have become impretable, and where the maxim applies, *Locus facti impraestabilis subvenit damnum et interesse.*

Upon advising the whole matter, the Court found Mr Gow liable in £.700 damages, besides full expences of process.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

A case of considerable expectation was lately determined in this Court, on an action of trespass brought by Dr M'Lea, minister of Rothesay, against Js. Walker, sheriff officer, employed by the Collector to levy the assessed taxes and property tax, charged against the Doctor, from which charge that Reverend Gentleman pleaded exemption, as a clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland, in virtue of certain acts of the Scots Parliament, which the plaintiff contended, gave exemption to the clergy of this Church, from all direct taxes, either subsisting at the time, or afterwards to be imposed. It was answered for the Crown, that no such exemption was ever given by the acts in question, and, even if it had been given, was not reserved by the Union, or saved by the posterior acts imposing those taxes.

After a very full argument, which lasted two days, the Court were unanimous in their opinion, that the clergy had no title whatever to the exemption claimed, and judgment was accordingly given for the defendant.

Council for the plaintiff, Mr William Erskine, and Mr Cranstoun; Attorney, Mr Taylor.—Counsel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate, and Mr J. H. M'Kenzie; Solicitor, Mr Jardine, Solicitor for Taxes.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Monday, the 7th September, came on, before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of *Alexander Thomson*, alias *John Lawrie*, a private in the Aberdeenshire regiment of militia, accused of uttering bank-notes, knowing the same to be forged notes. He was indicted on five separate charges, but evidence was only adduced in support of four of them. After examination of a number of witnesses, two declarations were read which he emitted after being apprehended; in the first, he said he was a drover of cattle, and got the notes at Berwick; in the second, he said that he was a soldier in the Aberdeenshire militia, and that he found the notes, with a pocket-book, near Dalkeith. He was apprehended in the house of a Mrs Dudgeon in Edinburgh, and when searched, (besides those above charged,) there were found in a small

Digitized by Google

small pocket-book, concealed between his foot and stocking, six one pound notes, which were all forgeries.—The Solicitor-General addressed the jury in a very able manner, for the Crown, as did Mr John Wood, in an excellent speech, for the prisoner. The Lord Justice-Clerk then summed up the evidence with his usual ability and candour.

The Jury returned their verdict next day, by a plurality of voices, finding the libel *not proven*; and, after a very suitable admonition, the prisoner was dismissed from the bar. The Lord Justice-Clerk said, that he did not usually animadvert on the decisions of juries, but he could not help, in this case, saying, if he had been one of the jury, he certainly would have been one of the minority, as he never saw a clearer proof in that Court; in this opinion Lord Hermand concurred.

Counsel for the Crown, Mr Solicitor-General, and William Boswell, Esq.; agents, Messrs James and Charles Bremner, writers to the signet.—Counsel for the prisoner, John Wood, Esq., and Samuel M'Cormick, Esq. agent, John Tait, *tertius*, Esq. writer to the signet.

On the 18th of August, owing to an extraordinary rise in the price of oatmeal, a crowd of people assembled in the Cowgate, and Grassmarket, for the purpose of intercepting the supplies on their road to the market. Several carts were accordingly seized, and their contents distributed among the populace; after which the mob proceeded to the Dalkeith road, where they seized several more carts, and retailed the meal at two shillings per peck, which they gave to the drivers. The shops, also, of the victual-dealers and bakers in Nicholson-street, and places adjoining, were threatned by the populace, and were in consequence prudently shut up. In the evening the houses of several meal-sellers in different parts of the town were attacked, and the windows broken; and we understand that in Leith there were also considerable tumults. The Magistrates, with a party of constables, repaired on the first alarm to the spot, and made every exertion to quell the tumult. As a necessary precaution, a party of soldiers was ordered from the castle, and in the forenoon the following judicious proclamation was issued—

By order of the Right Honourable The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh.

The inhabitants are enjoined to avoid all riotous proceedings in the present circumstances, as any tumults that may be excited can have no other effect than to deter persons who have provisions from bringing them into town, and thus to increase the scarcity.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates assure the inhabitants, that they will use all the means in their power to relieve them from their present distresses. At the same time, as the Magistrates have every reason to know that a scarcity of grain exists throughout the country, they give the inhabitants this public notice, of their determination to make use of the powers vested in them, to repress any tumultuous proceedings, and preserve the peace of the city.

Council Chamber, Edin. 18th Aug. 1812.

Next day every thing was quiet. The conduct of the Magistrates on this trying occasion was highly praise-worthy.—A meeting of the principal inhabitants took place in the Parliament House on the 21st August, when it was agreed to open a subscription for the relief of poor, and a considerable sum was collected, the distribution of which was committed to a Committee. The money is given weekly, according to the number in a family, by the elders of the different Kirk Sessions.

On the 25th of August there was a numerous meeting of the Noblemen, Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the county of Edinburgh, in the Parliament House, when several resolutions were entered into, to alleviate the distresses of the poorer classes of the people.

On the 26th of August the Presbytery of Edinburgh met in that city. At the preceding meeting of Presbytery, the Rev. Mr Garnock, one of the ministers of Canongate, gave in a petition and complaint against certain proceedings of the Kirk-Session of Canongate, on the 19th of June last, whereby they deprived Mr James Clephane of his office of elder and member of that Kirk-Session. As the Moderator of the Session was not present at the meeting of Presbytery, and as there was no appearance for the Session, the business was delayed till the meeting of the Presbytery in August. Accordingly, after reading the minutes of last meeting, a petition was presented from Mr James Clephane, complaining of the usage he had experienced from the Kirk-Session of Canongate, and praying relief. James Wedderburn, Esq. advocate, appeared at the bar as Counsel for Mr Clephane, and stated his case in a very neat and forcible speech. The Presbytery ordered this petition to be served on the Kirk-Session of Canongate. And said Session being called to answer in the case of Mr Garnock's complaint, no appearance was made for them. Mr Garnock further complained, that he had given in his reasons of dissent and complaint

Digitized by Google

plaint from the sentence of the Kirk-Session, but that he had been unable to procure, either the original, or an extract thereof, to be laid before the Presbytery. After a short reasoning, it was moved by Dr Inglis, and unanimously agreed to, that the Kirk-Session of Canongate should be summoned to attend the next meeting in September—that the minutes of the Kirk-Session since March 1811, should be laid before the Presbytery —and that the Session-Clerk of Canongate should be summoned to compear and produce, at the same meeting, the original, or a copy of Mr Garnock's dissent, which had been lodged in his hands.—After which, the farther consideration of this business was delayed till the ordinary meeting on the last Wednesday of September.

Since the beginning of August, there has been a great take of herrings on the north, east, and west coast of Scotland. Vast quantities were caught off Dunbar and Eyemouth. They were pretty large, and of a fine quality, and have been a seasonable relief to the poor.

On the evening of Tuesday the 11th, and early on the morning of Wednesday the 12th of Aug. a rural festival was given by the Earl of Buchan, at Dryburgh Abbey, at the masonic dedication of a very simple and pleasing building of the Ionic Order, which was founded on the 12th day of August last year, with the design of doing honour to the memory of Thomson, the Poet of the Seasons, on the banks of his native stream. With this dedication was combined the celebration of the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

APPOINTMENTS.

[*From the London Gazette.*]

Carlton House, July 28. The Prince Regent appointed Viscount Socelyn to be Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

— Lord Charles Bentinck to be Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

— Lord George Thomas Beresford to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

— General Samuel Hulse to be Master of the Household.

— Major General the Hon. Charles Stewart, Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, and Major General T. H. Turner to be Grooms of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 12. This day the following promotions of Flag Officers took place, *viz.*

Admirals of the White—Robert Man, Esq. and John Henry, Esq.—to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue—Sir Charles H. Knowles, Bart. Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Robert Deans, Esq. and James Hawkins Whitshed, Esq.—to be Admirals of the White.

Vice-Admirals of the Red—Edward Tyrrel Smith, Esq. Sir Thomas Graves, K. B. Thomas M'Namara Russel, Esq. Sir Henry Trollope, Knight, and Sir Henry Edwyn Stanhope, Bart.—to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice-Admirals of the White—Sir Isaac Coffin Greenly, Bart. John Aylmer, Esq. Samuel Osborn, Esq. Richard Boger, Esq. John Child Purvis, Esq. and Theophilus Jones, Esq.—to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Vice-Admirals of the Blue—John MacDougall, Esq. James Alms, Esq. Eliab Harvey, Esq. Sir Edmund Nagle, Knight, John Wells, Esq. Richard Grindall, Esq. George Martin, Esq. Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B. Sir William Sidney Smith, Knight, and Thomas Sotheby, Esq.—to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

Rear-Admirals of the Red—Robert Devereux Fancourt, Esq. Sir Edward Buller, Bart. Hon. Robert Stopford, Mark Robinson, Esq. Thomas Revell Shivers, Esq. Francis Pickmore, Esq. John Stephens Hall, Esq. John Dilkes, Esq. William Lechmere, Esq, and Thomas Foley, Esq.—to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Rear-Admirals of the White—Rowley Bulteel, Esq. William Luke, Esq. Isaac George Manley, Esq. John Osborn, Esq. Edmund Crawley, Esq. Charles Boyles, Esq. Sis T. Williams, Knt., Thos. Hamilton, Esq. Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart. John Laugharne, Esq. William Hargood, Esq. George Gregory, Esq. John Ferrier, Esq. Richard Incledon Bury, Esq. and Robert Moorsom, Esq.—to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue — William Bligh, Esq. Lawrence William Halsted, Esq. Edward Oliver Osborn, Esq. Sir Harry B. Neale, Bart. Sir Joseph S. Yorke, Knight, Hon. Arthur K. Legge, Francis Faverman, Esq. Earl of Galloway, Thomas F. Freemantle, Esq. Sir Francis Laforey, Bart. Philip Charles Durham, Esq. Israel Pellew, Esq. Alexander Fraser, Esq. Benjamin Hallowell, Esq. George Johnston Hope, Esq. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, William Taylor, Esq. James Nicoll Morris, Esq. George Burdon, Esq. William Brown, Esq. and Thomas Byam Martin, Esq.—to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

The following Post Captains were promoted to the rank of Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Wm. J. Hope, Esq.	S. H. Linzee, Esq.
Lord H. Paulett.	Jas. Carpenter, Esq.
Chas. W. Patterson, Esq.	Robert Barton, Esq.
	Graham Moore, Esq.
G. Cockburn, Esq.	M. H. Scott, Esq.
Thos. Surtidge, Esq.	Joseph Hanwell, Esq.

Henry

Digitized by Google

Henry Wm. Baynton, Esq.	Ed. J. Foote, Esq.
Hon. F. F. Gardiner.	Richard Lee, Esq.
Sir R. King, Bart.	W. Pierrepont, Esq.
Ed. Griffith, Esq.	Peter Halkett, Esq.
	Wm. Bedford, Esq.

Captains Pulteney Malcolm, C. V. Penrose, James Bissett, and the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming, to be Colonels of the Royal Marines, in the room of Admirals William Johnstone Hope, Lord Henry Paulett, George Cockburn, and Samuel Hood Linzee.

Whitehall, Aug. 15. This day the Prince Regent granted the dignities of Baron, Earl, and Marquis of Great Britain and Ireland, to Charles, Earl of Northampton, and his heirs male, by the titles of Baron Wilmington, Earl Compton, and Marquis of the county of Northampton.

— The dignities of Earl and Marquis of Great Britain and Ireland, to John Jeffreys Earl Camden, K. G. and his heirs male, by the titles Earl of the county of Brecknock, and Marquis Camden.

— The dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great Britain and Ireland, to Henry Baron Mulgrave and his heirs male, by the titles of Viscount Normanby, and Earl of Mulgrave.

— The dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great Britain and Ireland, to Edward Baron Harewood, and his heirs male, by the titles of Viscount Lascelles, and Earl of Harewood.

Whitehall, Aug. 18. This day, the Prince Regent granted the dignity of a Marquis of Great Britain and Ireland to Arthur Earl of Wellington, K. B. and his heirs male, by the title of Marquis of Wellington.

War Office, Aug. 18. In consideration of the King's German Legion having so frequently distinguished themselves against the enemy, and particularly upon the occasion of the recent victory obtained near Salamanca, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to command, that the officers who are now serving with temporary rank in the several regiments of that corps, shall have permanent rank in the British army from the date of their respective commissions.

Whitehall, Aug. 21. This day, the Prince Regent nominated Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. to be an extra Knight of the Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, Aug. 25. The Prince Regent was this day pleased, by an especial warrant, to grant to Arthur Marquis of Wellington, K. B. and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Spain and Portugal, his Majesty's royal license and permission, that he and his descendants may bear, as a royal augmentation, *in the dexter quarter of the arms of Wellesley*, AN ESCOCHEON CHARGED WITH THE CROSSES OF ST GEORGE, ST ANDREW, AND ST PATRICK, *being the Union Badge of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, as a lasting memorial of the glorious and transcendant achievements of the said Arthur Marquis of Wellington, on various important occasions, but more particularly in the recent brilliant and decisive victory obtained over the French army, by the troops under his command, near Salamanca, on the 22d day of July last.

Whitehall, Sept 1. This day, the Prince Regent appointed the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Sidmouth, the Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Teignmouth, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, Viscount Lowther, the Right Hon. John Sullivan, and Lord Apsley to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.

July 27. The University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Alexander Ervine, minister of Little Dunkeld.

The University and King's College of Aberdeen have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity upon the Rev. John Bethune, minister of Dornoch; and the Rev. Alex. Downie, minister of Loch-Alsh.

Edward Hay Mackenzie, Esq. of Newhall and Cromarty, has presented the Rev. Charles Mathieson, to be assistant and successor to the Rev. John Mathieson, minister of Kilmuir Easter Presbytery of Tain.

BIRTHS.

July 18. At Dunvegan Castle, the Lady of J. N. Macleod, of Macleod, Esq. a son and heir.

25. At Dalyell Lodge, the Lady of John Dalyell, Esq. of Lingo, a son.

27. At Shenston, Mrs Foulis, of Woodhall, a son.

28. Mrs J. O. Mack, Howe Street, a daughter.

30. At Charleton, the Lady of J. Anstruther Thomson, Esq. a daughter.

— At Kilmun House, Argyleshire, the Lady of Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Balochyle, a son.

— At Edinburgh, the Lady of J Scott, Esq. a son.

August 1. At Haymount, Mrs Hogarth, a daughter.

— At Laws, Mrs Thomson, a daughter.

5. At Old Aberdeen, Mrs Colonel Forbes, a daughter.

6. At Hillsborough, the Marchioness of Downshire, a son and heir.

Aug. 8.

Digitized by Google

Aug. 8. At Larchmount, Mrs P. Ewart, a son.

— The Lady of Mr Fraser of Farraline, a daughter.

10. Mrs Alexander Douglas, Prince's Street, a daughter.

11. In Queen Street, Mrs F. Walker, a son.

12. At Kincraig, Mrs M'Intosh of Balnespick, a son.

14. At Durie, in Fifeshire, the Lady of Mathew Fortescue, Esq. a son.

17. At the Manse of Mid Calder, Mrs Sommers, a son.

18. At Stobo Castle, Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, a daughter.

— At Portobello, Lady Elibank, a son.

On the 19th current, at Bainfield the Lady of George Joseph Bell, Esq. advocate, a son.

21 At Ballindalloch, the Lady of George Macpherson Grant, Esq. of Ballindalloch and Invereshie, M. P. a son.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs F. Brodie, Northumberland Street, a son.

22. At Caldwell, Mrs Mure, a daughter.

26. Mrs Grant, Duke Street, a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, the Lady of David Clephane, Esq. Commissioner of Excise, a son.

Sept. 3. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Professor David Ritchie, a daughter.

Lately, The Countess of Caledon, a son and heir.

— At Hythe, the Lady of Major-General Mackenzie, a son.

— At London, the Lady of Colonel Dalzell Assistant Adjutant-General to the Home Department, a daughter.

— At Geneva Barracks, the Lady of Major Balfour, of the 40th regiment, a daughter.

— At Gottenburgh, the Lady of William Gordon, Esq. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 21. At Woodhorn, Northumberland, the Reverend Daniel Hunter, of Glasgow, minister of Widdrington, to Miss Grey, eldest daughter of Charles Grey, Esq. of Morrick.

27. At Invermoriston, Roderick Kilgour Mackenzie, Esq. of Flowerburn, to Ann, second daughter of the late Colonel Grant, of Glenmoriston.

28. At Linkwood, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of the 8th West India regiment, to Miss Mary Brown, second daughter of George Brown, Esq.

Aug. 28. At Wartling Church, S. Boone Inglis, Esq. paymaster 2d light battalion King's German Legion, to Miss Mary Barrett Curteis, eldest daughter of Edward Jeremiah Curteis, of Windmill Hill, Esq. Sussex.

31. At Edinburgh, Mr William Craig, surgeon, R. N. to Miss Janet Anderson, only daughter of the late Mr Henry Anderson, merchant, Glasgow.

— At Selkirk, Mr Gilbert Amos, writer, Hawick, to Miss Margaret Veitch, youngest daughter of Mr John Veitch, Selkirk.

— At Brunston house, Mr James Stevenson, merchant, Leith, to Janet, second daughter of James Scarth, Esq. merchant, Leith.

Aug. 4. The Reverend Thomas Chalmers, minister of the Gospel, Kilmany, to Grace, second daughter of Captain Pratt, of the 1st Royal Veteran battalion.

— At Perth, Mr Charles Read, of Roslin bleachfield, to Miss Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Mr John Read of Stormontfield.

— At West Colinton, the Reverend Mr William Bryce, minister of Aberdour, to Miss Jane Grahame, fourth daughter of James Grahame, Esq. Mugdock Castle.

— At Anderston, William T. Johnstone, Esq. of Knockhill, to Miss Jane Braidie.

— At View Park, Burntsfield Links, John Watson, jun. Esq. merchant in Leith, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Inglis, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

5. At Banff, Mr Alexander Allan, merchant, Leith, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late John Grant, Esq. of Kincardine, Aberdeenshire.

— At Edinburgh, William Little, Esq. Lieutenant in his Majesty's 92d regiment of foot, to Miss Martha Louisa Robson, daughter of the late Colonel Robson, Governor of St Helena.

7. Richard Henry Bonnycastle, Esq. of the Royal engineers, to Frances, second daughter of Captain William Johnston, of Edinburgh.

— At Salisbury Green, John Smyth, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Anne Dick, second daughter of the late Sir William Dick, Bart. of Prestonfield.

8. At London, Lieutenant-Colonel Mellish, of Hodsack Priory, in the county of Nottingham, to Harriet, daughter of the Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne, and co-heiress of the late Sir Duke Gifford, Bart.

10. At Eskmount, James Carnegy, Esq. of Balnamoon, to Miss Mary Anne Hunter, daughter of the late David Hunter, Esq. of Blackness.

11. At London, William Howe Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie, Esq. Lieut.-Colonel in

Digitized by Google

in the 27th regiment of foot, to Miss Normand, only daughter of Captain James Normand, in the service of the Honourable East India Company.

Aug. 15. At Montrose, Mr John Parke, of London, to Christian, second daughter of James Dickson, Esq. of Montrose.

17. At Edinburgh, Thomas Rutherford, Esq. of Ancrum Craig, to Miss Bunyan, daughter of Mr Thomas Bunyan, farmer, Cavers Mains.

18. At Stonehouse, Mr George Paterson, of the Bank of Scotland, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr James Neilson, merchant, Baltimore.

19. At Tain, Mr David Ross, writer there, to Christian, youngest daughter of the late William Sutherland, Esq. Sheriff-Substitute of Sutherland.

21. At Shields, Captain and Adjutant Thomas Clark, Forfar militia, to Miss Jean Munro, daughter of Quartermaster Munro.

31. At Glen-Stewart, Henry Alexander Douglas, Esq. third son of the late Sir William Douglas, Bart. of Kelhead, to Elizabeth Dalzell, youngest daughter of the late Robert Dalzell, Esq. of Glenae.

— At Mount Floridon, David Kay, Esq. of Duntiglenan, merchant, Glasgow, to Mrs Jane Reid.

— At Mountblow, Mr James Graham, manufacturer, Glasgow, to Miss Sophia Bowie, daughter of Henry Bowie, Esq.

— At Perth, William Henderson, M. D. to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr James Morison, merchant.

— At Millburn, Harry Thomson, Esq. of the Honourable East India Company's service, to Jane, second daughter of the Reverend Thomas Burns, Renfrew.

Sept. 1. At London, Sir J. Bland Burges, of Bean Port, Sussex, Bart. to the Right Honourable Lady Margaret Fordyce, sister of the Earl of Balcarras.

—At Garthamlock, Mr Rober M'Farlane, distiller, Port Dundas, to Marion, youngest daughter of John Harvey, Esq.

2. At Greenock, Peter Reddie, Esq. Royal Navy, to Cecilia Duncanson, daughter of James Noble, Esq. late merchant there.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. At Masulipatam, John Jameson, Esq. surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company, eldest son of Dr Jameson of Edinburgh.

May 21. At Pennant Vere, Jamaica, Mr Robert Spence, eldest son of Mr Spence, jeweller, Edinburgh, esteemed and lamented by all who knew him.

June 9. At Demerary, Alexander Macrae, Esq. a member of the Court of Policy of that colony, and chief of the respectable and ancient family of his name in the Highlands of Scotland.

21. At Lucea, Jamaica, Mr Don. Campbell, second son of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Lerags, Argyllshire.

23. At Salamanca, while gallantly leading on his company to an attack on the French forts at that place, Captain Sir George Colquhoun, Bart. of Tillyquhoun, of the 2d or Queen's Royals, much and justly regretted.

— At Falmouth, Jamaica, Mr William Gillespie, eldest son of the late William Gillespie, Esq. merchant, Edinburgh.

July 4. At London, Donald Malcolm, Esq. of Mountpelier, Jamaica; general in the provincial militia, and member of the House of Assembly in that island.

10. At Berlin, Professor Wildenow, the celebrated botanist.

15. At Ballisparden, near Fort George, Capt. Allan M'Pherson, of the 9th Royal Veteran battalion.

17. Mrs Sophia Heriot, widow of the deceased Captain Robert R. Campbell, late of the 36th regiment of foot.

23. At Lochfinehead, Hugh Fletcher, in the 90th year of his age; who at times followed the occupation of a fisher, and, till within ten days of his death, was seen frequently to his waist in the water, when pursuing his favourite sport.

— Aged 94, John Davies, Esq. first cousin to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and Captain in the Royals.—This gallant veteran took his degree at Cambridge, in the year 1733, and soon afterwards entered into the above regiment, in which he served with great reputation at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and during all the German war. He was selected to succeed the immortal Wolfe as aid-de-camp to the celebrated General Hawley. In the year 1762 his Majesty, at the particular request of William, Duke of Cumberland, was most graciously pleased to permit his retiring on full pay.

29. At the manse of Colmonell, Mr Robert Mochrie, late postmaster, Bathgate.

30. At Rathleague, in the Queen's county, Sir John Parnell, Bart.

— At Knowsouth, Roxburghshire, Mrs Ainslie, widow of the late Thomas Ainslie, Esq. of Overwells.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Christian Cheape.

Aug. 1. At Worthington, aged 70 years, Ambrose Serle, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Transport Board.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Taylor, widow of the late John Taylor, Esq. writer to the signet.

2. On the coast of Norway, Mr J. Landers, Assistant-Surgeon on board his Majesty's ship Horatio, of the wounds he received when cutting out two Danish armed ves-

se

Digitized by Google

sels, and an American, their prize. He was a most amiable and much respected young man.

Aug. 2. In Prince's Street, Anne Margaret Anderson, wife of David Irving, LLD. eminently beloved, and deeply regretted by her family and friends.

3. At Dumfries, Mr Andrew Finlay, late editor of the Dumfries and Galloway Courier.

— At Stirling, Mrs Bruce, wife of Mr David Bruce, merchant there.

4. Mr John Carmichael, candle manufacturer, Water Gate, in the 64th year of his age.

— At Torquay, Devon, aged 25, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir John Stuart, Bart. of Allanbank.

6. Robert Waldie, Esq. of Carlisle, of the late firm of Scott, Lamb, Waldie, and Co.

7. At Ardgowan, in the 74th year of his age, Sir John Shaw Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, Bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Michael S. Nicolson, Esq. of Carnock, now Sir Michael Shaw Stewart.

— At Edinburgh, Capt. Alexander Chisholm, of the 72d regiment, in consequence of wounds received at the taking of the French colony at the Cape of Good Hope, under Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, accelerated by a severe cold, caught when in camp in the county of Donegal, Ireland, in the summer of 1811, the combined effects of which he bore with that fortitude and patience so peculiarly his own.

8. At Dublin, General Vallencey, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Dublin Society.

— At Bilboa, Mr Henry Hann, for many years factor to the late Right Honourable Lord President Miller, and Lord Glenlee.

11. At Strathmartin House, Rear-Admiral Laird, of Strathmartin.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliz. Houston, wife of John Campbell, Esq. Receiver-General of the Customs for Scotland.

15. At Edinburgh, Mas Mark Douglas, widow of William M'Ewan, Esq. of Muckly, writer to the signet.

16. At Carlourie, Robert Stewart Falconer, youngest son of David Falconer, Esq. of Carlourie.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Ferguson, relict of Neil Fergusson Esq. of Balmacrochie, advocate.

20. At Maybole, John Niven, Esq. of Kirklandhill, in the 88th year of his age.

21. At Park Place, Wigtonshire, Miss Elizabeth Hathorn, daughter of the late Hugh Hathorn, Esq. of Castlering.

— At Kilmarnock, William Muir, Esq. late surgeon, in the 88th year of his age.

24. At Windlestone, in the county of Durham, in the 72d year of his age, Sir John Eden, Bart. eldest brother to Lord Auckland, and to Lord Henley.

— At Portobello Mrs Broughton, relict of Edward Broughton, Esq. late Accountant General of Exise.

25. At Durham, Frederick Humberstone, youngest son of John Mackenzie of Applecross, Esq.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Wemyss, late Deacon of the Incorporation of Bonnetmakers, Council and Dean of Guild officer of that city.—In public and private life he was greatly respected as a worthy honest man, and his death is much regretted by his relatives, and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Aug. 31.	226	6¼ prem.	59⅞
Sept. 7.	224½	8⅜ prem.	60¼
14.	—	7 prem.	59⅛
21.	—	6¼ prem.	59¼

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peak.

1812.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Sept. 1.	300	38 00	60	24 00
8.	230	38 00	72	24 00
15.	100	38 00	77	24 00
22.	500	26 00	74	00 00

Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, London.

1812.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Aug. 31.	92 152	60 67	64 76	72 78
Sept. 7.	85 150	56 64	56 68	75 80
14.	80 148	54 62	57 65	74 80
21.	66 144	48 58	50 60	66 76

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Aug. 28.	70 89	50 58	45 57	40 50
Sept. 4.	70 91	50 58	47 58	40 51
11.	70 96	50 58	47 58	41 52
18.	50 97	28 40	25 37	40 50

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR OCTOBER 1812.

With a View of LUNDIN HOUSE, *in Fifeshire.*

CONTENTS.

	Page
Register of the Weather for *October*...	730
High Water at *Leith* for *November*.....	ib.
Description of the House of *Lundin*....	731
Description of the Country from *Smolensko* to *Moscow*.....	ib.
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History,	732
General View of the Finances of *Great Britain* for the year 1811,.....	737
—*Ireland*.....	738
—*England*.....	739
—*Scotland*.....	ib.
Antiquities of *Banffshire*.....	740
Biographical Account of the late *Bishop Horsley*.....	745
Letters of *Horace Walpole* to *Governor Pownall* and *Mr Gough*.....	751
General View of the Progress and present State of the Manufactures at *Paisley*.....	755
Account of the Progress made in clearing the Ruins of *Rome*.....	761
Account of an Institution about to be formed in *Edinburgh*, for the relief of the Poor, the detection of Impostors, and the suppression of begging,	762
—Report of the Committee appointed by the Commissioners of Police, to inquire into the Practicability of suppressing the Practice of common begging, and relieving the industrious and sickly Poor.....	763
Remarks on the Character and Writings of *Wm. Drummond of Hawthornden*.....	770
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the fine Arts.....	776
Original Love Letter.....	776

	Page
SCOTTISH REVIEW.	
Craig Phadric.....	777
New Works published in *Edinburgh*...	782
Literary Intelligence.....	ib.
POETRY.	
Dunara.....	783
Epigram on the late *Hugo Arnot*.....	784
On the Death of Miss M-G-T ST-A-T..	ib.
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.	
SOUTH AMERICA.....	785
—*Mexico*,—*Caraccas*.....	ib.
—*Buenos Ayres*,—*St Domingo*.....	786
SPAIN.....	ib.
—Exploits on the Coast of *Spain*.....	ib.
—*Lord Wellington's* Army.....	790
—Storming of *Fort St Michael*.....	701
—Unsuccessful Attack of *Burgos*.....	ib.
—Capture of *Seville*.....	792
NORTHERN WAR.....	ib.
—Dreadful Battle in *Russia*,—burning of *Moscow*, &c.....	ib.
SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.	
CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.....	797
—*Inverness*.....	ib.
—*Aberdeen* and *Perth*.....	798
—*Ayr*.....	799
—*Dumfries*, *Jedburgh*, *Inverary* and *Stirling*.....	800
Scots Appeals.....	802
Fire at *Dalkeith*.....	ib.
Appointments.....	803
—Election of Magistrates.....	ib.
—Merchant Company.....	804
Births and Marriages.....	ib.
Deaths.....	805
Stocks and Markets.....	808

State

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.

From Sept. 26th to October 25th, 1812, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812.		Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. I. P.	Weather.
Sept.						
	26	30.05	49	55	0.02	Showers
	27	29.75	54	60	0.01	——
	28	29.4	45	61	0.02	——
	29	30.1	44	60	——	Clear
	30	30.2	48	59	——	Cloudy
Oct.	1	30.2	48	60	——	Clear
	2	30.15	49	61	0.03	Showers
	3	29.9	50	62	——	Clear
	4	29.71	48	60	0.21	Rain
	5	29.35	49	58	0.22	——
	6	29.35	48	57	0.3	——
	7	29.45	44	56	——	Clear
	8	29.4	45	55	0.04	Showers
	9	29.59	41	59	——	Clear
	10	29.6	48	56	——	——
	11	29.65	49	57	0.13	Rain
	12	29.5	47	54	0.55	——
	13	29.35	45	51	——	Cloudy
	14	29.35	47	51	0.1	Rain
	15	29.41	46	50	0.05	——
	16	29.65	48	50	——	Clear
	17	29.64	45	47	——	——
	18	29.32	43	46	0.35	Rain
	19	28.5	47	53	0.31	——
	20	28.95	47	55	——	Clear
	21	29.8	39	59	——	——
	22	29.4	45	56	0.07	Rain
	23	29.31	48	55	0.03	Showers
	24	29.83	46	54	0.03	——
	25	29.7	47	53	0.022	——

Quantity of Rain,.....0.492

High Water at Leith for November 1812.

Day.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Su.	1	12	24	12	45
M.	2	—	—	1	6
Tu.	3	1	27	1	48
W.	4	2	10	2	32
Th.	5	2	55	3	17
Fr.	6	3	40	4	3
Sa.	7	4	27	4	51
Su.	8	5	16	5	41
M.	9	6	6	6	32
Tu.	10	6	58	7	23
W.	11	7	49	8	15
Th.	12	8	41	9	6
Fr.	13	9	32	9	58
Sa.	14	10	25	10	51
Su.	15	11	18	11	44
M.	16	12	12	12	39
Tu.	17	—	—	1	7
W.	18	1	35	2	5
Th.	19	2	34	3	4
Fr.	20	3	33	4	3
Sa.	21	4	33	5	3
Su.	22	5	31	6	0
M.	23	6	26	6	52
Tu.	24	7	18	7	43
W.	25	8	7	8	30
Th	26	8	52	9	14
Fr.	27	9	36	9	57
Sa.	28	10	18	10	39
Su.	29	11	0	11	21
M.	30	11	41	12	2

MOON's PHASES For November 1812.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	4.	6	1	morning
First Quart.	12.	3	2	morning
Full Moon	18.	6	17	aftern.
Last Quart.	25.	7	7	morning

November 2. Duke of Kent born, (1767.)
3. Princess Sophia born, (1777.)
5. Gunpowder plot, (1605.)
8. Princes Augustus Sophia born, (1768.)
11. Martinmas.
12. Court of Session sits.
30. St. Andrew's Day.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

J. Sarrad Delt

R. Scott Sc.

LUNDIN HOUSE FIFESHIRE

Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For OCTOBER 1812.

Description of the House of LUNDIN.

FEW families, in Fifeshire, can boast of a higher antiquity than the Barons of Lundin. Robert of Lundin, son to King William, married the heiress of this family, who bore the same name. It appears by a charter of King William, that the monastery of Cambuskenneth belonged then to this branch of the family of Lundin. This place continued in their possession for a long series of generations, but is now the property of Sir William Erskine, Bart. of To—y.

The house is situated near the town of Largo, in Fifeshire, and on the west bank of the rivulet of Largo. Only one wall of the ancient building remains, but the present proprietor has attached to it a handsome new edifice in the Gothic style of architecture.

The highway to the south of the house presents a remarkable phenomenon, called the "Standing Stones of Lundin;" being three large fragments, near to each other, and of an irregular form. There are remains of a fourth, which appears to have been of equal magnitude with the other three. Mr Maule supposed them to be memorials of a battle fought with the Danes near to this place.

John Lamont, of Newton, the publication of whose Chronicle of Fife has lately so much gratified and amused the curious public, resided in this vicinity, was factor to the family of Lundin of Lundin, and has recorded many interesting facts regarding it.

Description of the Country from SMOLENSKO *to* MOSCOW.

(By Mr Coxe.)

SMOLENSKO, tho' by no means the most magnificent, is by far the most singular town I have ever seen. It is situated upon the river Dnieper, and occupies two hills, and the valley which lies between them. It is surrounded by walls thirty feet high and fifteen thick, with the lower part of stone, and the upper of brick: these walls, which follow the shape of the hills, and enclose a circumference of seven versts*, have, at every angle, round or square towers of two or three stories, much broader at top than at bottom, and covered with circular roofs

* Four miles and three quarters.

Digitized by Google

roofs of wood. The intervals are studded with smaller turrets: on the outside of the wall is a broad, deep ditch, regular covered way, with traverses, glacis, &c. and where the ground is highest, there are redoubts of earth according to the modern style of fortification. In the middle of the town is an eminence, upon which stands the cathedral; from whence I had a most picturesque view of the town, interspersed within the circuit of the walls with gardens, groves, copses, fields of pasture, and corn. The buildings are mostly wooden, of one story (many of them no better than cottages) excepting here and there a gentleman's house, which is called a palace, and several churches, constructed of brick and stuccoed. One long broad street, which is paved, intersects the whole length of the town in a straight line; the other streets generally wind in circular directions, and are floored with planks. The walls, stretching over the uneven sides of the hills till they reach the banks of the Dnieper; their antient style of architecture; their grotesque towers; the spires of churches shooting above the trees, which are so numerous as almost to conceal the buildings from view; the appearance of meadows and arable ground: all these objects blended together exhibit a scene of the most singular and contrasted kind. On the further side of the Dnieper are many straggling wooden houses, that form the suburbs, and are joined to the town by a wooden bridge. As far as I could collect from vague information, Smolensko contains about 4000 inhabitants: it has no manufactures; but carries on some commerce with the Ukraine, Dantzic, and Riga. The principal articles of its trade are flax, hemp, honey, wax, hides, hogs bristles, masts, planks, and Siberian furs.

The Dnieper rises in the forest of Volkonski, near the source of the Volga, about 100 miles from Smolensko and Mohilef; separates the Ukraine from Poland; flows by Kief, and falls into the Black Sea between Otchakof and Kinburn. By the acquisition of the province of Mohilef, its whole course is now included within the Russian territories. It begins to be navigable at a little distance above Smolensko, though in some seasons of the year it is so shallow near the town, that the goods must be transported upon rafts and small flat-bottomed boats.

August 25. (1779,) we quitted Smolensko, crossed the Dnieper over a wooden bridge into the suburbs; and pursued our journey for some way through a valley of fine pasture watered by the Dnieper, spotted with underwood, and terminating on each side in gentle eminences clothed with trees. As we advanced, the country became more abrupt and uneven, but no where rose into any considerable hill. Near Slovoda, a large straggling village, where we stopped for a few hours during the darkness of the night, we again crossed the Dnieper upon a raft formed of trunks of trees tied together with cords, and scarcely large enough to receive the carriage, which sunk it some inches under water; this machine was then pushed from the banks until it met another of the same kind, to which the horses stepped with great difficulty; and the distance of the two rafts from each other was so considerable, that the carriage could scarcely be prevented from slipping between them and sinking into the river.

The second post from this primitive ferry was Dogorobush, built upon a rising hill, and exhibiting, like Smolensko, though upon a smaller scale, an intermixture of churches, houses, cottages, corn-fields, and meadows: some of the houses, which had been lately constructed at the Empress's expence, were of brick covered with stucco, and had the appearance of so many palaces when contrasted with the meanness

Digitized by Google

meanness of the surrounding hovels. This place was formerly a strong fortress, and frequently besieged during the wars between Russia and Poland: the ramparts of the antient citadel still remain; from them we commanded an extensive view of the adjacent country, consisting of a large plain watered by the winding Dnieper, and bounded by distant hills. From Dogorobush we proceeded about 24 miles to a small village called Zaratesh; where we thought ourselves very fortunate in being housed for the night in a tolerable hut, which afforded us, (a rare instance of accommodation in these parts,) a room separate from that used by the family. Our hostess was a true Asiatic figure: she had on a blue garment without sleeves, which descended to the ankles, and was tied round the waist with a red sash; she wore a white piece of linen wrapped round her head like a turban, ear-rings, and necklace of variegated beads; her shoes were fastened with blue strings, which were also bound round the ankles, in order to keep up the coarse linen wrappers that served for stockings.

August 27. Our route, next morning, from Zaratesh to Viasma, lay through a continuity of forest, occasionally relieved by the intervention of pastures and corn-fields. When we reflected that we were in the 55th degree of northern latitude, we were surprized at the forwardness of the harvest; the wheat and barley were already carried in, and the peasants were employed in cutting the oats and millet. Since our departure from Smolensko the weather had proved remarkably cold; and the wind had the keenness of a November blast: the peasants were all clothed in their sheep-skins, or winter dresses.

At a small distance from Viasma we passed the rivulet of the same name, navigable only for rafts, which descended its stream into the Dnieper: we then mounted a small eminence, on the top whereof stands the town, making a magnificent appearance, with the domes and spires of several churches rising above the trees. Viasma spreads, in a broken disjointed manner, over a large extent of ground: its buildings are mostly of wood, a few houses of brick excepted, which had lately been erected by the munificence of the Empress. Part of the principal street is formed, like the Russian roads, of the trunks of trees laid cross-ways, and part is boarded with planks, like the floor of a room. It contains above twenty churches, a remarkable number for a place but thinly inhabited. The churches in these small towns and villages are chiefly ornamented with a cupola and several domes: the outside walls are either white-washed or painted red; and the cupolas or domes are generally green, or of a different colour from the other parts. At some distance the number of spires and domes rising above the trees, which conceal the contiguous hovels, would lead a traveller unacquainted with the country to expect a large city in a place, where perhaps, upon nearer inspection, he will only find a collection of wooden huts.

At Viasma was concluded, in 1634, the treaty of perpetual peace between Ladislaus IV. king of Poland, and Michael Feodorovitch: by this treaty Michael confirmed the cession of Smolensko, Severia, and Tchernichef, which had been yielded to the Poles at the truce of Develina; while Ladislaus renounced the title of Tzar, and acknowledged Michael as the rightful sovereign of Russia *. On this occasion both monarchs relinquished what they did not possess; and wisely sacrificed imaginary pretensions to the attainment of a substantial peace.

The Russian peasants appeared in general a large, coarse, hardy race, and of great bodily strength. Their dress is a round hat, or cap, with a very high crown,

* Lengnich, Hist. Pol. p. 167.

Digitized by Google

crown, a coarse robe of drugget (or in winter of a sheep-skin with the wool turned inwards) reaching below the knee, and bound round the waist by a sash, trowsers of linen almost as thick as sack-cloth, a woollen or flannel cloth wrapped round the leg instead of stockings, sandals woven from strips of a pliant bark, and fastened by strings of the same materials, which are afterwards twined round the leg, and serve as garters to the woollen or flannel wrappers. In warm weather the peasants frequently wear only a short coarse shirt and trowsers.

Their cottages are built in the same manner as those of Lithuania; but larger, and somewhat better provided with furniture and domestic utensils: they are of a square shape; formed of whole trees, piled upon one another, and secured at the four corners where their extremities meet, with mortises and tenons. The interstices between these piles are filled with moss. Within, the timbers are smoothed with the axe, so as to form the appearance of wainscot; but without are left with the bark in their rude state. The roofs are in the penthouse form, and generally composed of the bark of trees or shingles, which are sometimes covered with mould or turf.

The peasants usually construct the whole house solely with the assistance of the hatchet, and cut the planks of the floor with the same instrument, in many parts being unacquainted with the use of the saw: they finish the shell of the house and the roof before they begin to cut the windows and doors. The windows are openings of a few inches square, closed with sliding frames; and the doors are so low as not to admit a middle-sized man without stooping. These cottages, sometimes, though very rarely, consist of two stories; in which case the lower apartment is a kind of store-room, &c. and the upper is the habitable part of the house: the staircase is most commonly a kind of ladder on the outside. Most of these huts are, however, only one story; a few of them contain two rooms, the generality only one. In some of this latter sort I was frequently awakened by the chickens picking the grains of corn in the straw upon which I lay, and more than once by a less inoffensive animal. At Tabluka, a village where we passed the night of the 27th, a party of hogs gained admittance into the room at four in the morning, and roused me by grunting close to my ear. Not much pleased either with the earliness of the visit, or the salutation of my visitors, I called out to my servant, "Joseph, drive these gentry out of "the room, and shut the door." "There is no door that will shut," replied Joseph with great composure; "we have tried every expedient "to fasten it without success; the "hogs have more than once been ex-"cluded, but have as often returned." This conversation so effectually roused me, that I determined to resign to my unwelcome guests that litter which I could no longer enjoy: I accordingly raised myself from the straw; and sitting down, contemplated, by the light of a slip of deal, the scene around me. My two companions were stretched upon the same parcel of straw from which I had just emerged; a little beyond them our servants occupied a separate heap; at a small distance, three Russians, with long beards, and coarse sackcloth shirts and trowsers, lay extended upon their backs on the bare floor: on the opposite side of the room three women in their clothes slumbered on a long bench; while the top of the stove afforded a couch to a woman, dressed like the others, and four sprawling children almost naked.

The furniture in these cottages consists chiefly of a wooden table or dresser, and benches fastened to the sides of the room: the utensils are platters, bowls, spoons, &c. all made of wood, with perhaps one large earthen pan,

in

Digitized by Google

in which the family cook their victuals. The food of the peasants is black rye bread, sometimes white; eggs, salt-fish, bacon, mushrooms: their favourite dish is a kind of hodge-podge made of salt or fresh meat, groats, rye flour, highly seasoned with onions and garlic; which latter ingredients are much used by the Russians.

August 27. Near Viasma we entered the vast forest of Volkonski, thro' which we continued for 150 miles without interruption, almost to the gates of Moscow. This forest, which stretches on all sides to an immense extent, gives rise to the principal rivers of European Russia, the Duna, the Dnieper, and the Volga. The sources of the Duna were at some distance from our route; but those of the Dnieper and the Volga rose at small intervals from each other, not far from Viasma. The country in this part was more than usual broken into hill and dale; though still it exhibited rather a succession of waving surface, than any considerable elevations.

On the 28th we arrived at the village of Gretkevat, towards the close of the evening, and imprudently proceeded on our journey another stage of eighteen miles: the evening set in exceedingly dark, cold, and rainy; the road was uncommonly bad; and we were in continual apprehensions of being overturned. The greatest danger, however, which we encountered, was unknown to us until we arrived at the end of the station: we were then informed by our servants, that we had actually crossed a broad piece of water upon a wooden bridge without railing, so infirm that it almost cracked under the carriage, and so narrow that one of the hindwheels was for an instant absolutely suspended over the precipice beneath. Our usual good fortune brought us safe, between twelve and one, to a cottage at Moshaisk, where we found an excellent ragout of beef and onions prepared for us by the trusty servant, who always preceded us, and provided our lodging and supper. I have little to say of Moshaisk; as we entered it at so late an hour, and departed the next morning by day-break. We changed horses at the village of Selo-Naro, and arrived early in the evening at Malo-à-Viasma, embosomed in the forest, and pleasantly situated at the edge of a small lake. This place is distant only 24 miles from Moscow, where we were impatient to arrive; but we prudently deferred our journey until the next morning, as we did not chuse to tempt fortune again by exposing ourselves a second time to dangers, in a dark night and in an unknown country.

The road for some way before we came to Malo-à-Viasma, and from thence to Moscow, was a broad, straight avenue, cut through the forest. The trees, which composed these vast plantations, set by the hand of Nature, were oaks, beech, mountain-ash, poplar, pines, and firs, mingled together in the most wanton variety. The different shades of green, and the rich tints of the autumnal colours, were inexpressibly beautiful; while the sublime, but uniform expanse of forest, was occasionally relieved by recesses of pastures and corn-fields.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

October. DURING the whole month the weather has been extremely variable. On the evening of the 19th there was a good deal of lightning. In the course of the next day, the mercury in the barometer fell as low as 28 $\frac{1}{10}$, lower than it has been remarked for many years.—There appears to have been a very great tide in the surrounding ocean at this period; the effects of which were felt at Leith on the 21st and 22d, when many cellars and houses were inundated.

ORNI

Digitized by Google

ORNITHOLOGY. Mr Bullock, proprietor of the splendid new Museum in Piccadilly, London, and who some years ago exhibited his fine collection in this city, has spent a considerable part of the past summer among the Orkney and Shetland islands, in quest of specimens of some of the rarer animals, particularly birds, which inhabit those remote islands, and the insulated barren rocks or *skerries* connected with them.

On the Mainland of Orkney, Mr Bullock discovered a non-descript species of Alauda or Lark, which inhabits the upper moorlands, such as Wideford Hill near Kirkwall, along with the grous, in company with which indeed it is generally observed. In Hoy island, remarkable for its lofty and magnificent sea-cliffs, Mr Bullock was successful in procuring specimens of all the four species of Eagles that are known to be natives of Great Britain. By the assistance of the most active and expert *rockmen*, who are accustomed to climb the tremendous precipices in search of the *lyres* or shearwaters, he procured the eggs and young of the Golden Eagle (Falco chrysaëtos) and the White-tailed Eagle (F. albicilla); and he got the full-grown Ring-tail (F. fulvus), and Sea Eagle (F. ossifragus).

His observations on the marine birds of Orkney confirm the remark of Professor Jameson, that the Uria minor of naturalists is merely the young of the Uria troile; and he ascertained that the *grey toist* of the Orcadians is only the young of the *black toist*, or Uria grylle, as had been previously suspected.

He was lucky in catching, in the early part of summer, favourable weather for exploring the lonely islet of Suleskerry and its *Stack*, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about 40 miles westward from Hoy Head. On account of the disasters which have often befallen the small open boats, in which the hardy natives used annually to visit these remote and stormy rocks, the Great Seals (Phoca barbata) had enjoyed a five years jubilee, and were now very abundant. Numerous skeletons of this uncommon species of seal marked, at the entrance to a cave, the scene of the annual slaughter practised in former times. The sea-fowls were now in countless thousands, the whole surface of the rock being covered with nests, and eggs or young. All the common species of gulls and auks were breeding here. The Eider-duck was common, having maintained this as a favourite breeding place since the days of Buchanan, who gives a lively and elegant description * of its appearance and habits, under the name of *colk* (colca); but the latinity of which description is more to be admired than its accuracy as a piece of natural history. A great colony of gannets, or Solan-geese, held undisturbed possession of the Stack of Suleskerry, a huge detached conical rock, of great height.

In North Ronaldshay, the most northerly of the Orkney Islands, Mr B. observed, in the month of August, the Great Owl (Strix bubo), the *Kattogle*, or cat-bird of the Orcadians.—One of this species was, about the same time, shot in Unst, the most northerly of the Shetlands, by Lawrence Edmondstone, Esq., of that island. It seems not improbable, therefore, that this bird sometimes breeds in the unfrequented hills of these islands.

In Unst, Mr B. was fortunate enough to shoot a Pratincole (Glareola Austriaca), being only the second specimen we have ever heard of in Great Britain. This bird is so rare that it has not yet found a place in any British list; it does not appear in Col. Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary, nor in Dr Turton's British Fauna.

Canonmills, 29th Oct. 1812.

* Hist. lib. i. prope fin.

Digitized by Google

General View of the Finances of GREAT BRITAIN *for the year* 1811.

(From Papers laid before Parliament.)

Heads of Revenue.	Gross receipt within the year.			Rate per centum for collection.			Net produce applicable to national objects.		
ORDINARY REVENUES.									
Permanent and Annual Taxes.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Customs - - Great Britain	9,676,009	4	7¾	7	14	9	7,835,236	5	6½
Excise - - - Ditto	20,617,266	8	0	3	6	11	19,003,970	16	5½
Stamps - - - Ditto	5,396,882	11	5¾	2	14	3	5,291,224	9	10½
Land and assessed taxes - Ditto	7,399,442	1	0¾	3	17	1	7,280,919	4	8½
Post-office - - - Ditto	1,709,869	1	9½	21	12	2	1,478,505	3	1½
1s. in the £.1, on pensions and salaries - - Ditto	19,288	7	2½	1	4	11	26,201	4	11½
6d. in the £.1, on pensions and salaries - - Ditto	17,650	8	8½	1	1	8	21,480	6	6½
Hackney coaches - -	30,909	0	0	10	3	7	28,076	9	1½
Hawkers and pedlars -	23,282	18	11	10	5	5	21,240	16	7
Total permanent and annual duties £.	44,890,600	1	9½	5	0	4	40,986,860	16	10½
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.									
Alienation fines -	8,571	10	0	-		-	9,570	10	9
Post fines - - -	2,032	5	0	-		-	5,357	12	11½
Seizures - - -	26,044	6	10½	-		-	26,044	6	10½
Compositions and proffers -	595	4	11	-		-	595	4	11
Crown lands - - -	82,507	16	2¾	-		-	85,858	12	0½
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.									
War Taxes. Customs - Great Britain	3,013,723	2	4½	-		-	2,633,919	0	10
War Taxes. Excise - - Ditto	6,543,953	1	0	-		-	6,484,964	19	7½
War Taxes. Property-Tax - Ditto	13,220,355	4	5	-		-	13,437,649	19	8½
War Taxes. Arrears of income duty, &c.	14,541	9	6½	-		-	14,336	5	0½
Lottery, net profit (of which one-third part is for the service of Ireland) -	304,000	0	0	-		-	281,386	8	0
Monies paid on account of the interest of loans raised for the service of Ireland -	2,752,796	11	10	-		-	2,752,796	11	10
On account of the commissioners appointed by act 35, GEO. III. cap. 127, and 37, GEO. III. cap. 27, for issuing exchequer bills for Grenada, &c.	31,000	0	0	-		-	31,000	0	0
Surplus fees of regulated public offices -	73,324	17	11¾	-		-	73,324	17	11¾
Surplus revenue of the Isle of Man -	1,595	0	8	-		-	1,595	0	8
On account of the interest, &c. of a loan granted to the Prince Regent of Portugal - - - -	57,170	3	0	-		-	57,170	3	0
Imprest money repaid by sundry public accountants, &c. including interest -	40,301	9	7¾	-		-	40,301	9	7¾
Other monies paid to the public -	50,476	0	9	-		-	50,476	0	9
Total, independent of loans £.	71,113,588	6	0	-		-	66,973,206	1	5
Loans paid into the exchequer (of which the sum of £.4,500,000 is for the service of Ireland) - - - -	16,636,375	3	9	-		-	16,636,375	3	9
Grand total - - £.	87,749,963	9	9	-		-	83,609,583	5	2

IRELAND.

Digitized by Google

IRELAND.

An account of the ordinary revenue and extraordinary resources, constituting the public income of Ireland; for the year ended the 5th of January 1812; distinguishing, under each head of revenue—the amount of the gross receipt—the rate per centum for collecting the same—distinguishing, also, the amount of the net produce.

Heads of Revenue.	Gross receipt within the year.			Rate per centum, for collection.			Net produce applicable to national objects.		
ORDINARY REVENUE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Customs	2,420,425	17	9½	17	5	9½	1,999,313	6	8
Excise	2,244,661	1	2	14	8	2½	2,515,783	1	3
Stamps	743,619	2	1¾	6	4	11¾	829,218	2	5½
Post office	205,265	19	5	53	12	8½	111,201	7	11
Poundage fees	25,370	14	2½	-		-	25,370	14	2½
Pells fees	5,074	2	1½	-		-	5,074	2	1½
Casualties	2,926	19	3½	-		-	2,926	19	3½
Total ordinary revenue - £.	5,647,343	16	1				5,486,887	13	11½
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.									
Gain by exchange on sums received from Great Britain	4,041	0	9	-		-	4,041	0	9
From the commissioners of the navy on account of advances made by several collectors in Ireland, for seamen's wages, &c.	52,219	8	0½			-	52,219	8	0½
From the paymaster-general on account of advances made by several collectors in Ireland for half-pay to reduced officers, officers' widows, &c. on the British establishment	3,337	13	3½	-		-	3,337	13	3½
From Great Britain, being one-third of the profit on the lotteries of 1810	112,937	10	0	-		-	112,937	10	0
From several county treasurers, per the receiver-general, on account of fines levied on parishes for deficiencies in their proportion of men for the militia	2,872	6	2½	-		-	2,872	6	2½
From several county treasurers, per the receiver-general, on account of advances made by the treasury for improving post roads	14,913	4	9½	-		-	14,913	4	9½
From the treasurer of the county of Cavan, paid to the collector of Cavan on account of advances made by the treasury for building a new gaol in said county	916	13	9	-		-	916	13	9
From Great Britain in part of £.4,500,000 British, for the public service in Ireland, pursuant to 51, GEO. III. c. 49	2,780,353	0	10	-		-	2,780,353	0	10
Other monies paid to the public	8,876	12	10¼	-		-	8,876	12	10¼
APPROPRIATED DUTIES FOR LOCAL OBJECTS.									
Linen manufacture	88	18	2	-		-	189	7	4
Improvement of Dublin	10,216	15	10	-		-	10,266	17	2
Repairs of the Royal Exchange and Commercial Buildings	1,843	17	6	-		-	2,236	0	2
Lagan navigation	5,624	10	4	-		-	4,224	11	9½
Inns of Court	1,391	0	0	-		-	1,391	0	0
Light-houses	18,262	18	5	-		-	18,262	18	5
Totals, independent of the loans - £.	8,665,239	6	10¼	-		-	8,505,925	19	3½
Loans paid into the Exchequer in the year ended the 5th January 1812	3,127,246	6	6¼	-		-	3,127,246	6	6¼
Grand Total, - £.	11,792,485	13	4¼	-		-	11,633,172	5	10

Exe-

Digitized by Google

ENGLAND.

An account of the gross and net produce, and payments into the exchequer, of the revenue, under the management of the commissioners of taxes in England and Wales, including the property tax, and the balances arising from the aid and contribution and income taxes; in the year ending the 5th January 1812; distinguishing each tax, and each head of payment.

Taxes.	Gross produce, being the gross receipt, 1811.			Charges of management.			Net produce, being the payments into the exchequer.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Land tax	1,308,254	5	3½	37,125	0	10	1,271,129	4	5½
Assessed taxes	5,667,530	13	5½	244,079	15	9	5,423,450	17	8½
Property tax	12,358,673	2	3½	252,217	16	5	12,106,455	5	10½
Aid and contribution tax	22	1	8½	0	11	8	21	10	0½
Income tax	3,096	7	11	81	12	11	3,014	15	0
Totals £.	19,337,576	10	7½	533,504	17	7	18,814,071	13	0½

An account of the balances in the hands of the several receivers-general of the land and assessed taxes, and property tax, on the 5th January 1811, and on the 5th January 1812; distinguishing, as far as possible, the balances arising on land and assessed taxes, from the balances on the property tax.

5th January 1811.				*5th January* 1812.			
Land tax and assessed taxes	£.75,857	13	3	Land tax and assessed taxes	£.154,132	4	8
Property tax	293,766	1	10	Property tax	309,175	19	4
Total	£.369,623	15	1	Total	£.463,308	4	0

SCOTLAND.

An account of the gross and net produce and payments into the exchequer of the revenue, under the management of the commissioners of taxes in Scotland, including the property tax, and the balances arising from the aid and contribution and income taxes; in the year ending the 5th January 1812, distinguishing each tax, and each head of payment.

Taxes.	Gross produce, being the gross receipt, 1811.			Charges of management.			Net produce, being the payments into the exchequer.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Land tax	25,178	8	3	-	-	-	25,173	8	3
Assessed taxes	339,335	13	2½	10,596	10	5½	328,739	2	9
Property tax	852,050	0	4½	17,350	0	4½	834,700	0	0
Aid and contribution tax	100	0	0	-	-	-	100	0	0
Income tax	11,322	19	11	122	19	11	11,200	0	0
Totals £.	1,227,987	1	8¾	28,069	10	8¾	1,199,917	11	0

An account of monies due to the crown in the hands of the receiver-general of the land and assessed taxes and property tax for Scotland, on the 5th January 1811, and on the 5th January 1812; distinguishing, as far as possible, the balances arising on land and assessed taxes from the balances on the property tax.

5th January 1811.				*5th January* 1812.			
On land tax and assessed taxes	£.97,420	17	5	On land tax and assessed taxes	£.78,289	6	11
On property tax	193,096	10	3	On property tax	187,318	14	6
Total	£.290,517	7	8	Total	*£.265,608	1	5

* This sum will be reduced, by a payment of £.257,000, to the usual balance allowed to remain in the hands of the receiver-general, previous to the close of the present quarter.

Office for Taxes, 12*th March* 1812.

Digitized by Google

Antiquities of BANFFSHIRE.

(From Souter's Survey of that County.)

FROM all the notices which history presents, it is to be inferred, that although the Romans were not able to subdue Caledonia, yet they established an arrangement of fortified encampments or garrisons in appropriate stations, from the one end of the kingdom to the other, from which they were not expelled by the vigour and military skill of our ancestors, but which they themselves spontaneously relinquished, from regard to alterations in the political circumstances of Rome.

By the close investigation of the ingenious author of Caledonia, it has been in a satisfactory manner ascertained, that three of these stations overawed the county of Banff;—the first upon the eastern acclivity of the Knock hill, connected with the *Ituna*, now Glenmailen, near the source of the river Ythan, in Aberdeenshire. The second, where the ancient tower of Deskford was, in a posterior era, constructed; and the third the *Tuessis*, connected with the *Ptoroton*, now Burgh-head, in the county of Moray. The remains of the two first stations have been so much defaced, as scarcely to be susceptible of description; the rampart, however, of the *Tuessis*, though the western side and a part also of the northern are now disfigured, may still be almost measured a parallelogram of nearly nine hundred by four hundred feet; and the *vallum*, which is of the same elevation, and the *ditch* of the same depth as the Forfarshire camp, establish it to be a historical monument more ancient than the songs of Ossian, and now of such renown as to interest its noble owner in its future preservation.

These monuments, notwithstanding our boast in every age, at least since the day of George Buchanan, of the unsubdued independence of our ancestors, somehow impress the idea of their subjugation by the Romans. But that kind of antiquities which next claim our notice must be regarded as alone the monuments of their prowess, and of their ferocity: for, although Scotland can scarcely boast of having resisted the Roman power more than England, by the valour and the conduct of its warriors in the field, yet, in the similar posterior invasions of the Danes, it is with the greatest justice entitled to superiority. An undertaking such as this, restricted to the consideration of the arts only of peace, prohibits in a great measure the historical narrative of their incursions, their encampments, and their defeats; but it surely merits special notice, that the county of Banff exhibits not only the fields of their discomfiture, both in its interior and on the coast; but as, in the present age of generous sentiment, of courtly and delicate feelings, the trophies of captured tattered standards, displayed in the lofty dome, increase the animation of the gentle worshippers at St Paul's; in like manner, the ghastly, sapless sculls of the invading Danes, built solid into the walls of the homely churches of Mortlach in the mountains, and of Gamery on the shore, glaring conspicuous for nearly 700 years, from the gable on the west, to the altar on the eastern end, have added ardour to the grateful devotions of our unrefined ancestors, even down to the passing generation.

The hill of Durn attracted the attention of our forefathers by the means of security which it offered. This green elevation rises in a spherical form. Three ditches, and a rampart of stone, surround its ample area on the summit, which, being larger than could be necessary for the encampment of such armies as could in remote antiquity be maintained in this country, suggests the idea of its having been fortified as an asylum for women, children, and cattle, on any invasion by sea, or from the hasty irruption

Digitized by Google

ruption of any plundering chieftain from the mountains.

One of the summits of the range of hills called the Convalls, between Mortlach and Aberlour, containing an area of about the same extent with the hill of Durn, was, in like manner, fortified, though with a rampart only of stone. It might be supposed to have been the Danish or Scottish camp in the reign of Malcolm; but the unnecessary extent of the rampart to be defended, and the great length of time which must have been required for the carriage of the stone, obviously from a considerable distance, and up the steep acclivity, establish that it could not have been executed on any sudden emergency, nor intended as a merely temporary security. Although the wall be quite fallen, yet the stone remains round the acclivity of the hill; and if a few yards were still to be rebuilt, the original height would be thereby accurately ascertained. A considerable proportion of the area of this fortification is now a pretty deep peat-earth morass, on which neither people nor cattle could be lodged. It might be therefore presumed, that this *peat soil* has been formed since the camp has been abandoned; for, although the mountains have preserved their ancient height, and the general courses of the valleys are nearly as they were in *days of old*, yet hardy as our progenitors were, they could not have long maintained their quarters on this summit, if the Convall had been at that time no better sheltered than it is at present. Dr Rennie's theory of the formation of moss may probably be near to the reality, where water may have been stagnated in a woody vale; but other circumstances must have concurred in its formation on the steep sides of the hills, where in this country peat earth is frequently found. If the Roman station of *Ituna* was near the sources of the Ythan, the face and the appearance of the country must, since then, have undergone a most surprising alteration.

Besides the gratification of knowing the circumstances in which our remote progenitors existed, which may in some measure be inferred from the historical notices established by such monuments, we thence also obtain the lesson which experience, the first of teachers, bestows. Our progenitors were not inferior either in vigour or in boldness to the Romans, but, compared with them, they were miserably defective in discipline, in unanimity, and probably in those arts by which the instruments of war were fabricated. Though not superior, they were in all these respects on an equality with the Danes; and if the invaders are not uniformly successful, they must in such circumstances be destroyed.

While we thus may, and probably do, profit by such experience of foreign hostile invasion, the passing generation reap even superior advantages by those improvements in the state of society, which have now so long and so completely taken off the continued pressure of the evils of anarchy during the feudal age, the monuments of which can be scarcely yet contemplated without emotions of thankfulness, that our lot has been reserved for times, though not exempted from political evils, yet so much more fortunate.

Gordon castle, now so greatly ornamented in its park, and so splendidly magnificent in its architecture, originally situated in the *Bog of Gight*, was closely environed by an impassable morass, and accessible only by a narrow causeway and a drawbridge. Its most ancient tower, the structure of the tenth or eleventh century, occupies the middle of the present fabric, and though its windows have been enlarged, and the thickness of its wall lessened by the cutting of the chisel and the mallet, its cumbrous strength, in this respect, seems still

Digitized by Google

still to restrain the full admission of the light into the grand dining-room, and forcibly carries back our imagination to that state of society, in which its lord was obliged to reside in a fort, constantly under the apprehension of suffering the pressure of a siege.

When Gordon castle thus required the protection of a dismal swamp, the castle of Findlater secured the safety of its occupants by a similar thickness of wall, and consequent gloom in its apartments, and by a situation extremely dissimilar, although equally inconvenient, and more unpleasant. It was concealed under a long and lofty ridge that rises high upon the barren shore, and from a neck or narrow passage projects into the ocean, which, at the height of 60 feet above the water, afforded no more space than was required for this secluded and melancholy abode. Its walls are almost still entire; and the sullen plunge of the wave, equally impelled by the east, the north, and the western gale, dashes heavily against the moist foundation, while the ridge of hill still shrouds it on the south from the genial influence of the sun, without a single tree, flower, or even the verdure of grass to enliven the forlorn situation. No sooner, therefore, did the tranquillity of the times, exempted from anarchy and tumult, admit of a more rural dwelling, than this fortress, notwithstanding its impregnability, both from such natural and artificial security, was abandoned; there is reason to believe, in the reign of James VI.

The ancient castle of the Boyne may be deemed nearly coeval with the strong hold of Findlater. It stands in a beautiful situation in the same vicinity, upon the shore, with a view of all the country around. It is snugly placed on a green plain, sheltered by a verdant, though rocky bank, from the rough blast of the north, and from which the plain is separated by a deep narrow gulf out down through the rock by the powerful stream of a large brook from the hill. The cliffs along the shore guard it on the east, and a natural elevation, strengthened also by art, contributed to its security on the south and west. The accommodations, which may be still ascertained, were ample. Some of the towers were raised high, yet many low small buildings suggest the idea of a barracks within the surrounding rampart. A green parterre stretched eastward to the precipice along the shore, and a large extent of garden, within high walls of solid masonry, under the cover both of fruit and forest trees, enlivened the western end of this pleasant promontory. Reunited to the Findlater estate, by a branch of which it had for several generations been inherited, and not situated for the commodious occupation of any of the contiguous farms, it was deserted in the reign of Queen Anne, and now only indicates the views of society in a condition dissimilar from that of ours.

The ancient castles of Galdwall, Balvenie, and Auchindune, with some of the particulars of their respective structures and situations, and of Castle Oliphant, at the Lin of Keith, might be here presented; but as, in regard to antiquarian, rather than agricultural objects, they bear a general similarity to those already mentioned, though situated in the upland quarters of the district, and suggest nothing which may not have been anticipated in the ancient arrangements of society, it is presumed the general notice, that their respective ruins still merit the regard of the tourist, may be deemed sufficient in such an undertaking as this.

The encampment near the house of Carron, in Aberlour, and that of Coull-na-can, in the vicinity of Troup house; the entrenchments near the church of Gamery, accounted to have been the Danish camp; and the excavations near Auchna-goul, supposed to

Digitized by Google

have been formed by the Romans in their progress between *Ituna* and *Selinam*, ought all to be kept in view; there being no doubt of their having been military works in the days of other years; but a minute detail of their various measurements and dimensions seems here unnecessary.

It has, by different persons, been observed, that the county of Banff contained comparatively but very few of those circular areas of upright stone, which are so generally understood to have been the temples of our ancestors, under their Pagan dispensation, in that remote era, when there were no Christians in the world, and no Jews in Britain. This almost total want of druidical remains is deemed an indication, that Banffshire could not have been then very generally inhabited, but was occupied rather in occasional pasturage, and by the dexterity and strenuous exertions of the hunter.

Neither had the Roman catholic clergy, more than their predecessors of the druidical faith, erected many endowments in Banffshire. In the age, however, it is supposed, of Alexander III., a convent of Carmelite friars had obtained possession of the beautiful and fertile vale in which Duff house is now placed. The grant by Robert Bruce, dated at Scone, August 1st, 1324, confirms this possession of nearly 500 acres, which, it mentions, had formerly pertained to them, for procuring *bread*, *wine*, and *wax*, for the exercises of divine worship. In the disastrous period which intervened between the death of Alexander and the establishment of the government of Bruce, it may be presumed they could not have been able to construct suitable buildings: the same charter, therefore, bestows a "*chapel of the Virgin* "*Mary, near the town of Banff*," the situation, it is believed, of the former church, where they had also several cells, "*with the benefice thereto appertaining, for building a chapel and* "*the other houses of their order.*"

It needs scarcely be noticed, that the ruins of this establishment have been entirely removed. In forming the modern arrangement of the grounds about Duff house, a very large urn of stone, on a suitable pedestal, decorates a *hillock* in the park, and preserves all the bones which were turned up in their cemetry. The situation also of their chapel is now occupied by the vaulted sepulchre of the family of Fife, on a green mount overhanging the meadow upon the bank of the river. A plain undecorated fabric rises over the vault, and contains the monuments within of the ancestors of the family. Considerable ingenuity was exerted, and proportional cost expended, in providing for its long duration. The roof, in which, on this account, no timber has been admitted, is not lofty, forming outwardly two sides of a prism. It is framed into an arch of cut stone, so closely jointed by the accurate smoothing of the chisel, as to ward off the pelting of the heaviest storm from another solid circular arch underneath, raised over the walls of the dome, and forming the ceiling of this simple, though costly sepulchre.

The possessions which the abbey of Kinloss, in Moray, had gained in the county of Banff have been noticed above. The farm which the detachment of monks, who were of the Cistertian order, occupied, has left its general appellation of *a grange*, for the proper name of the parish. The building was reared on a gentle elevation, a little improved perhaps by art, environed by a ditch, so wide and deep as to have been impassable. Though the materials have long before the present time been removed, yet the extent of the ground within the moat, which is now occupied by the parish church, proves that the building must have been but one ordinary tower, containing probably several

Digitized by Google

several small gloomy apartments, with one large hall, badly lighted. Their possession of the lands in this county was granted by William the Lion in 1216. But this tower was not built until the incumbency of Abbot Chrystall, about the year 1525; and, with their other lands, the farm was let in a kind of feu to Euphame Dundas, by Abbot Robinson, or Reid, with consent of the members of the convent, to be holden of them for the payment of £.166 : 13 : 4 (£.2000 Scottish currency), with an additional feu-duty, or rent, of eight shillings and fourpence yearly upon the whole rental of all the lands then feued in the year 1559.

The rental then retained by the monks exhibits the comparative value of the lands thus set to Mr Dundas at that period, and was probably not much below the real rent, and is, therefore, here presented as an object now of much interest in agricultural annals.

	Money Rent.			*Custom Meal.*			*Wedders.*	*Geese.*	*Capons.*	*Poultry.*	*Long Carriages.*	*Custom Oats.*			*Chalders Virtual.*	*With services from all.*
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	B.	F.	P.						B.	F.	P.		
For Muiryfold,	5	6	8	1	2	0	1	2	6	12	8	0	0	0	0	
Boglugy,	3	3	4	0	3	0	½	1	3	6	4	0	0	0	0	
Thorntown,	2	13	4	0	3	0	½	1	3	6	4	2	0	0	0	
Haughs,	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	8	16	12	2	0	0	0	
Braco,	20	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	8	16	8	0	2	0	0	
Auchnadarie,	3	6	8	0	2	0	½	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Overmills,	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Multures of Overmills,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Alehouse of ditto,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nethermills,	5	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Multures of ditto,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	
Grange, with the Tower,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clerkseat,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Augmentation Rent;	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total rental,	60	19	4	7	2	0	8½	26	52	62	38	4	2	0	11	

It may be observed, that the sums of money in the above rental of Scottish currency are but the twelfth part of a pound sterling, and the pence accordingly one-twelfth of a penny. The chalder is sixteen bolls.

The only other order of the religious was a detachment of the *Knights Templars*, who had acquired an establishment at Cauhermony, in the parish of Aberlour. The walls of their chapel still remain, sheltering a *luxuriant* growth of hemlock and other weeds. There is a tradition in the country, continued, it may be, from the general fate of this order at the time of its suppression, *That the whole fraternity were in one night massacred.*

The want of charity, it is believed, is as little imputable to the Roman catholic, as to the presbyterian times. The county of Banff exhibited an *hospital*, in the literal import of that term, for the support of the indigent, the infirm, and the stranger, from the beginning of the thirteenth, to nearly the end of the sixteenth century. It was dedicated to Saint Nicholas, and was placed in a commodious situation at the only bridge then upon the Spey. When the river is in its lowest state, the foundation of the piers of this bridge may be still seen from the one side to the other, and from their narrowness it evidently appears to have been constructed of timber, and not fitted

Digitized by Google

fitted for the passage of wheel-carriages, which at that time were not required. The foundation also of the chapel, or some one of their other apartments, is yet extant. The revenue of the hospital was of much consideration; but no circumstance of its management, of the rules for the admission or rejection of applicants, nor of the extent of its accommodations, have been preserved. The managers, it is understood, were monks; and by the indiscriminating zeal of reformation, this charitable incorporation was dissolved. As those royal boroughs which date their incorporation from the same era, the reign of Alexander II. about the year 1214, still subsist, it may with probability be inferred, that, had the managers been merely laymen, this charitable endowment would have still added to the patronage of the county, contributed to the relief of the indigent and the infirm, and would, in every age, have supported the bridge, which, since the reign of James VI. has been but ill supplied by the substitution of a ferry boat, with a heavy fare; a substitution, too, which has given to this place the awkward name of the *Boat of Bridge*. Although it is to be regretted, it will not be deemed surprising, that the managers were of the clerical order, when it is considered that half the judges of the Court of Session were, for a long time after its institution, of the same profession.

Biographical Account of the late BISHOP HORSLEY.

(From Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.)

THE grandfather of this eminent Prelate was a Dissenter; but he conformed, and had the living of St Martin's in the Fields, and was looked on with an evil eye by his quondam brethren.

The Bishop's father, John Horsley, M. A. was many years clerk in orders at St Martin's in the Fields, and in 1745 was presented to the rectory of Thorley, Herts; "where he resided constantly, when residence was not inforced as it is at present; did his own duty as long as he was able; and was a considerable benefactor to the parsonage." He held also the rectory of Newington Butts in Surrey, a Peculiar belonging to the Bishop of Worcester.

Mr John Horsley was twice married. By the first wife, Anne, daughter of Dr Hamilton, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, he had only one son, Samuel, who was born, in October 1733, at his father's then residence in St Martin's church yard. By the second wife, Mary, daughter of George Lealie, Esq. of Kimragie in Scotland, he had three other sons, and four daughters, who were all born at Thorley. He died in 1777, aged 78; and his widow in 1787, at Nasing in Essex, at the house of Mr Palmer, who had married one of her daughters.

Samuel had part of his education at Westminster school; and was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; where he took his degree of LL. B. in 1758; and in that year commenced his clerical duty at Newington as curate to his father. This rectory the father resigned in 1759 to his son, who held it till his promotion to the Bishopric of Rochester in 1793.

April 4, 1767, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he continued for many years an active member; and in the same year he published an elaborate pamphlet, intituled, "The Power of God, deduced from the commutable instantaneous Production of it in the Solar System," 8vo.

In 1768 he went to Christ-church, Oxford, as private tutor to Heneage, the present Earl of Aylesford, then Lord Guernsey; and his earliest mathematical publication was elegantly print-

Digitized by Google

printed at the Clarendon press: "Apollonii Pergæi Inclinationum Libri duo. Restituebat S. Horsley, R. R. S. 1770."

Nov. 30, 1773, he was chosen Secretary to the Royal Society; and it was in that situation I had first the honour of his friendship.

He was incorporated B. C. L. at Oxford, Jan. 14, 1774; on the 18th, proceeded to the degree of LL. D.; and in that month was presented by his Patron, Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford, to the rectory of Aldbury in Surrey, having obtained a dispensation to hold it with the rectory of Newington.

In 1774 he published "Remarks on the Observations made in the last Voyage towards the North Pole, for discovering the Acceleration of the Pendulum, in Latitude 79° 50′; in a Letter to the Hon. Constantine John Phipps," 4to.

In the same year, Dec. 13, he married Mary, one of the daughters of the Rev. John Botham, his predecessor at Aldbury.

In 1776 he published Proposals for printing a complete Edition of the Works of Sir Isaac Newton; the commencement of which, from severe domestic affliction, was for a considerable time delayed.

Mrs Horsley, who had been long indisposed, died in August 1777; and soon after that melancholy event, the Works of Newton were begun at the press.

The time now arrived, when talents like those possessed by Dr Horsley were no longer to remain in obscurity. His great diligence, and a proficiency in various sciences, had brought him into the notice of Bishop Lowth, one of the first scholars of his time; who was not only an excellent judge, but a liberal rewarder of merit; and, having in 1777 been translated from the See of Oxford to that of London, selected Dr Horsley for his domestic chaplain; and collated him to a prebend in St Paul's Cathedral. He also succeeded his father as clerk in orders at St Martin's in the Fields.

In a Sermon preached in St Paul's Cathedral on Good Friday, April 17, 1778, he attacked the opinions of Dr Priestley respecting Man's Free Agency. This was replied to by Dr Priestley; but here the matter ended for the present.

In 1779 he resigned Aldbury; and on the resignation of Archdeacon Eaton, in 1780, was presented by Bishop Lowth to Thorley; and obtained a dispensation to hold that rectory with Newington.

In 1781, on the death of Dr James Ibbetson, the Bishop also appointed him Archdeacon of St Alban's; and, early in 1782, presented him to the vicarage of South Weald in Essex; on which he resigned both Thorley and Newington.

In 1782, he kindly sanctioned some Astronomical Observations inserted in the Appendix to the History of Hinckley, by an unlettered Genius, Mr John Robinson.

He took the principal lead in the contest, in 1783, with Sir Joseph Banks, respecting his conduct as President; delivered several very eloquent speeches on the occasion, printed with others in "An Authentic Narrative of the Dissensions in the Royal Society, 1784;" in "Observations on the late Contests in the Royal Society, by Dr Kippis, 1784," who, with great semblance of moderation, bestowed his praises on the President and his personalities on the Secretary. Dr Horsley withdrew from the Society, in consequence of a certain high appointment taking place, of which he disapproved. His concluding words on retiring were, "I quit that temple where Philosophy once presided, and where Newton was her officiating minister."

Dr Horsley was a member of the Club in Essex-Street, founded by Dr Johnson; and in December, 1784, I had

Digitized by Google

had the honour of accompanying him to that great man's funeral.

He attracted, about the same time, very considerable notice by his controversy with Dr Priestley. The learning and abilities which he displayed in this important contest, the able and dexterous manner in which he exposed the fallacy of Dr Priestley's tenets, and turned even his own polemic weapons against himself; the unanswerable arguments which, with uncommon care and diligence, he selected in defence of the most essential truths of Christianity; and, finally, the complete and decisive victory which he gained over that champion of Materialism and Philosophical Necessity, gained him the respect and admiration of every friend to Christianity.

The controversy was opened by "A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the district of St Alban's," of which he was Archdeacon, May 22, 1783; which produced "Letters to Dr Horsley, in answer to his animadversions on the History of the Corruptions of Christianity; by Joseph Priestley, LL. D. 1783," 8vo. which was followed by Dr Horsley, in two pamphlets, in rejoinder to the objections of Dr Priestley; and "Seventeen Letters to Dr Priestley:" "Remarks upon Dr Priestley's Second Letter to the Archdeacon of St Alban's, 1786," 8vo; which produced "The Calvinism of the Protestant Dissenters asserted, in a Letter to the Archdeacon, by Samuel Palmer, Pastor of the Independent Congregation at Hackney, 1787," 8vo.

This well-deserving Opponent to the Priestleian heresy obtained by these publications the friendship and patronage of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who observed, that "those who defended the Church ought to be supported by the Church;" and, accordingly, presented him to a prebendal stall in the church of Gloucester; and, on the translation of Dr Smallwell, in 1788, he was made Bishop of St David's, by the interest of the same noble Lord.

In his Episcopal character he in a great measure answered the high expectations of eminent usefulness which his elevation to the mitre so generally excited. His first act in the Diocese of St David's was to increase the salaries of the poor curates, many of whom had not more than 8*l.* or 10*l.* *per annum*. He permitted none to officiate for less than 15*l.* *per annum*. His first charge to the Clergy of that Diocese, delivered in 1790, was greatly and deservedly admired; as was his animated Speech in the House of Lords, on the Catholic Bill, May 31, 1791. These occasioned his subsequent promotion to the see of Rochester, 1793, and deanery of Westminster; which proved considerably beneficial to the Country at large, in times when its Religion, its Government, and even its Morality, were so manifestly in need of support. In 1802, he was translated to St Asaph.

Bishop Horsley was exposed to a considerable share of illiberal censure on account of his opposition to the turbulence of Democratic rage.—Some incautious and perhaps intemperate Speeches, which he made in the House of Lords during the discussion of Lord Grenville's Bill, &c. were severely reprehended, and occasioned, for a time, some popular clamour against him. Yet the steady uniformity, consistency, and decision of his conduct, were of considerable utility to Government, and procured him the good-will of every friend to order, decency, virtue, and religion.

Of his publications, the most conspicuous in size is his edition of Sir Isaac Newton's Works, in five volumes, 4to; to which, however, it was objected that the size was an impediment to the sale, and that the Commentary can afford but a slender assistance to the Learner. That it is an elegant monument of typography

Digitized by Google

will be readily allowed; but those who have consulted the edition of the *Principia* by the Jesuits, do not hesitate to give it the preference.

A pamphlet, intituled, "An Apology for the Liturgy and Clergy of the Church of England," published in the beginning of 1790, and marked with considerable strength of reasoning against some respectable members of the community, was by many ascribed, from certain internal evidence, to this Prelatical Hercules.—This was answered with great severity by Gilbert Wakefield. And it is to be regretted that the native vigour of his Lordship's faculties, his distinguished share of learning, his elegant and nervous style, and his ingenuity of invention, should have been sometimes dislocated by too warm a spirit, occasionally displaying itself in his writings.

The rest of his publications, together with his various single Public Sermons, are hereafter enumerated; and likewise his Charges to his Clergy.

No man of the age, perhaps, possessed more of what is generally understood by the idea of *recondite* learning, or was more profoundly versed in classical chronology. He not only edited and illustrated some of the most important of Newton's Works, but was himself the author of several esteemed mathematical as well as theological productions *.

As a Senator, he was deservedly considered in the first class. There were few important discussions in the House of Lords, especially when the topics referred to the Hierarchical Establishments of this Country; to that stupendous, (and, in its effects, most calamitous,) event the French Revolution; or to the African Slave-trade, (of which he was a systematic opponent,) in which his Lordship did not participate. No man could reprobate more than he did the destructive excesses of the French Revolution.

On the 30th of January 1793, which was a few days after the news of the murder of the unfortunate Louis was received in this country, he was appointed to preach before the House of Peers in Westminster Abbey; an occasion on which his forcible and impressive eloquence was warmly admired by a numerous auditory. His voice was deep, full-toned, and commanding; his enunciation distinct, and his delivery in other respects highly advantageous.

His manner was rather dictatorial; he was, notwithstanding, an argumentative speaker, equally clear and strong, and his positions were frequently illustrated by historical reference. His mind grasped all the learning of the ancient and modern world; and his

* His Papers in the "Philosophical Transaction" are, "A Computation of the distance of the Sun from the Earth," vol. LVII. p. 179; "An Attempt to determine the height of the Sun's Atmosphere from the Height of the Solar Spots above the Sun's Surface," 398; "On the Computation of the Sun's Distance from the Earth by the Theory of Gravity," LIX. 153; "Observations on the Transit of Venus and Eclipse of the Sun, June 3, 1769," Ibid 183; "Difficulties in the Newtonian Theory of Light considered and removed," LX. 417, LXI. 547; "Κοσκινον Ερατοσθενους, or the Sieve of Eratosthenes, being an Account of his Method of finding all the Prime Numbers," LXII. 327; "M. De Luc's Rules for Measurement of Heights by the Barometer, compared with Theory, and reduced to English measure of length, and adapted to Fahrenheit's scale of the Thermometer; with Tables and Precepts for expediting the practical application of them," LXIV. 214; "An Abridged State of the Weather at London in the year 1774, collected from the Meteorological Journal of the Royal Society," LXV. 167; "Theorems concerning the greatest and least Areas of Polygons, inscribing and circumscribing the Circle," LXV. 301; "An Abridged State of the Weather at London for One Year, commencing with the month of March 1775, collected from the Meteorological Journal of the Royal Society," LXVI. 354.

Digitized by Google

his heart was warm and generous towards all whom he had the ability to serve, as his head was capable of advocating their cause. His charity to the distressed was more than prudent; he often wanted himself what he gave away; but in money matters, no one was more careless than the Bishop, and no one so easily imposed upon. Though he was irascible, passionate, and easily moved to anger, yet he had much of the milk of human kindness in his composition. By his most intimate friends he was allowed to be at his table, and in the hours of relaxation from severe studies, a very pleasant and agreeable companion. He often bent both his mind and body to partake of the juvenile amusements of children, of whom he was particularly fond.

His Sermons are, "On Mal. xvi. 21. Providence and Free Agency, on Good Friday 1778.

Luke i. 28, on the Incarnation, 1785; and which laid the foundation of his fame.

Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1786.

1 Cor. ii. 2. "The Analogy between the Light of Inspiration, and the Light of Learning, as Qualifications for the Ministry: preached at the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, at a public Ordination of Priests and Deacons, Sept. 9, 1787," 4to; which produced "Remarks," &c. by Gilbert Wakefield.

Eccles. xii. 7, "Principle of Vitality in Man, as described in the Holy Scriptures; and the Difference between true and apparent Death;" before the Royal Humane Society, of which he was a Vice-president, March 22, 1789. This was a most admirable, philosophical, and appropriate discourse; and, when printed by desire, ran through several editions; has been admired by the learned World, and resorted to by the able Divines that have since preached for that excellent Institution.

He dictated also in that year an appropriate Address, which was presented by the Society to their Royal Patron on his recovery.

A Sermon before the Philanthropic Society, at Quebec Chapel, March 25, 1792, "The Abounding of Iniquity no just Ground for distrusting the Prophecies or Promises of Holy Writ;" Matth. xxiv. 12.

"A Sermon before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Collegiate Church of St Peter, Westminster, Jan. 30, 1793; with an Appendix, concerning the Political Principles of Calvinism, 1793," 4to; which produced an ingenious "Reply," and "Strictures on the Reply."

Luke iv. 18, 19, at the yearly meeting of the Charity Children, 1793.

Before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1795, Matth. xvi. 18, 19.

1 John iii. 3, before the Magdalen Charity, 1795.

On Christ's Descent into Hell, 1 Pet. iii. 18, 1805.

"The Watcher and the Holy Ones, a Thanksgiving Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St Asaph, on Thursday, Dec. 5, 1805, on the Day of Public Thanksgiving for the Victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the Combined Fleet of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar.

In 1796 he published a Charge delivered at his Primary Visitation at Rochester.

In the same year he published, without his name, a most celebrated treatise, "On the Properties of the Greek and Latin Languages," 8vo; with a Dedication expressed in the warmest terms of friendship to his steady patron Lord Thurlow, who is with great propriety complimented on his taste and skill in the subject of this profound investigation.

A Circular Letter to the Diocese of Rochester, on the Scarcity of Corn, 1796.

Anoth-

Digitized by Google

Another circular Letter to that Diocese, on the Defence of the Kingdom, 1798.

Critical Disquisition on the xviiith chapter of Isaiah, in a letter to Edward King, Esq. 1799.

Substance of his Speech on the Slave-trade, 1800; and on the third reading on the Bill for preventing the Crime of Adultery, May 29, 1800.

Charge at the Second Visitation of Rochester diocese, 1800; the Sermon at which was preached by his chaplain, the Rev. George Robson.

His Translation of Hosea, 1801; republished, with large additions, in 1804.

Address to him from the Church of Westminster, on his quitting the Deanry, in which he was succeeded by Dr Vincent, 1802.

Circular Letter to the Diocese of St Asaph, on the War, 1803.

Speech on the Bill for the Relief of London Incumbents, 1804.

Letter to Mr Thomas Witherby, May 26, 1804.

On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, 1806.

The Bishop's last journey to Brighton was a most melancholy one. He left the capital in good health, and went to Brighton to spend some time with his old friend and patron, Lord Thurlow, whom on his arrival he found dead!—he was seized with the fatal disorder of which he died, on the Wednesday, and survived but three days.

For sometime before the Bishop died, he had adopted a rigid plan of economy, in order to liquidate some pecuniary burthens. If he had lived a few years longer, he would have enjoyed an annual income of 7000*l.* by the operation of his prudent resolution. He had, for the benefit of his family, made an insurance on his life to the amount of 5000*l.* The policy unfortunately expired two days before his death. His Lordship meant to have renewed it, if he had not been prevented by his fatal illness.

He left four sisters; three of whom were single, and one married to Mr Palmer; and two brothers, John Horsley, Esq. who married the widow of Mr Rich, late of Beech Hall, near Woodford, Essex; and Francis Horsley, Esq. then high in the civil service of the East India Company at Bengal, and about returning to England with a good fortune, honourably acquired.

A Sermon, preached in the church of Newington the Sunday after his interment, by the Rev. Robert Dickinson, Curate and Lecturer, was published at the request of the congregation; with a Sketch of the Bishop's Life and Character.

A Monument (by *J. Bacon, jun.*) has been put up in the chancel with the epitaph transcribed below *, from the pen of the learned Prelate.

By

---

* "Prope hunc lapidem
conditum est illud omne quod caducum
erat optimæ Matrisfamilias,
SARÆ,
secundæ uxoris peramatæ Samuelis Horsley,
LL. D. hujus ecclesiæ per multos
annos Rectoris;
Menevensis autem primum, post Roffensis,
nunc Asaphensis ecclesiæ Episcopi.
Fœmina sanctimonia præcellens, et morum
comitate amabilis, omnibus laudata, cara,
et jucunda vixit, mortua lugetur.
Pauperum lacrymæ et pia vota, odorem vere
divinum spirantia, memoriam
ejus condiunt.
Anno ætatis 54o ineunte, feria hebdomadis
2a, die Aprilis 2o,
A. D. 1805.
corpus fragile morbo insanabili succubuit,
cujus, lente grassantis, sævitiam,
memorando patientiæ exemplo novendecim
annos pertulerat:
Visum est DEO OPT. MAX. clementissimoque, vitam, in continuis ferme doloribus actam morte placida et spei
plena, ad exitum perducere:
'Ubi tuus, Mors, aculeus? ubi tua,
Orce, est victoria?
'Gloria DEO. - - Hallelujah!"
Has voces ore moribundo proferens, in morte insultans Morti, pia mulier obdormivit.
Maritus

Digitized by Google

By his first wife, the Bishop had ne daughter, who died young, and buried at Newington, and one son, ne Rev. Heneage Horsley, of Christ hurch, Oxford; who was married, une 25, 1801, to Miss Francis Em- a Bourke; took his degree of M. A. 802; and preached a Sermon at a eneral Ordination at St Asaph, in eptember 1804. He was collated y his father to the valuable rectory f Gresford in Denbighshire, and to stall in the cathedral church of St saph; and was appointed Chaplain o the Scotch Episcopalian Chapel at Dundee in May 1809.

The Bishop's second wife was a ost excellent woman, the *protegé* of is first; and very kind and attentive o his son from his earliest infancy. he died of a dropsy, after a lingering llness, April 2, 1805, without ever aving had a child, and is buried in he church of Newington.

Soon after his Lordship's death ppeared, "A Charge to the Clergy, t the primary Visitation, in the month f August 1806, of the late Right leverend Father in God, Samuel, Horsley,] by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of St Asaph; 1807."

Two Volumes of the Bishop's Sermons have since been published, printed at Dundee in 1810, under the immediate inspection of Mr Heneage Horsley.

The late William Windham, Esq. has left behind him three Treatises on Mathematical subjects, which he directed by his will should be put into the hands of Bishop Horsley, who was then living; adding, that "if he should think them of any value, they might be published."

Maritus octodecim superstes menses, iem obiit feria hebdomadis sexta, mensis Octobris die quarto, A. D. 1806, ætat. 78.

Sepultus est autem una cum uxore Sara in eodem conditorio.

Ante uxorem Saram, in matrimonio habuit Mariam, reverendi Johannis Botham filiam; quæ viro, dum ea viveret percara, infra triennii spatium a nuptiis, morte ei erupta est cum bis peperisset.

Sepulta jacet juxta parentes suos et sororem in cœmiterio ecclesiæ Alburiensis in agro Surriensi, cujus ecclesiæ Maritus Rector erat.

Filiolæ partu secundo editæ, quæ biduo extincta est, reliquiæ sub pavimento sacro sancti hujus adyti humatæ sunt.

Filio qui priorem mater enixa est, vitam prorogavit Dei misericordia, Heneagio, qui vidui Patris senectutem curis solidis foverat, sacerdotium gerens & Ecclesiæ Cathedralis paternæ Prebendarius.

Ibi et suis vivens posuit Samuel Horsley, A. D. 1805.

Letters of HORACE WALPOLE *to Governor* POWNALL *and Mr* GOUGH.

(From the same.)

MR WALPOLE TO GOVERNOR POWNAL.

"*Strawberry Hill, Oct. 27, 1783.*

"I AM extremely obliged to you, Sir, for the valuable communication you have made to me. It is extremely so to me, as it does justice to a memory I revere in the highest degree; and, I flatter myself that it would be acceptable to that part of the world that loves truth—and that part will be the majority, as fast as *they* pass away who have an interest in preferring falsehood. Happily, truth is longer-lived than the passions of individuals; and, when mankind are not misled, they can distinguish white from black. I myself do not pretend to be unprejudiced; I must be so to the best of Fathers; I should be ashamed to be quite impartial. No wonder then, Sir, if I am greatly pleased with so able a justification. Yet I am not so blinded but that I can discern solid reasons for admiring your defence. You have placed that defence on sound and *new* grounds; and, tho' very briefly, have very learnedly stated and distinguished the landmarks of our Constitution, and the encroachments made on it, b just

Digitized by Google

justly referring the principles of Liberty to the Saxon system, and imputing the corruptions of it to the Norman. This was a great deal too deep for that superficial mountebank Hume to go—for a mountebank he was.—He mounted a system in the garb of a philosophic empiric, but dispensed no drugs but what he was authorized to vend by a Royal patent, and which were full of Turkish opium.—He had studied nothing relative to the English constitution before Queen Elizabeth, and had selected her most arbitrary acts to countenance those of the Stuarts; and even her's he misrepresented, for her worst deeds were levelled against the Nobility, those of the Stuarts against the People.—Her's, consequently, were rather an obligation to the People; for the most heinous part of common despotism is, that it produces a thousand despots instead of one. Muley Moloch cannot lop off many heads with his own hand—at least, he takes those in his way, those of his Courtiers—but his Bashaws and Viceroys spread destruction every where.—The flimsy, ignorant, blundering manner, in which Hume executed the reigns preceding Henry VII. is a proof of how little he had examined the history of our Constitution.—I could say much, much more, Sir, in commendation of your work, were I not apprehensive of being biassed by the subject. Still, that it would not be from flattery, I will prove, by taking the liberty of making two objections; and they are only to the last page but one. Perhaps you will think that my first objection does shew that I *am* too much biassed.—I own I am sorry to see my Father compared to Sylla. The latter was a sanguinary usurper, a monster—the former, the mildest, most forgiving, best-natured of men, and a *legal* minister. Nor, I fear, will the only light in which you compare them, stand the test.—Sylla resigned his power voluntarily, insolently—perhaps timidly, as he might think he had a better chance of dying in his bed, if he retreated, than by continuing to rule by force. My Father did not retire by his own option. He had lost the majority of the House of Commons. Sylla, you say, Sir, retired unimpeached—it is true, but covered with blood. My Father was not *impeached*, in our strict sense of the word; but, to my great joy, he was in effect. A Secret Committee, a worse inquisition than a Jury, was named—not to try him—but to sift his life for crimes—and out of such a Jury, chosen in the dark, and not one of whom he might challenge, he had some determined enemies, many opponents, and but two he could suppose his friends. And what was the consequence? A man charged with every state-crime almost, for twenty years, was proved to have done—what? Paid some writers much more than they deserved, for having defended him against ten thousand and ten thousand libels, (some of which had been written by his Inquisitors,) all which libels were confessed to have been lies by his Inquisitors themselves,—for they could not produce a shadow of one of the crimes with which they had charged him! I must own, Sir, I think that Sylla and my Father ought to be set in opposition rather than paralleled.—My other objection is still more serious; and if I am so happy as to convince you, I shall hope that you will alter the paragraph, as it seems to impute something to Sir Robert, of which he was not only most innocent, but of which, if he had been guilty, I should think him extremely so, for he would have been very ungrateful. You say 'he had not the comfort to see that he had established his own family by any thing which he received from the gratitude of that Hanover family, or from the gratitude of that country, which he had saved and served.'—Good Sir, what does this sentence seem to imply,

Digitized by Google

ply, but that either Sir Robert himself, or his family, thought or think, that the Kings George First and Second, or England, were ungrateful in not rewarding his services!—Defend him and us from such a charge! He nor we ever had such a thought. Was it not rewarding him to make him Prime Minister, and maintain and support him against all his enemies for twenty years together? Did not George I. make his eldest son a Peer, and give to the father and son a valuable patent place in the Custom-house for three lives? Did not George II. give my elder brother the Auditor's place; and to my brother and me other rich places for our lives?—for, tho' in the gift of the First Lord of the Treasury, do we not owe them to the King who made him so? Did not the late King make my Father an Earl, and dismiss him with a pension of 4000*l.* a year for his life? Could he or we not think these ample rewards? What rapacious, sordid wretches, must he and we have been, and be, could we entertain such an idea? As far have we all been from thinking him neglected by his Country. Did not his Country see and know those rewards? and could it think those rewards inadequate? Besides, Sir, great as I hold my Father's services, they were solid and silent, not ostensible. They were of a kind to which I hold your justification a more suitable reward than pecuniary recompenses. To have fixed the House of Hanover on the Throne, to have maintained this country in peace and affluence for twenty years, with the other services you record, Sir, were actions the *eclat* of which must be illustrated by time and reflection, and whose splendour has been brought forwarder than I wish it had, by comparison with a period very dissimilar! If Sir Robert had not the comfort of leaving his family in affluence, it was not imputable to his King or his Country. Perhaps I am proud that he did not. He died forty thousand pounds in debt. That was the wealth of a man that had been taxed as the plunderer of his country! Yet, with all my adoration of my Father, I am just enough to own that it was his own fault if he died so poor. He had made Houghton much too magnificent for the moderate estate which he left to support it; and, as he never, I repeat it with truth, *never* got any money but in the South Sea, and while he was Paymaster, his fondness for his paternal seat, and his boundless generosity, were too expensive for his fortune.—I will mention one instance, which will shew how little he was disposed to turn the favour of the Crown to his own profit. He laid out fourteen thousand pounds of his own money on Richmond New Park. I could produce other reasons too why Sir Robert's family were not in so comfortable a situation, as the world, deluded by misrepresentation, might expect to see them at his death. My eldest brother had been a very bad economist during his father's life, and died himself fifty thousand pounds in debt, or more; so that to this day neither Sir Edward nor I have received the five thousand pounds apiece which Sir Robert left us as our fortunes. I do not love to charge the dead; therefore will only say, that Lady Orford, (reckoned a vast fortune, which till she died she never proved) wasted vast sums; nor did my brother or father *ever* receive but the twenty thousand pounds which she brought at first, and which were spent on the wedding and christening; I mean, including her jewels.

"I beg your pardon, Sir, for this tedious detail, which is minutely, perhaps too minutely, true; but, when I took the liberty of contesting any part of a work which I admire so much, I owed it to you and to myself to assign my reasons. I trust they will satisfy you; and, if they do

Digitized by Google

am sure you will alter a paragraph, against which it is the duty of the family to exclaim. Dear as my Father's memory is to my soul, I can never subscribe to the position that he was unrewarded by the House of Hanover. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect and gratitude,

Your most obliged and obedient humble servant, HOR. WALPOLE.

"P.S. I did not take the liberty of retaining your Essay, Sir; but should be very happy to have a copy of it at your leisure."

MR WALPOLE TO GOVERNOR POWNALL.

Berkeley-square, Nov. 7. 1783.

"You must allow me, Sir, to repeat my thanks for the second copy of your tract on my Father, and for your great condescension in altering the two passages to which I presumed to object; and which are not only more consonant to exactness; but, I hope, no disparagement to the piece. To me they are quite satisfactory. And it is a comfort to me too, that what I begged to have changed was not any reflection prejudicial to his memory; but, in the first point, a parallel not entirely similar in circumstances; and, in the other, a sort of censure on others to which I could not subscribe. With all my veneration for my Father's memory, I should not remonstrate against just censure on him. Happily, to do justice to him, most iniquitous calumnies ought to be removed; and then there would remain virtues and merits enough, far to outweigh human errors, from which the best of men, like him, cannot be exempt. Let his enemies, aye and his *friends*, be compared with him—and then justice would be done! Your Essay, Sir, will, I hope, some time or other, clear the way to his vindication. It points out the true way of examining his character; and is itself, as far as it goes, unanswerable. As such, what an obligation it must be to, Sir, your most grateful and obedient humble servant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

MR WALPOLE TO MR GOUGH.

Strawberry Hill, Aug 24. 1789.

"I shall heartily lament with you, Sir, the demolition of those beautiful chapels at Salisbury. I was scandalized long ago at the ruinous state in which they were indecently suffered to remain. It appears as strange, that, when a spirit of restoration and decoration has taken place, it should be mixed with barbarous innovation. As much as taste has improved, I do not believe that modern execution will equal our models. I am sorry that I can only regret, not prevent. I do not know the Bishop of Salisbury even by sight, and certainly have no credit to obstruct any of his plans. Should I get sight of Mr Wyatt, which it is not easy to do, I will remonstrate against the intended alteration; but probably without success, as I do not suppose he has authority enough to interpose effectually—Still I will try.—It is an old complaint with me, Sir, that, when families are extinct, Chapters take the freedom of removing antient monuments, and even of selling over again the site of such tombs. A scandalous, nay, dishonest abuse, and very unbecoming Clergymen! Is it creditable for Divines to traffick for consecrated ground, and which the Church had already sold?—I do not wonder that magnificent monuments are out of fashion, when they are treated so disrespectfully. You, Sir, alone have placed several out of the reach of such a kind of simoniacal abuse; for, to buy into the Church, or to sell the Church's land twice over, breathes a similar kind of spirit.—Perhaps, as the subscription indicates taste, if some of the Subscribers could be persuaded to object to the removal of the two beautiful Chapels, as contrary to their view of beautifying,

Digitized by Google

ing, it might have good effect; or, if some letter were published in the papers against the destruction, as barbarous, and the result of bad taste, it might divert the design. I zealously wish it were stopped—but I know none of the Chapter or Subscribers. I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir, Your much obliged and most obedient, &c.

HOR. WALPOLE.

General View of the Progress and present State of the Manufactures at PAISLEY.

(From Wilson's View of the Agriculture of Renfrewshire.)

THE chief manufactures of Renfrewshire have been carried on at *Paisley* and its environs, and in the numerous villages connected with this populous town. It was erected into a burgh of barony, in favour of George Shaw abbot of Paisley and his successors, by James IV. in the year 1488, and a charter was granted to its magistrates by the abbot in 1490: and the possessions of the abbey having been erected into a temporal Lordship, that charter was confirmed to the magistrates in 1658 by the Lord of erection, who disponed to them the superiority and common lands, all which grants were in the year 1665 confirmed by a charter from the crown. The magistrates have therefore every privilege of a royal borough, excepting representation in parliament.—Crawford describes it in 1710, as consisting of only one principal street, about half a mile in length, with several other lanes, and it is probable the population did not then exceed 1500 souls. With regard to manufactures, his words are, "That which renders "this place considerable, is its trade "of linen and muslin, where there is "a great weekly sale in its markets "of those sorts of cloth; many of "the inhabitants being chiefly em-"ployed in that sort of manufactory." It is certain, however, that the manufactures of Paisley, which consisted at that time chiefly of Bengals, in imitation of striped muslins, and coarse linen checks, were very limited; for we find that, more than thirty years after this period, there were only 867 looms employed, and the whole value of their manufactures, though far more elegant fabrics had been introduced, only amounted to £.15,000. At this time the kinds of goods manufactured were checkered linen handkerchiefs, some of them fine and beautifully variegated, by the manner in which the colours were disposed; which were succeeded by goods of a lighter texture, such as lawns, some of them plain, and others striped or checkered with cotton, and others spotted or figured, according to the taste or fancy of the artist. The weaving of linen gauze was also carried on to considerable extent. About this period the manufacturers, or merchants connected with them, resorted occasionally to England for the sale of their goods, particularly to fairs, such as are still held at Chester for the sale of Irish linens and Welsh flannel, &c. The extent of manufacture of these different kinds of goods about the middle of last century, seems to have been about 600,000 yards, and the value about £.40,000. By the good taste of the manufacturers, and the ingenuity of the weavers in this district, fabrics from the loom were still farther varied and improved, so that the manufacture of linen goods of these descriptions gradually increased, till at last, between the years 1778 and 1786, there were manufactured annually from a million and a half to two millions of yards, the values of which were, from £.90,000 to £.165,000. From that time this manufacture, being superseded by cotton goods, as shall be afterwards explained, constantly declined, till at length it is

now

Digitized by Google

now nearly extinct. The rise and fall of this manufacture will be best illustrated by a few extracts from the accounts transmitted annually by the stamp-masters, to the board of trustees at Edinburgh, for the encouragement of manufactures in Scotland. It is the duty of the stamp-masters appointed by the board, to give an annual account of all linen goods stamped by them; and the following table exhibits the quantities in different years, with their total value.

From 1 Nov. to 1 Nov.	Yards.	Value. £.	s.	d.
1743—1744	353,407	15,886	15	10
1747—1748	413,660	23,671	19	7
1749—1750	667,805	41,710	0	0
1757—1758	649,998	43,665	8	11
1767—1768	529,022	54,664	12	11 1/2
1769—1770	632,834	64,547	1 9	6
1778—1779	1,621,652	86,400	17	5 1/2
1780—1781	1,248,843	105,930	19	10 1/4
1783—1784	1,922,020	164,385	16	6 1/2
1806—1807	660,346	27,771	10	9
1807—1808	299,188	16,774	5	10
1808—1809	42,596	6,856	13	6
1809—1810	40,503	4,833	17	6
1810—1811	62,450	4,513	0	3

From this table, and from a farther examination of the stamp-masters' books, it appears, that this branch of manufacture was at its greatest height during the years from Nov. 1781 to Nov. 1784; the number of looms being above 2000, and the value of the goods manufactured in those three years, £.465,003 2*s.* 4*d.*, average £.155,001 0*s.* 9*d.* per annum.*

Silk gauze manufacture.—It is well known, that at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, about half a million of most useful and industrious subjects having emigrated from France, introduced many arts and manufactures into Britain; that numbers settled in London, and established the manufacture of silk goods in Spittalfields. Soon after the middle of the last century, when the traders in Paisley had increased their small capitals, they occasionally went to London, where the light fabrics or *fancy lawns* were vended, and directed their skill and ingenuity to the imitation of the silk gauzes of Spittalfields. The first attempts were in the year 1759; and, in consequence of the taste and industry of the merchants, and the talents of the workmen, their success was complete; and the result was, that elegant and richly ornamented silk gauzes were manufactured in great variety, so as to surpass any thing of the same kind which had been produced. The success of the manufacture brought several companies from London to Paisley; and a general mourning taking place in 1760, when the use

* The particulars relative to the manufactures of Paisley, as stated by the Rev. Dr Snodgrass in the Statistical Account, were communicated by a gentlemen of that town; who published a full account in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1787, and in the Scots Magazine for 1806, of the state of manufactures at Paisley at different periods.

Digitized by Google

use of Indian muslins was adopted by people of fashion, the thread gauzes of Paisley being no longer in demand, numbers of weavers were of course thrown idle. The consequent reduction in the rate of labour, induced other English companies to settle in Paisley; and in less than twenty years it became the distinguishing manufacture of that place: the traders who were engaged in it had their weavers employed in every town and village of Renfrewshire, and in the villages of the neighbouring counties to the distance of twenty miles: they not only had warehouses in London and Dublin, but employed persons in the city of Paris and other great towns on the continent for selling their goods. In the year 1781, there were about twenty houses in Paisley engaged in the silk gauze manufacture, of which number about one third was from London. They employed 5000 looms, and produced yearly £.350,000 worth of silk goods. The manufacture of ribbons and of some other silk fabrics was introduced in 1772, and was for some time carried on to a considerable extent. It is now, however, almost wholly relinquished; and there are at present not above a dozen of looms employed in the manufacture of silk goods of any description. The introduction of cotton spinning and the weaving of muslins, directed the attention of our traders to new schemes of industry, and put an end to the manufacture of silk gauzes, which were no longer fashionable.

Before entering upon the cotton manufacture, it may be proper to take notice of another branch of earlier commencement which has been long successfully prosecuted in Paisley, namely, the manufacture of *thread*; the origin of which is given by the Rev. Dr Young in the Statistical Account of the parish of Erskine. He observes, that

"One of the last trials for witch-craft which happened in Scotland, had its origin in this parish in 1696 1697. The person supposed to have been bewitched, or tormented by the agency of evil spirits, or of those who were in compact with them, was Christian Shaw *, daughter of John Shaw of Bargarran, then about eleven years of age. A short account of this trial may be seen in Arnot's collection of criminal trials. Three men and four women were condemned to death as guilty of the crime of witchcraft, and were executed at Paisley. This may furnish ample matter of speculation to those whose object it is to trace the progress and variation of manners and opinions among men. The subsequent history of this lady is, however, more interesting to the political enquirer.

"Having acquired a remarkable dexterity in spinning fine yarn, she conceived the idea of manufacturing it into thread. Her first attempts in this way were necessarily on a small scale. She executed almost every part of the process with her own hands, and bleached her materials on a large slate placed in one of the windows of the house. She succeeded, however, so well in these essays as to have sufficient encouragement to go on, and to take the assistance of her younger sisters and neighbours. The then lady Blantyre carried a parcel of her thread to Bath, and disposed of it advantageously to some manufacturers of lace, and this was probably the first thread made in Scotland that had crossed the Tweed. About this time a person who was connected with the family, happening to be in Holland, found means to learn the secrets of the thread manufacture, which was then carried on to great extent in that country, particularly the art of sorting or numbering the

* Afterwards married to the Rev. Mr Miller, minister of Kilmaurs in Ayrshire.

threads

Digitized by Google

"threads of different sizes, and packing them up for sale, and the construction and management of the twisting and twining machine.—This knowledge he communicated on his return to his friends in Bargarran, and by means of it they were enabled to conduct their manufacture with more regularity and to a greater extent. The young women in the neighbourhood were taught to spin fine yarn, twining mills were erected, correspondences were established, and a profitable business was carried on. Bargarran thread became extensively known, and, being ascertained by a stamp, bore a good price. From the instructions of the family of Bargarran, a few families in the neighbourhood engaged in the same business and continued it for a number of years. It was not to be expected, however, that a manufacture of that kind could be confined to so small a district, or would be allowed to remain in so few hands for a great length of time. The secrets of the business were gradually divulged by apprentices and assistants. Traders in Paisley availed themselves of these communications, and laid the foundation of the well established and extensive manufacture of thread, which has ever since been carried on in that town."

Such was the commencement of this manufacture. With regard to its progress, it is said, that when first introduced at Paisley in 1722, and for some years afterwards, the value of thread manufactured did not exceed £.1000 per annum: but it gradually advanced, so that in the year 1744 there were ninety-three mills for twisting or twining thread. In the year 1781 they increased in the town and suburbs to 132; and in 1791 there were 137, which brought to market threads to the value of £.60,000 yearly, and gave employment to many industrious families. In ordinary times there are about the same number of machines for twining thread; but they are of better mechanism, and the business is in every respect so ably conducted, that this manufacture is considerably extended. The quantity of linen yarn made into thread may be about 350,000 spindles yearly; the annual value of the thread itself may be about £.100,000; and the number of persons employed about 1500, exclusive of those employed in spinning yarn, which is carried on at a distance from town, or in other parts of the kingdom, or brought from Ireland. The kind of thread chiefly manufactured is white thread, known to the merchants by the name of ounce or nuns thread, being different from the coloured kinds made at Dundee and Aberdeen. Besides this, there are considerable quantities of heddle twine prepared, not only to serve the weavers in Paisley and Glasgow, but also in Coventry and Spittalfields: and small quantities of thread, in imitation of the manufacture of Lisle in French Flanders, are also made at this town. Some of this kind, which has been produced in Paisley, and made of Scots yarn, is worth about ten guineas per pound. The trade is regulated by an act of parliament passed in 1788, which determines the length of the reel and the number of threads in each hank: an important and salutary regulation for the consumer, because it prevents frauds, and enables him to understand with precision the kind and qualities of thread offered for sale: a statute which might, with great propriety, be extended to every species of thread. This act does not extend to Ireland; where considerable manufactures of thread are now carried on under no legislative regulation. In consequence of this, the number of threads in their hanks has been from time to time reduced, so that they begin to supplant the British manufacturer, (who pays a duty of 10 per cent on all threads exported

Digitized by Google

xported to Ireland) both at home nd in the foreign market. This trade at present (1812) so very greatly eclined at Paisley, that there are not n thread mills fully employed. The estraints on all commercial pursuits, rising from the circumstances of Eu ope, materially affect this branch of usiness. The stagnation is partly wing to the introduction of cotton hread, and partly to the manufacture f ounce thread being much prosecu ed in Glasgow and Aberdeen, and in lifferent parts of Ireland: it is hoped, owever, it will soon regain its usual mportance. Within these few years he manufacture of cotton thread has een carried on to considerable ex ent. It is called *wire thread;* is pre pared by machinery of the most ap proved construction; the extent is qual to the produce of about thirty mills, fully occupied in making ounce thread; affords employment to about 120 persons, exclusive of the cotton spinners, and it meets with an exten sive sale in many parts of the king dom.

The extent of the linen thread ma nufacture in all its branches *for the whole of Scotland* in 1784, and its na tional importance, is accurately given in the communication already men tioned, and coincides nearly with the results of the inquiries made by Mr Arbuthnot, secretary to the trustees for the encouragement of arts and manufactures. The author computes that there are employed for twining *ounce* thread 200 machines, and for coloured, and other threads, 300 ma chines: that the quantity of linen yarn used for these manufactures is, 1,080,000 spindles, which, when made into thread, may be valued at £.220,000: and that this manufacture, in all the various operations, from the spinning of the flax to the finishing of the thread, employs upwards of 20,000 women, besides 4000 or 5000 men.

Cotton Spinning.—Soon after Sir Richard Arkwright had invented his mechanism for carding and spinning cotton, the traders in this part of Scotland directed their attention to the cotton manufacture, which has now become, by far, the greatest and most extended branch of business in this county. Accordingly, about thirty years ago, a number of mills, with powerful machinery for spinning cotton, were erected on the various rivers and streams of Renfrewshire. The earliest of these was upon the water of Levern, at Barrhead, in the parish of Neilston, where a small building, 78 feet long and 28 wide, was completed and filled with spinning machinery, in the year 1780. Soon afterwards, a similar mill, on a more extended plan, was erected at Busby on the river White-Cart, in the parish of Mearns; and in the year 1782, a large mill of six stories, 112 feet long and 31 feet wide, was erected at Johnstone, on the river Black-Cart, in the parish of Paisley, which was the first extensive establishment of that nature in Renfrewshire. In less than twenty years, a number of mills of the same kind, and of different dimensions, were erected on the banks of all the principal streams of this county; so that, on the Levern, White-Cart, Black-Cart, Calder, and Gryfe, there are now nineteen large cotton-mills, and several of less extent, on the smaller streams. Besides these there are in Paisley, Johnstone, and Pollockshaws, many large structures for the same manufacture, the machinery of which is driven by powerful steam engines, on Bolton and Watts' construction: so that the whole number of cotton mills in Renfrewshire, of every size and of every description, exclusive of those which are filling with looms, or are unoccupied, may at present be about forty-one. The introduction of this manufacture, and the capital employed in it, have produced a great addition to the population of the county, and a vast consumpt

Digitized by Google

sumpt of cotton, from the British colonies, and from North and South America. From careful and accurate calculations it appears, that the cotton mills in Renfrewshire, at present contain 237,000 spindles for spinning yarn known in commerce by the name of *mule-yarn*, and 28,500 spindles for water twist; that they work into cotton yarn at least 3,850,000 lbs. of cotton wool annually; give employment to 932 men, 2449 women, and 1792 children; and bring to market cotton yarn to the amount of £.630,000.—The capital employed in this branch of business within this county is probably not less than £.300,000, vested in buildings and machinery. The kinds of yarn spun are seldom of the finest quality, the value at present being commonly about 4*s.* per pound. The consumpt of cotton wool at the spinning mills, in this and the neighbouring county of Lanark, is now of such extent, as to have produced a great change on the trade of Clyde; the industry of our manufacturers at home giving a new direction to our foreign traffic.—The following statement of the imports of cotton into Clyde at different periods, illustrate this.

	bags.	*lbs.*
In 1775 there were imported	508 =	137,160
In 1790.....	6,509 =	1,757,504
And the average of six years from 1804 to 1810.	31,364 =	8,468,832*

The wages of persons employed in cotton spinning are;

	s.	*s.*	
Men from.....	16	to 24	per week.
Women from.....	6	to 8	
Children from.....	3	to 5	

The time of attendance, is from 6 o'clock in the morning till 7 or 8 in the evening; and, after deducting the intervals allowed for breakfast and dinner, the hours of actual labour are eleven.

In order to show the rapid increase and prodigious amount of the cotton manufactures of this island, Dr Aitken, in his history of Manchester, has given some extracts from a pamphlet published in 1788, the purpose of which was to warn the nation of the bad consequences which would result from the rivalry of the East India cotton goods, which then began to be poured into the markets in increased quantities, and at diminished prices. The author of that pamphlet asserts, that, not above twenty years before the time of his writing, the whole cotton trade of Great Britain did not return £.200,000 a-year to the country for the raw materials, combined with the labour of the people; but at the time he wrote, although there were only 114 water mills in England and nineteen in Scotland, yet the gross return from the raw materials and labour exceeded seven millions sterling. He estimates that those establishments, when in full work, give employment to 110,000 persons; that in all the subsequent stages of the manufacture, the number employed is estimated at 240,000; making an aggregate of 350,000 persons: and the quantity of raw material applied to the different branches of the manufacture he computes at 22,600,000 lbs. But since the year 1788, the cotton manufacture has increased in, at least, a three or four fold ratio; the quantity of cotton manufactured being probably 80,000,000 lbs. the number of persons employed in all the branches, about one million, and the gross value of the goods made above £.20,000,000.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* Mr Chalmers states that the cotton wool imported into Scotland during 1755 was 105,831 lbs. and in 1800 — 13,204,225 lbs. See Caledonia, vol. ii. p. 42.

Ac-

Digitized by Google

Account of the Progress made in clearing the Ruins of ROME.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IT may be interesting to some of your readers, who in their early days have visited Rome with a view to contemplate and examine the remains of its ancient grandeur, to know what progress has been made in clearing out the foundations of the venerable ruins of Rome, in consequence of the Imperial decree of the 17th of July 1811, relating to that noble undertaking; and I have, therefore, sent you a translation of the statement given by the learned Monsieur Millin on this subject in his Encyclopedick Magazine for the month of March last.—I am,

SIR,

Your obedient humble Servant,

ALBANICUS.

The Piazza del Popolo will be soon disencumbered from the old convent and houses which blocked up that noble approach to the city, and there is proposed to be a grand promenade for the public all along the walls on the left bank of the Tiber, by Mount Pincio and the Villa Medicis, and to terminate at the avenue of the Trinità del Montè.

The Roman Forum, the Garden of the Capitol, the Colyseum, the Mount Palatine, the Circus Maximus, the Temples of Vesta and of Virilis Fortuna, and the Temple of Janus, are all of them disencumbered.

The Temple of Concord adjoining to the Capitol, to which the Roman Senate was wont to adjourn from the Capitol, and which having been accidentally destroyed by fire was rebuilt, as appears by the inscription which remains on the architrave of the front of the building, has been fully disencumbered from rubbish. The remains of the Temple of Jupiter the Thunderer, which was erected by order of Augustus, in consequence of a vow made by him during a storm of thunder, from which he escaped unhurt, appears now in all its majesty, and is disengaged entirely from the rubbish, which concealed a great part of it from inspection. Much skill in the architectural conductors of this undertaking has been exhibited in rectifying the position of three columns remaining in this Temple, in the construction of a new entablature, and replacing the architrave on these columns.

The Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, on the antient *Via Sacra*, has been cleared out to the pavement.

The Temple of Peace, built in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, has been completely disencumbered of earth and ruins, and cleared to its original foundations.

The Piazzas of the Colyseum have been cleared out.

The magnificent surbase of the Temple of Fortune, at present called Santa Maria d'Egizzia, is entirely displayed.

The elegant little Temple of Vesta—of Hercules Victor, and of the Sun, which is on the left bank of the Tiber, at the foot of Mount Aventine, is entirely disengaged from rubbish and adjoining buildings, and displays its twenty fluted columns of the Corinthian order of white marble.

The workmen are employed in clearing out the chambers of the remains of Titus's Baths on the Esquiline Mount, where some ancient paintings have been discovered, worthy of the fine age of Trajan.

The pulling down and removing the two convents of the Spirito Sancto and Santa Eufemia, and various buildings and inclosures adjacent, opens to view more perfectly the noble pillar of Trajan, with its interesting pedestal, and the historical basso relievos of the Dacian War.

The buildings adjacent to the Vatic-

Digitized by Google

tican and the Fountain of Trevi, and those encumbering the Pantheon, have been also removed; and, as upwards of two thousand workmen are employed at Rome in this manner, we may expect, in the course of another year, to see a great deal accomplished towards the satisfaction of those who shall hereafter visit the ancient Metropolis of the Roman Empire.

Account of an Institution about to be formed in EDINBURGH, *for the relief of the Poor, the detection of Impostors, and the suppression of common begging.*

Among all the schemes for maintaining the poor of the City, the least weight has been laid upon that single point which is of the greatest importance; I mean that of *Keeping foreign beggars from swarming hither out of every part of the Country*; for, until this be brought to pass effectually, all our wise reasonings and proceedings upon them will be vain and ridiculous. SWIFT, v. 12. p. 277.

NO circumstance is more honourable to the present age, than the numerous institutions for relieving distress of almost every description. Scarcely is a class of sufferers pointed out, than funds sufficient are immediately provided. Extreme care, however, ought to be taken, that these ample supplies should be judiciously employed, and bestowed only upon deserving objects. If a strict scrutiny is not made, such funds, instead of relieving want, will serve only to support the worthless in idleness and vice.

"It is true, indeed, that sometimes "honest endeavouring men are reduced to extreme want, even to the "begging of alms, by losses, by accidents, by diseases, and old age, "without any fault of their own: "but these are *very few* in comparison of the other; nor would *their* "support be any sensible burden to "the public, if the charity of well-"disposed persons were not intercepted by some *common strollers, who* "*are most importunate, and who least* "*deserve it!*"

Of all the modes of giving charity, *the least advantageous*, undoubtedly, is that of bestowing it upon *common beggars*. No examination can here take place into the merits or wants of the applicant; but the presumption is strong against his deserving relief, since he would, in that case, have been entitled to legal provision from the parish to which he belongs.—Such an exhibition, besides, implies a total absence of that honourable pride which is usually attendant on habits of honest industry. *To banish beggars from our streets* has therefore, properly, been a leading object in the recent systems of police. To effect this laudable purpose, however, in a sweeping manner, and without any examination, might involve persons who are really necessitous: some might be ignorant where to apply for relief; others might find it difficult to transport themselves to the place, and to produce due evidence of their claim. The humane passenger, therefore, would still have the feeling, that the object soliciting his bounty may be in real distress. A remedy can only be found in some arrangement, by which these different persons may have their wants and claims *investigated*, and may be transmitted and recommended to the quarters where they would be entitled to relief. We are happy to state, that such an institution is immediately to be formed in this city, under the most respectable auspices, and as we have been favoured with the following report of a committee, appointed by the Commissioners of Police, in which the nature and objects of this institution are so fully and so well explained, we conceive that no apology can be necessary for presenting it at length to our readers.

Report

Digitized by Google

Report of the Committee appointed by the Commissioners of Police, to inquire into the Practicability of suppressing the Practice of common begging, and relieving the Industrious and sickly Poor.

COMMITTEE.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
Mr Sheriff Rae.
Bailie Walker.
Robert Johnston, Esq.
John Connel, Esq. Advocate.
William Inglis, Esq. W. S.
Andrew Storie, Esq. W. S.
Mr James Brown.
Mr Andrew Walker.

In every great city, the practice of common begging has been found to be an evil of no ordinary magnitude; and its suppression, whether in the more open form of importuning the passenger, or in that of private solicitation, forms an object worthy of attention in a well-regulated system of Police. In this undertaking, however, the hands of the magistrates require to be strengthened by all the aids which individuals or societies can afford. It is always the *idle and the dissolute* who resort to this line of life; and while it occupies in lazy labour those who are thus engaged, it frequently requires as much health and strength for its performance as would be sufficient, if well directed, to support the individuals by honest industry. It extorts from the public, supplies almost as large as would be required for the relief of the really necessitous, and diverts those supplies from their proper channel. It confirms corrupted morals, and trains up children in vice, ignorance, idleness, and deceit; it entails upon the public a succession of vagrants of the worst description, and poisons society with a race of people hostile to the real welfare of a country. The horrible appearance of misery which impostors often exhibit, would be a reproach on our national humanity and justice, were it not generally known to be the effect of artifice. It is not from a wish to spare the eyes or feelings of sickly sensibility, that we would remove this disgrace from our streets, but because we are convinced that real distress is over-looked, while attention is occupied by obtrusive imposture; and because we know, that charity is deadened by habitual acquaintance with deceit: and we know, too, that many delude themselves with a pernicious notion, that they have discharged the high duty of charity, when they have bestowed trifles for which they have no use, for the mere purpose of removing the annoyance of importunity. This irritable indolence, which cannot withstand the pertinacity of beggars, and which disdains the labour of investigating the justice of the appeal made to their humanity, is undoubtedly the principal cause of all that diversity of imposture which assumes the appearance of distress, aided by the ignorance and credulity of many in the lower stations of life, especially of servants, which leads them by numerous donations of their mites, and often by bestowing what is, properly speaking, not their own, to give great encouragement to common beggars.

The disposition to sympathise and to relieve is assuredly amiable, but the mode is extensively mischievous: it fosters idleness, in the first instance, and becomes the cause, more or less remote, of the numerous vices of which idleness is the common parent.

As the practice of common begging is thus fraught with evil to the individuals who betake themselves to it, so is it no less distressing to the community, where such practice prevails. Nothing can be more harassing, than to have a claim of either real or pretended distress made upon one at every corner of a street, and such claims often persisted in with a degree of perseverance, meant and calculated

Digitized by Google

calculated to compel the passenger, in some measure, to compliance.—These evils have been fully felt in this metropolis, and the public voice has, in consequence, been often loudly raised for the suppression of the practice here censured. This object was attempted under the former Police Act, by means of severe penalties, comprehending not only imprisonment, but also pains of a corporal nature. Such severe, and often unsuitable, punishments, shared the fate that might have been anticipated: they were not, indeed, and they could not be inflicted, and, consequently, the practice of common begging has continued undiminished. By the late Police Act, ample powers are vested in the Magistrates for the punishment of such offenders; but before such punishment can be duly applied, some means must be devised for the relief of the truly destitute. The instances of this description are doubtless few in number, compared with those whose wants are in a great measure pretended: that such instances do, however, occur, especially in times of scarcity, is undeniable. To condemn such persons to imprisonment, along with the infant family which often attends them, is a proceeding at which the heart revolts.—Police-officers will not incur the odium of apprehending the objects of such distress, nor will judges be found willing to apply the heavy lash of the law to those who are the victims of such perfect misery. If even these difficulties should be got over, and punishment be inflicted, no good effect can *result therefrom*, excepting the temporary removal of the individual; for, at the expiry of the punishment, such objects have no resource but to recommence their former way of life, whilst their minds must have imbibed additional corruption by the communication to which such punishment must probably have led. Such, it is believed, must invariably be the result of any attempt to put an end to the practice of common begging, by the means of punishment alone. On the other hand, if some method were devised by which the claims for public relief could be investigated, and the means of support and employment secured for the truly deserving, the difficulties of checking the practice of begging, which have now been pointed out, would entirely be removed.

The common beggars could then be known to follow that line of life, not from necessity, but from choice. The most charitable persons would not be disposed to afford aid to these worthless objects, whilst the public mind would readily go along with the apprehension and punishment of such vagrants. As the trade would thus, on the one hand, be no longer lucrative, so, on the other, it would regularly be accompanied with correction, and, in these circumstances, little doubt can be entertained that it would speedily cease entirely to be followed.

Under the impression that a scheme of this nature might be rendered practicable in relation to this city, the Commissioners of Police lately referred considerations of the matter to this Committee, who have now humbly to report their opinion, that it would be highly expedient, that a Society should forthwith be established in Edinburgh, for the suppression of Vagrants, Street-beggars, and Impostors, the relief of occasional distress, and encouragement of industry, similar to that which has long existed in Bath, Hull, Liverpool, Hamburgh, and other great towns, and which has proved the means of putting an end to common begging in these places. An investigation or inquiry into the circumstances of every case where relief is asked, is the basis on which such a plan must rest. By these means, relief will be alone afforded to real objects of compassion, and *that* only to such an extent as may be proved

Digitized by Google

proved to be indispensably requisite, taking into account the exertion which the individual may be capable of making for his own support.

On this basis, the above-mentioned Societies were founded, and have continued to regulate their proceedings; and it appears to the Committee, that, by adopting in the outset the general outline of the rules observed by some one of those Societies, much time and labour may be saved in organizing the institution now proposed to be set on foot.

For the success of such a plan, three things appear to be requisite.—1*st*, Funds sufficient to meet the expence necessarily attending it: 2*dly*, The aid of respectable individuals in the management of those funds, and in inquiring into the condition of those who apply for relief: 3*dly*, A fixed resolution on the part of the public, to withhold alms from all mendicants of whatever description.

With respect to the first of these, the Committee entertain no doubts that ample funds will be obtained by voluntary contributions from public bodies, and from individuals connected with this city. The inhabitants of Edinburgh have ever been liberal in the support of charitable institutions; and when the humanity of the plan thus proposed is kept in view, on the one hand, whilst the incalculable advantage of being relieved from the nuisance of common begging is recollected, on the other, the Committee are confident, that no exertion will be requisite to secure funds sufficient for the accomplishment of the object in view.

With respect to the second point, it will readily occur, how indispensably requisite it will be, to obtain the aid of respectable individuals in managing those funds, and in investigating every case of distress. The confidence and support of the public can alone be obtained and preserved, by the conviction, that every case is fully and candidly inquired into; that all persons in real want are assisted; whilst every claim of an opposite nature is entirely disregarded.

As to the probability of now and hereafter finding individuals willing to undertake such duties, the Committee trust, that before this Report shall meet the public eye, they will be able to appeal to something more than presumption on the subject.—They acknowledge that a good understanding, some experience, as well as a compassionate heart, are necessary qualifications in those who become the visitors of the poor, and the immediate trustees of the public benevolence: they also acknowledge, that a man must not be fastidious who enters the habitations of poverty and misery,—who encounters rude manners without impatience, and who, inflexibly, detects imposition and deceit without being provoked; but such men they trust there are,—such men they trust this very measure will bring forward, with some of whom at least the public have not hitherto been acquainted.

As to the third requisite above mentioned, it will certainly form no part of the object of the proposed Society to restrain private charity: on the contrary, it will be their business to provide the benevolent with means of correct information as to the real objects of such charity. But giving of alms to those who importune the passenger must prove injurious to the scheme here in view; as such encouragement will, to a certainty, augment the number of beggars, while it will also be the means of preventing the worthless from quitting the city,—an effect which the plan in view seems well calculated to produce.

These reasons for discontinuing the practice of giving alms to beggars are so obvious, that little doubt can be entertained as to their having effect. And should any disappointment be hereafter experienced in this respect, an address to the public will certainly be

Digitized by Google

be productive of any change in the practice that may be found requisite.

It is obvious that the whole of the various charitable institutions of this city are calculated to *aid, foster*, and *promote*, the plan now proposed; because, in many cases, one or other of these institutions will be found, in their rules and enactments, ready to relieve cases of distress, when duly vouched. These societies do lasting honour to their generous promoters, and should confer no small lustre upon the character of the country: it is apparent, that a primary object of the present scheme will be to contribute to the funds of these institutions, agreeable to the measure of benefit which may be derived from each of them; in particular, an extension of the plans of the house of industry will demand early attention. Many advantages will doubtless accompany the operation of a Society, whose object it will be, not merely to give to the poor, but to take a fatherly charge of them,—to aid them with counsel,—to furnish them with clothes, and other necessaries, when totally destitute; and, in some cases, with loans of small sums, to be repaid weekly; and so to continue the mode of relief, as to make every supply *an encouragement to industry*, when the objects of their bounty are able, in any degree, to earn their own bread.

It is, therefore, humbly reported to the General Commissioners as the opinion of this Committee,

First, That a Society should be formed in this city, upon the plan of that established at Bath, under the authority of the Magistracy, and with the sanction of the Commissioners of Police.

Secondly, That circular letters should be sent to the principal inhabitants of the city and suburbs, with a copy of this Report, calling their attention thereto; and requesting their attendance at a meeting afterwards to be called.

Thirdly, That the Committee be continued, to prosecute this desirable scheme, with full powers; and that the following gentlemen be added thereto:

William Inglis.
Andw. Storie.
James Brown.
R. Johnston.
Andw. Walker.
John Walker,

Edinburgh, 5th October 1812.

The perusal of this report will, we think, be sufficient to satisfy our readers of the good sense and sound views of the persons under whose auspices this institution is to be undertaken. In order, moreover, to prove that similar plans have stood the test of experience, we shall make a few extracts from printed accounts which have fallen into our hands, of those successfully established at Hamburgh and at Bath. The former was published at Edinburgh in 1798, by a Mr Voght, and contains pretty ample details of the proceedings of a society formed at Hamburgh, for the management of the poor. The following account is given of its origin, and the principles upon which it was founded:

"Some years previous to 1788, a society had united for giving relief to the indigent sick. Another society had procured flax and spinning-wheels, established a spinning school, and given work to all those who chose to work: their number yet was comparatively small.

"Some other humane gentlemen made personal visits among the poor, and, by giving their history to the public, awakened its attention to the sufferings of this numerous class, showing, at the same time, the necessity of a general measure.

"I lay some stress upon these preliminary essays; partly from my conviction, that the success of such an un-

Digitized by Google

ndertaking depends wholly on the legree in which the public at large is atisfied of its necessity: and partly, ecause I think that no man is entiled to recommend the execution of ny important plan, till it has been lready tried upon a smaller scale, nd till its parts are in some measure rganized for immediate use.

"The magistrates took up the buiness with a zeal adequate to its imortance: the outlines of a plan were greed upon; it was decided, that such evenues as had, till then, been exended in alms by the several churchardens, and those whose administraion had been connected with the ork-house, should be united, under ne administration, with those sums hat could be collected from private enevolence.

"The representatives of the citiens went round thro' all the houses n the different parishes to solicit anual subscriptions. Every inhabiant in rotation went round weekly; ollecting among his neighbours; nd the most respectable of our inhaitants made it a point to collect in erson.

"The town, after an average calulation of the number of poor in the everal parts, was divided into sixty istricts, containing each a nearly qual number of poor.

"To each district, three citizens ere chosen for three years; and the umber of wealthy and respectable en who offered themselves for the evere task they were to undergo, ill for ever furnish a bright page n the annals of civic virtue in Hamurgh.

"Five senators presided at the oard of a committee, composed of ten embers, (whom I shall call *Directrs,*) and who were chosen for life.

"In their meetings, to which, (analagous to the organization of those oards by which public business is onducted at Hamburgh,) several ther members of the commonwealth were added for the most important decisions, the whole of the plan was, during six months, fully prepared for execution.

"For the use of the above-named 180 gentlemen, whom I shall call *Overseers*, very ample instructions were published.

"Actual relief was *the first object;* for we all were convinced of the barbarity of preventing beggary, when provision for real want is not previously prepared; but at the very moment that this provision was secured, measures were taken to prevent any man from receiving a shilling which he could have been able to earn for himself."

The establishment of schools, of work-houses, and a general system of superintendance, were the means employed by this benevolent association. Its effects are ascertained by the comparative statement of the condition of the poor, when they began their labours, with what it became five years after.

"We found 3903 families, making 7391 individuals, 4-7ths women, 2-7ths children, 1-7th men, in the highest want of immediate relief.—A great part of them had not seen a bed for many years; and the misery of those who were not yet turned beggars, exceeds all description.

"The sum paid them in weekly allowance during the first eight months, being on an average of twelve pence a-week for each family, was,

	£.6729 0 0
During the second year,	3297 0 0
Third year, - -	9318 0 0
Average of the first $2\frac{1}{4}$ years, - - -	£.9129 0 0
The house-rent allowed to the poor was,	2100 0 0
	£.11,229 0 0

"The first clothing of this alarming

Digitized by Google

ing number of poor would indeed have exceeded even the powerful support the institution enjoyed, had not our ladies largely contributed ready-made shirts and clothing, as soon as they knew how much they were wanted. Still this expence was, on the average of the first three years, 977*l.* It may not be uninstructive to add, that we tried in the first year to buy potatoes and fuel for the poor, and distribute it amongst them at the first cost: but experience showed us, what afterwards I have seen confirmed every where,

"1. That it is impossible to prevent waste, if not robbery.

"2. That the poor have a dislike to what you oblige them to buy.

"3. That giving large portions, you encourage the practice of selling it out again.

"4. That when small portions are given, the loss of time for fetching them, which is considerable when such a number must be provided, makes it expensive to every industrious pauper, even if he was to get them for nothing.

"5. That the necessary housing and storing, together with the number of necessary officers, make it very expensive to the institution.

"We found it cheaper, and the poor found it more convenient, to receive, instead of the extraordinary supply, fourpence a-week, and to buy for themselves. Some overseers took the trouble to provide it for fifteen or twenty families under their care: where this was done, the poor got it best and cheapest.

"A different plan may do, where the community is very small, or where the poor are not taught to know the value of their time.

"The depth of misery in which we found our poor, subjected us to another unexpected expence. The itch was become so general, and had so perfectly infected the workhouse to which some poor were always sent for correction, that neither there, nor in the narrow lanes and alleys, where the poor live crowded together, the cure was possible. We were obliged to establish a temporary lazaretto out of town, where we sent the most infected, and had in three years made it superfluous. This has yet occasioned an additional expence of 438*l.* in each of the first three years.

"A very heavy expence was incurred by the purchasing of spinning-wheels and other tools, and by the establishment and maintenance of a school, where, for the first years, five hundred poor at a time were taught to spin: the indemnification for their loss of time during learning, was paid them, as well as the loss upon their work. The sum of these expences amounted to 1175*l.* a-year. But after three years, two thousand poor, who at the time they entered the school could do nothing at all, did earn from eightpence to twentypence a-week, at such time and at such hours as were formerly quite lost to them; upwards of three thousand wheels were in their hands, and the din of industry was heard, where sloth or riot had inhabited before.

"Our schools, which at the time of their establishment were a collection of the most abandoned and profligate children, most of whom had been used to beg, required a great length of time before they could do even as much as to give these unhappy creatures the habit of fixing their attention upon any work, not to speak of instruction. Gentle means and perseverence got at last the better of great part of the vices that grow in children who are trained up to begging.

"Our *medical institution* got sooner to its perfection. I must refer to an excellent report on that subject, in the first volume of our yearly reports.

"It is a fact, that in three years the number of sick had been 12,069, whose

Digitized by Google

whose cure had, including broth, &c. not cost 8*s*. 6*d*. each.

"It is evident how much we saved by not having a salaried apothecary, nor a particular appropriated house.

"We employed always some poor women as nurses when the family could not attend the patient, and found them of very great use in fetching the medicines, and reporting to the physician about the health of the patient.

"With this slight addition, we thought that, a very few cases excepted, the result of our experience was unfavourable to hospitals.

"The patient is more comfortable in his own bed amongst his family and his neighbours, gets into no habits of idleness, and employs usefully the moments of his convalescence.—The fact proves that it is also the cheapest method."

The Bath society was instituted in January 1805, by Lady Isabella King, "for the suppression of vagrants, street-beggars, and impostors; relief of occasional distress and encouragement of industry." In the report for the year 1811, the committee of management make the following appeal to the public.

"Such are the regulations of a Society which has now completed the sixth year of its establishment: the public therefore are enabled to form a fair and competent judgment respecting its past success and permanent advantages. To those numerous subscribers who have so liberally contributed their support, the Committee can only pledge themselves for a diligent attention to the same duties which they have hitherto laboured to discharge; and they feel fully confident, that the more the Society shall become known, and its real nature and views understood, the more will it be found to deserve the support and gratitude of the public.

"How far the first object, the Suppression of common Vagrants and Impostors, has been accomplished, the general appearance of the streets, since the existence of the society, will, it is presumed, sufficiently determine; and there can be little doubt, that, by a steady perseverance in the same exertions, seconded by a firm resolution on the part of the inhabitants and visitors, to withhold casual alms, and give only a reference to the Office of inquiry, the nuisance of street-beggars, so long its reproach, may, by degrees, be completely banished from Bath.

"In reference to the second and third objects of the Society, the Relief of Occasional Distress, and Encouragement of Industry,—the Committee trust, that the good they have been enabled to perform, will prove to be of still higher value, and more durable consequence; as the evils so commonly and so justly complained of, in the loose and indiscriminate charity of individuals, are thus either avoided or removed. *Investigation* is the grand basis of their plan—an investigation not committed to subordinate agents or servants, so liable to impose or be imposed upon, but personally undertaken by the Members of the Committee, who spare no pains to examine minutely into every case that comes before them. Thus, while the general peace, comfort, and security of the town, are strengthened and preserved, the distresses of the industrious poor cannot fail to be promptly and properly relieved, and idleness and vice to be detected and discouraged."

Digitized by Google

Remarks on the Character and Writings of WILLIAM DRUMMOND *of* HAWTHORNDEN.

(From Anonymous and Fugitive Essays by the Earl of Buchan, just published.)

I GREATLY and fondly cherish the memory of Hawthornden. I like his character, his muse, and his residence; moreover I like his companions; for I doat upon Ben Johnson, and I esteem Drayton. There are few Lords now like Lord Stirling. He admired and honoured Drummond, and cherished his friendship and correspondence in the depth of retirement, when the peer was basking in the sun-shine of Whitehall, and warm in the prosecution of his transatlantic projects.

Among all the poets of the beginning of the last century, (writes the author of the Cursory Remarks on some of the ancient English poets, said to be Mr le Neve,) there is not one, after Shakespeare, whom a general reader of the English poetry of that age will regard with so much and so deserved attention as William Drummond. He was born at Hawthornden, near Edinburgh, in 1585, and was the son of Sir John Drummond, descended of the family of Stobhall, who, for ten or twelve years, was usher, and afterwards knight of the black rod to King James I. of England. The poet was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of master of arts in the year 1606, and was afterwards sent by his father to study civil law at Bourges in France; but having no taste for the profession of a lawyer, he returned to Hawthornden, and there applied himself with great assiduity to classical learning and poetry.

Having courted a daughter of Cunningham of Barnes, whom he celebrates in his poems, and to whom her accomplishments, congeniality of taste, and propensity to retirement, had strongly attached him,—he was successful in his addresses, and a day was fixed for their marriage.

Soon after, she was seized by an illness which proved fatal, upon which Drummond again quitted his native country, and resided eight years on the continent, chiefly at Rome and Paris.

In the year 1630 he married Margaret Logan of Restalrig, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom, William, was knighted by King Charles II *. He spent very little time in England, though he corresponded frequently with Drayton and Ben Jonson; the latter of whom had so great a respect for his abilities, and so ardent a desire to see him, that at the age of forty-five he walked to Hawthornden to visit him.

The favourite seat of Ben Jonson, in the sequestered wood of Hawthornden, is yet known, and pointed out to visitors, where a bust of Jonson ought to be placed, to gratify the sentimental devotion of the admirers of exalted merit.

This would add something spiritual to the strawberry feasts of Roslin, and be worthy of a precious few in that wonderful little country that produced a Drummond and a Thomson.

Ben Jonson's father too was a Scot; and it is fit that *he* should be honoured in the land of his fathers.

Hawthornden is a lovely spot.—The house hangs like an eagle's nest on the romantic banks of Esk. The ground is classic. The genius of his plaintive sonnets meets the fancy of the congenial soul. Here he addressed his Alexis, (Lord Stirling:)

The'

* The heiress general of Hawthornden was married to Dr Abernethy, a non-juring bishop in Scotland of the ancient family of Abernethy of Saltoun, who presented the whole remaining manuscripts of the poet to the Earl of Buchan, who deposited them in the museum of the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh.

Digitized by Google

Tho' I have twice been at the doors of death,
And twice found shut those gates which ever mourn;
This but a light'ning is,—a truce to breathe;
For late-born sorrows augur fleet return.
Amid thy sacred cares, and courtly toils,
Alexis! when thou shalt hear wand'ring fame
Tell, death hath triumph'd o'er my mortal spoils,
And that on earth I am but a sad name;
If thou e'er held me dear, by all our love,
By all that bliss, those joys heav'n here us gave,
I conjure you, and by the maids of Jove,
To grave this short remembrance on my grave:
"Here Damon lies, whose songs did sometimes grace
"The murmuring Esk,—May roses shade the place!"

Let us inquire for the venerable spot in which were placed the ashes of Hawthornden, and let these lines be sculptured on the belly of a lyre, that they may meet the eye of the traveller. Why should not this little speck of earth of ours, so near to Iceland, be warmed with something that may supply the want of better skies!

Ben Jonson, too, ought to be characterised by a suitable inscription on his seat, that the offended dignity of his name in Westminster Abbey may be worthily retrieved. O rare Ben Johnson! is an exclamation that admits too much an application to him who could only set the table in a roar, and too little to the superior merit of Ben Jonson. Hear what the great Lord Clarendon says of him: "Ben Jonson's name can never be forgotten, having, by his very good learning, *and the severity of his nature and manners*, reformed the Stage, and indeed the English poetry itself. His natural advantages were, judgment to order and govern fancy, rather than excess of fancy,—his productions being slow, and upon deliberation, yet then abounding with great wit and fancy; and they will live accordingly. And surely, as he did exceedingly exalt the English language in eloquence, propriety, and masculine expressions; so he was the best judge of, and fittest to prescribe rules to poetry and poets, of any man who had lived with, or before him, or since, if Mr Cowley had not made a flight beyond all men, with that modesty, however, as to ascribe much of this to the example and learning of Ben Jonson." His conversation was very good, and with men of most note; and he had for many years an extraordinary kindness for Mr Hyde *, till he found he betook himself to business, which he thought ought never to be preferred before his company.

Drummond loved Drayton, and a great and continued friendship subsisted between them, fanned by frequent letters, as appears by his papers, which were presented to the Earl of Buchan by the reverend Dr Abernethy Drummond.

Drayton, sweet ancient bard! his Albion sung,
With their own praise her echoing vallies rung;
His bounding muse o'er ev'ry mountain rode,
And ev'ry river warbled where he flow'd †.

I have a copy of Latin verses addressed, as I suppose, to Drayton by Hawthornden, as it is in the handwriting of the latter, and was found in a bundle of Drayton's letters to Drummond:

Dum tua melliflui specto pigmenta libelli
Pendet ab eloquio mens mei rapta tuo,
At sensum expendens tumque altæ pondera mentis
Sensus ab eximio me rapit eloquio;
Sed mage dædaleo miror te pectore qui sic
Cogis ad Italicos anglica verba modos.
Eloquium, sensus, mentis vis dædala longe
Tollit humo ad superos te super astra Deo.

Drummond's family having been grafted as it were on the royal family of Scotland, by the marriage of king Robert III. and upheld by them, he was a steady royalist during the troubles of Charles I., but does not appear

* Earl of Clarendon.
† Sea pieces, canto ii. by Dr Kirkpatrick.

Digitized by Google

appear ever to have armed for him. Yet it seems he had been much employed by the king, in his uttermost distress, or by those immediately about his person, as among his papers I found a *prima cura* of king Charles Ist's last appeal to the people of England, with corrections and marginal notes, in the king's own hand-writing*. As Drummond had always been a laborious student, and had applied himself equally to history and politics, as to classical learning, his services were frequently rendered by occasional publications, in which, it must be confessed, he was not so happy as in the flights of his muse, which, as Pinkerton justly observes, amply establish his fame. Phillip's (adds he) who compiled his Theatrum Poetarum *under Milton's own eye*, and may be supposed to express that great writer's opinion, upon many occasions, observes with regret, "the strange neglect into which Drummond's poems had even then fallen. But this was no wonder, when Milton's smaller poems met with the same fate. Now it may be safely said, that if any poems possess a very high degree of that exquisite Doric delicacy, which we so much admire in Comus, and Lycidas, those of Drummond's do. Milton seems to have imitated him, and certainly he had read and admired his works! Drummond was the first who introduced into English that fine Italian vein; and if we had had no Drummond, perhaps we should never have seen the delicacies of Comus, Lycidas, Il Penseroso, L'Allegro. Milton has happened to have justice done him by posterity, while Drummond has been neglected."

From the familiar letters of Drummond, printed in his works, and from those unpublished, it appears that his most intimate and frequent correspondents and friends, besides those already mentioned, were Arabella, or Annabella, countess of Lothian, daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyll, the Earl and Countess of Perth, Robert Carre, Earl of Ancram, Dr Arthur Johnstone, physician to the king, author of that admirable piece of humour, *Parerga*, a sketch of whose life and writings I hope may sometime or other make its appearance, Mr Cunningham of Barnes, and a few other relations.

In a survey of Drummond's poems two considerations must be had—the nation in which he lived, and the times in which he wrote. Yet these will be found, not offered to extenuate faults, but to increase admiration. His thoughts are generally bold and highly poetical; he follows nature, and his verses are delicately harmonious. On the death of Henry prince of Wales in 1612, he wrote an elegy entitled "Tears on the death of Moeliades," a name which that prince had used in all his challenges of martial sport, as the anagram of "*Miles a Deo.*" In this piece, according to Denham's epithets to the Thames, are thoughts as strong, as deep, as gentle, and as full, as any of his or Waller's *.

When king James, after his accession to the English throne, returned to Scotland in the year 1617, his arrival was celebrated by every effort of poetical congratulation. Upon this occasion, Drummond composed a panegyrick entitled, the "Wandering Muses," in which are found four lines apparently imitated by Pope,

"To virgins flowery, &c. †."

Of these two poems, it is observable, that they date earlier than any of Waller's, whose first was that to the king on his navy in 1625. The piece in which

* This affecting paper was deposited in the library of the society of Antiquarians at Edinburgh.

Lord Buchan has the picture Old Stone painted, of the king at Carisbrook castle.

* Cursory Remarks, &c.

† *Vide* Pope's third pastoral.

Digitized by Google

which Denham's greatest powers are exerted, his Cooper's Hill, was not written till the year 1640. The harmony of Drummond, therefore, at a time when those who are usually called the first introducers of a smooth, and polished versification, had not begun to write, is an honour to Hawthornden that should never be forgotten. His excellence hardly known, cannot be enough acknowledged or praised.

Drummond and Petrarch had this in their fate alike, that each lamented, first the cruelty, and then the loss of their mistresses; so that their sonnets are alike naturally divided into two classes; those after, and those before the deaths of their respective sweethearts. Drummond, in several of these compositions, has shown much of the genius and spirit of the Italian poet. The seventh sonnet, of the first part, is much resembled by Sir Henry Wotton's elegant little poem on the queen of Bohemia:

"Ye meaner beauties, *&c.*

and among Drummond's Flowers of Zion, the poem which begins,

"Amidst the azure clear of Jordan's sacred streams,"

eminently distinguishes him, whether he be considered as a philosopher or as a poet.

His Polemo-Middinia, a burlesque poem, founded on a ridiculous fray in Fife, is written with more than the humour of a Swift, or Peter Pindar; and may afford an excellent modern classical amusement to our nobility and gentry, who cannot bear the *mounstrous bore* of turning over an Ainsworth's *dictionary*, and may still have retained enough of the charming language of the Scipios, to be able to taste the beauties of the *dunghill fight*. These slight notices and extracts I have scattered on the present pages, in the fond hope that they may draw forth the quill of an abler eulogist.

Ille ego qui quondam patriæ perculsus amore,
Civibus oppressis, libertati succurrere ausim,
Hunc arva paterna colo fugioque limina regum.

ALBANICUS.

POSTSCRIPT.

What has been written concerning the person, family, and residence of Drummond, in the account of his writings, may be thought sufficient for Scotland, where such particulars are well known by the public; but considering the deserved celebrity of the poet, I have thought proper to set down, as briefly as possible, some circumstances that may deserve the attention of people of taste who visit Scotland, to contemplate its picturesque beauties, and to meditate on the classic footsteps of her illustrious citizens.

Drummond was descended from William Drummond, third son of Sir John Drummond of Drummond, by Mary de Montefex, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir William de Montefex, high justiciary of Scotland. The patriarch of the poet's family married a daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Airth of Airth, in Stirlingshire, with whom he got the barony of Carnock.

Sir John Drummond, the poet's father, who was second son of Sir Robert Drummond of Carnock, bought Hawthornden, in the year 1598, from the heirs of Douglas of Strathbrock, a family which, with many other fair and opulent possessions, had held Hawthornden for more than two centuries.

The caves of Hawthornden, cut by human art from the rock, are certainly of the most remote antiquity, resembling those in the vicinity of Thebes, and had probably served for the dwellings or fastnesses of the aboriginal natives of the country. This conjecture is supported by tradition, and, with the other singularities of the place, gives a sublimity to the scene. Captain Grose, in his antiquities of Scotland,

Digitized by Google

Scotland, has given a very well-chosen view of the sequestered dale, or den, and of the house overhanging the romantic rivulet of Esk.

The Reverend Dr Abernethy Drummond, who married the heiress, as above mentioned, caused to be engraved, on a stone tablet placed over Ben Jonson's seat, an inscription to the memory of his own ancestor, Sir Laurence Abernethy of Hawthornden, and to his wife's relation, the poet; where, if the public, or the future proprietors of the place, should erect the busts of Drummond and Ben Jonson, they ought to be placed close to each other on the same *therm*.

Dr Abernethy's inscription concludes with the following lines:

O! sacred solitude, divine retreat;
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great,
By these pure streams, or in thy waving shade,
I court fair Wisdom, that celestial maid;
There, from the ways of men laid safe ashore,
I smile to hear the distant tempest roar;
There, blest with health, with business unperplex'd,
This life I relish, and secure the next.

The inscription over the door of the house, engraved by order of the poet, is as follows:

Divino munere Gulielmus
Drummondus Johannis,
Equitis aurati filius
ut honesto otio quiesceret sibi et successoribus instauravit.
Anno 1638.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

AMONG projectors, a Mr. G. Midhurst, of Denmark street, Soho, must be allowed to carry off the palm. We cannot do him more justice, nor better entertain our readers, than by giving place to an extract from his late Prospectus, by which he proposes to transport heavy goods and persons through pipes, by means of the expansion or the blast of air.

"The great velocity of air thro' an aperture, or tube, (says he) has hitherto been but little noticed; but, if an experiment be made with due precision, by an instrument contrived for that purpose, it may be proved that air will pass through a tube with a velocity of 200 feet in a second, by a pressure of 134 lb. per square foot, and 73 feet in a second, or fifty miles per hour, by a pressure of 250 ounces per square foot. To apply this principle to the conveying of goods and passengers from place to place, an hollow tube or archway must be constructed the whole distance, of iron, brick, timber, or any material that will confine the air, and of such dimensions as to admit a four-wheeled carriage to run through it, capable of carrying passengers, and of strength and capacity for large and heavy goods. The tube must be made air-tight, and of the same form and dimensions throughout, having a pair of cast-iron wheel-tracks securely laid all along the bottom, for the wheels of the carriage to run upon. And the carriage must be nearly of the size and form of the tube, so as to prevent any considerable quantity of air from passing by it. If the air is forced into the mouth of the tube, behind the carriage, by an engine of sufficient power, it will be driven forward by the pressure of the air against it; and as the air will be continually driven into the tube, the pressure against the carriage, and consequently its motion, will be continually maintained through the whole length. If the tube is six feet high within side, it will admit of the carriage-wheels to be five feet ten inches in diameter, which must turn four times round in a second to go fifty miles per hour; and if they are truly circular, and accurately fitted upon their axis, and the iron rod clean, even, and regular, the motion of the carriage, without the aid of springs, will

Digitized by Google

be nearly as smooth and steady as a boat upon a canal, and consequently a less degree of strength and weight will be required in the carriage than what is necessary for carriages that run upon a common road. The impelling power must be equal to 86 lb. and the quantity of air driven into the tube, to move fifty miles per hour, will be 2,200 cubic feet per second. An impelling power of 861 lb. moving 73 feet per second, is equal to the continual power of 180 horses, and will be maintained by a steam-engine, consuming twelve bushels of coals per hour, and therefore three tons weight of goods will be conveyed fifty miles for twelve shillings, which is something less than one penny per ton per mile, and the time required to go that distance will be one hour. In many cases it will be practicable, upon the same principle, to form a tube so as to leave a continual communication between the inside and the outside of it, without suffering any part of the impelling air to escape, and by this means to impel a carriage along upon an iron rod in the open air, with equal velocity, and in a great degree possessing the same advantages as in passing within-side of the tube, with the additional satisfaction to passengers of being unconfined, and in view of the country. Where carriages are continually passing both ways at the same time, the same body of air that impels them one way, may be applied again to impel them the other. The expence with which a double tube for internal conveyance, of these dimensions, would be constructed with, English timber, together with the iron rods within them, and all costs attending it, would amount to 7,000*l.* per mile. The carriage of 700 ton of goods and passengers per day, each way, with a profit to the proprietor of two-pence per ton per mile, will amount to 4,256*l.* per annum per mile—*The principal advantages attending this mode of conveyance will be,*—" First, Passengers may be conveyed to the greatest distance through the country with ease and great safety, at the rate of a mile in a minute, or fifty miles per hour upon an average, and at the expense of one farthing per mile."—" Second, Ditto, goods at the expense of one penny per ton per mile conveyance."—" Third, The conveyance cannot be obstructed or impeded by frosts, snow, floods, or drought, nor endangered by darkness, or the weather."—" Live cattle will be enabled to pass through the country without labour, and at a very small expense for carriage or for food."—" Fish may be brought from the coast in a perfect state, and all perishable goods will be brought to market from their native soil and in their native purity :"—" And the mails may be conveyed at a very small expense; for the weight of two hundred thousand letters will not exceed one ton, and they may be delivered twice a day at four hundred miles distance."

Mr W. Hamilton, of the island of St Nevis, writes to the editor of the Oxford Herald, that the Souffreite still continues to burn, and that it is now ascertained that a new crater has been formed to the north-east of the old one, from which it is only separated by a narrow ridge. This new crater throws out smoke and flames, and on the night of Tuesday the 9th (June) made a shew of another eruption; but nothing took place beyond an emission of stones and ashes, most of which fell back into the abyss from whence they came. The whole appearance of the mountain is changed, and the ascent, where it had been most difficult, rendered plain and easy, by the filling up of ravines, and swelling of precipices. The Conical mount has been destroyed, and an immense lake of boiling water supplies its place: from this lake vast quantities of black sand are perpetually thrown up; and on the south-west side there is a large furnac-

Digitized by Google

furnace, which is constantly seen to throw up red-hot stones. The beds of the Walkihon and Rabacca rivers are completely levelled, and appear throughout almost the whole of their respective courses to be changed into volcanoes, abounding in fissures, from which flame, smoke, and sulphur, are constantly emitted.

A meteoric stone, of the weight of fifteen pounds, fell to the earth, on the 1st of March, 1811, in the village of Konleghowsk, dependent on the town of Romea, in the government of Tschernigoff, in Russia, and making part of the domains of Count Golovkin: its fall was preceded by three violent claps of thunder. When it was dug out from the depth of more than three feet, through a thick layer of ice, it still possessed heat: it was remarked, that at the third clap of thunder there was an extraordinary explosion, with a loud noise, and throwing out a great quantity of sparks.

A new comet was discovered by M. Pons, of Marseilles, on the 20th of July. Its course was then between the feet of the Camelopard and the head of the Lynx.—It was discovered afterwards at Paris by M. Bouvard, and, according to the calculations of these astronomers, it passed its perihelion on the 15th of September, when its distance from the sun, taking that of the earth at unity, was 0,77835, and its inclination to the ecliptic is 74° 20′.

Original Love Letter.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

THE following love letter, which is undoubtedly *original*, may perhaps amuse some of your readers.

W.

Yonder Bognia the 20 th 1795

Dear Cozien I have taken the Oportunity To Writ you this few Lins Even to make my Love Mor Entmatt with yours my Dear when you Reed them you may Remembar All Though I be faur Absant From the my hart is Allways with the it Could Even Ludge in your Brist Yea it Would Vellou Nothing Becids it this is Not New Begun thoughts of Min for Since I Seed you at Jeams Smarts Wedding my hart hath Ben in Love With you But Such A Distance Betwin us made me that I Niver had it in my Pour to Procid in this mater But I Expeck to be Nerar you A Gainst witsandy my Dearest I uall if thy hart Inclin to be in Love With Min Do Not Slight this Ocison for my hart is full of Love for the Even unto the Brrim I Darr to Say that I Could for Sake All Wemman Kind Even for thee my well Bloved how happy would I be if I Could find the Same Salatshon in thy mouth I would be as hapy as he that Doth Pocess a Thousand A Year if I Could but ingoy the my Only Dear my Bloved Let Our harts Both Sink Into Love Let Nothing Drau thyn Afection from A Peuar and A Singal hart that Estemeth you so Dearly it Could Even think A bout Spending thee Remander of its Exestance With you and O how happy Could I Spend them Dear Love I Pitt No Quistan but You have One that you Could Love mor then me but On this point I Shall Say may thy hart be turned unto thee One that Loves Most and I Do think I will have A Good Chance; my Bloved thou are Hily Estimid in Love Uith me ther is non On this Earth that I Could Diser Becids the if this wer sentments of your hart A happy Lover Could I be O thou my Beloved what Shall I Compair the unto thou are Like A Ross when in its Bloom Just Redy for to Pull I wish I wer he Culd Pull this Ros and yous it at my will I Would Set this Ros into my Brist and Nurrish it most fin its Love and

min

Digitized by Google

min Would take ther Rest my Dear Let not any young man flatter you with his tung of Dlusion for I know that ther is few but what Gos On in this way but be not Decved with them if it Lis in your poor to A vide them Now my Dear I ame Going to make A ConClshin with A few words you may Reid this few Lins and take them into Concidration and you will See that I have not A Btring Noshin of you and if your hart be inclind to Love with me Let No young man be a Sherar with me and No young Woman Shal be A Sherar with you my Dear all though wee be far Absant at presant I Would be hartly Sory to Betray that Stap of Love Which I have taken I Expeck to See you at Crsmis if the Weddar and helth shall Faver me my Dear I have no mor to Say Only that wee are all well at Presant and I hop this will find you in the Same Exqus me for Bad writ I bing in heast May he that Doth Roul in the tmpal A Bove Bestou On us Grace and Prospar Our Love my Dear I Remain your A fexhnat Lover

---

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Craig Phadric, Visions of Sensibility, with Legendary Tales, and occasional pieces. By David Carey, Author of the Reign of Fancy, Pleasures of Nature, &c. &c. 8vo. 1811.

THE object of the author in this work is to give poetical celebration to an extensive tract of country in the north of Scotland, which is distinguished by the boldness and romantic beauty of its scenery, and by the splendid historical events of which it has been the theatre. It has recently also acquired a distinction still more valuable, by the exertions of enlightened proprietors to diffuse through its districts a spirit of industry and improvement very opposite to that which prevailed in ancient times. The author insists that any who have imbibed feelings of discontent regarding the means of improvement to be found on their native soil, have only to take a survey of this district, in order to be satisfied, that their charges are entirely unjust.

Craig Phadric, from which the poem takes its name, is a hill, or rock, of considerable elevation, situated in the vicinity of Inverness. On its top the author supposes himself to be seated, and to enjoy an extensive view of the objects around: Lochness, with its surrounding mountains; the field of Culloden, the castle of Macbeth; with many other objects celebrated in history. The structure and aspect of the eminence itself contain some remarkable particulars, which are thus detailed by Mr Carey.

"The hill, or rock, of Craig Phadric, is situate nearly a mile west of the town of Inverness. It forms the eastern extremity of that range of elevated country which is interposed between Loch Ness and the river Beauly. The elevation of Craig Phadric above the sea is 510 feet, as ascertained by Barometrical measurement. Dr Robertson, in his Agricultural Survey of Inverness-shire, states it to be 1150. It commands an extensive prospect along the shores of the Moray Firth, as far eastward as Burghead, (the *Alata Castra* of the Romans,) more than 40 miles distant, and a considerable extent of country northward: overlooks the Peninsula of the Black Isle, and the vales of the Ness, the Beauly, and the Conan. The summit of this rock exhibits evident traces of ancient fortification, and is one of the most celebrated of those objects which have of late attracted much notice under the name of vitrified forts. The *enceinte* at top is of an oblong or elliptical figure, about 220 feet in length

Digitized by Google

length, and nearly half as broad. It is surrounded with a rampart of earth and loose stone, parts whereof appear in many places to have been agglomerated together by fire. On the East, West, and South sides, the rock is precipitous, and descends on the North with three successive and lower summits to the village of Clachnaharry, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal. On the last-mentioned side of the fort there appear to have been some outworks, calculated, probably, for the greater security of the gate. An exterior rampart, or line of vitrification, is likewise perceptible on the East side, but does not seem to have extended round the whole of the hill.

"From the vast masses of vitrified matter which this, and several other hills in the neighbourhood exhibit, it has been imagined by some that the whole were of volcanic origin, and that these ramparts were, in fact, masses of lava; others, and in particular Williams, in his Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom, have supposed that this was a particular species of military architecture, employed in preference to, or perhaps anterior to the use of lime-mortar. In support of this opinion, it has been alleged, that two parallel walls being formed of turf, or other combustible matter, the intermediate space was filled with such stones as were known to be easily fusible, and the whole set on fire. A wall or rampart would be thereby formed equally indestructible by any kind of artillery then known, as by the still more powerful hand of time. As this, however, seems an operation of greater nicety than could be expected among a savage people in the formation of a regular structure, it has been maintained on the other hand that the vitrification is merely accidental; in consequence of the destruction of the original building by fire, which was the most common mode of besieging a strong hold employed among barbarous nations. That the vitrification was accidental seems, indeed, highly probable, for in no instance can we trace a complete structure formed of vitrified matter. Indeed no opinion seems more entitled to credit than this. These hills were the appointed stations on which to kindle fires for alarming the country in the event of an invasion. A line of telegraphic communication of this kind can be traced through most of the northern parts of the island. To convey information, these fires must have been constantly rekindled in the same place and order; and it is probable that a variety of information could be conveyed in this way; such as a single fire for a single ship—two or more for several—and a line of fire for a fleet. The stones that were used to keep these fires within bounds would undoubtedly, if of a fusible nature, soon give way to the repeated application, and might in time produce all the appearances we now see. This is the opinion of a gentleman of distinction in this neighbourhood, who has examined many of these forts very carefully, and who it is to be hoped will soon communicate his observations to the public.

"Craig Phadric is undoubtedly well situated for an *area speculatoria*, or beacon-fort of this kind. It seems to have been the centre of the system. On the North we have in view Knockfarrel, on the Valley of Strathpeffer above Dingwall, and several others in Ross-shire—up the Beauly, the *Dun*, or Castle of Reindown; Dun Evan on the East, near Calder, (not vitrified, so called from *Evan* a Danish Prince who, tradition says, was killed while besieging it, and who lies buried there.) The Dunmore of Daviot, to the South; and Dundaill on the South West, on the Side of Loch Ness at the influx of the Farigag, from the bank of which it rises with a precipitous front of 490 yards perpendicular, and from which a succession of these forts continues the line to Fort William and into Argyle.

Digitized by Google

Argyle. The rock of Craig Phadric is a pudding-stone, or breccia, in which there is a considerable quantity of feltspar, and other matter, that soon gives way to fire. Knockfarrel and Dundardaill are of a similar description."

The first ideas which arise to the mind of the poet on turning his eyes over this district, are derived from those Danish invasions, the resisting of which, was wont to call forth all the energy of our forefathers. This leads him into the following animated strain.

" O! as the eye of Fancy, backward cast,
Pierces the dim pavilion of the past,
What visionary forms unfold afar
The blazing pomp and revelry of war?
Hark! from on high the shell's arousing chime
Peals the loud voice of Scotia's elder time,—
Hear it, ye Hills! while through your midnight haze
From steep to steep your answering warfires blaze.
Bright on Dundardaill's height the faggots beam,
While high Knockfarrel's fiery ensigns stream;
No lovely star of night, no moon's faint glow
Has flush'd, Mealfourvonie! thy reddening brow.
But fires of death thy shadowy vesture stain,
And columns gleaming to the Western main
Foretel the danger nigh.—Anon, sublime
Dunevan flames, and lights the eastern clime.
Where rest the brave who own their country's call?
The War-horn sounds—Arouse ye, one and all!
Lo! where Drumderfait's airy beacons show
Close at his winding foot the lurking foe,
There, while his felon eyes your creeks explore,
Rides the proud Vikingur from Lochlin's shore,
But check thy swelling sails, thou Ocean King!
And cower in midnight shades thy raven wing;
Ah! shun the land, where at each step appear
The eternal Cairns that mark th' Invader's bier.
Attest, ye mouldering Urns by Beauly's wave
That frequent point the hapless Warrior's grave;
And ye that on *Drimashie's* ridge proclaim
The foes defeat, and Fingal's deathless name;
Where oft at eve, long faded bliss to share,
His ghost reposes in his Rocky Chair—
Musing on scenes, where, 'mid the ranks of war,
The beams of conquest lightened from his car.—
Tyrants, avaunt! ye tread on holy ground,
Once bright with sacred flame, with temples crown'd,
The everlasting shrines that Kings revere,
And dear to Liberty, to Justice dear;
Where, starting from their rites, with horrent hair,
Pale victims saw even Druid bands prepare
To mingle in the sacrifice of strife,
And for their country's spoilers bare the knife;—
What time on yonder strand no ray divine
Fell on the dark *Crantara's* battle sign,
When on his stormy rock that awes the main,
Wrapp'd in thick clouds, the Watchman watch'd in vain,
While o'er each hill and plain, by rapine led,
Ye rush'd—and Eagles track'd your darkling tread,
Till loud the *Slughorn* blew, and bell fires red
The birds of carnage to their quarry led—
Even now, rejoicing in the sanguine rays,
They leave their eyries at the blood-fire's blaze.
Pale at the sight, the virgin's courage dies,
And o'er the heath the affrighted mother flies,
Her faint babes sinking in convulsive swoon,
Or trembling, wondering at the fiery noon!
Convok'd from glens obscure and hill and plain,
The gathering crowds come rushing in a main;
And still on each bright steep that blazes high
They turn with ardent glance th' expectant eye.
To thee, whose sanguine fires their path illume,
Whose blaze has lighted monarchs to their doom,
To thee, Craig Phadric! rock of strength, they turn,
While in each breast indignant ardours burn;
Till, lo! descending like malignant star,
A chief appears, and guides the shock of war.
Loud sounds the clash of arms, that brightly glow
Like war-fires blazing on the mountain's brow.
Weep in your beauty, maids of Lochlin! weep
For each fond youth who sinks in death's long sleep.

Shu

Digitized by Google

Shun, ye gay Summerlids! the fatal strand,
The Maormor chief uplifts his levin brand—
The battle rages, furious—fell—and death
Shoots glancing from the faulchion of Macbeth."

The mention of this chieftain naturally calls to recollection his story, which is, moreover, suggested by the castle of Cawdor, which forms part of the view from Craig Phadric. From this subject the author proceeds to lament the deadly feuds, by which the northern clans, during a long series of ages, were distracted. He commemorates the fields of Harlaw, of Clacknacharry, of Glenlevit, of Aultdearn. Our readers, however, may be better pleased with the story of Helen of Lochiel, as a specimen of the author's powers of narration.

" Soft fell the sunbeam (village legends say,)
On Beaufort's stately walls at close of day,
When Helen sought the greenwood's fragrant bower
Where Love had first confess'd his pleasing power.
Fair was the maid—in bower, or hall, or dell,
Were none so fair as Helen of Lochnel;
And bravest of the youths these hills that rove,
And heave the sigh for glory or for love,
Was the dear youth to whom her vows were given,
Young Fraserdale, to whom her smile was Heaven;
Who, watching lone, from Love's fond arms away,
Now clasp'd the fair, and chid her long delay,
How sweet is love when mutual wishes fire,
And Reason calms the tumults of desire;
And power is given by guardian acts to prove
How much we dost, how much we merit love!
" Fly, Helen, fly these haunts," he fondly said,
" Where Lovat's wizzard Chief his toils has spread,
" And sternly holds unlimited controul—
" Fly, balm of life! and blessing of my soul!
" Sole bar to fertile fields his avarice craves,
" O'er thee, dear maid! a baleful wand he waves;
" Fly, and in Love's calm, consecrated field,
" Let Hymen hallow the protecting shield."
Urgent he prayed, while in his fond embrace
The weeping Helen hid her blushing face.
But scarce the accents died upon his tongue
When instant rush'd a rude barbarian throng.
'Twas then quaternion victims dy'd the vale
Beneath the vengeful sword of Fraserdale,
But vain he strove—'twas his to view forlorn
Insensate Beauty far in triumph borne.
And lo! the dungeon's sad sepulchral gloom
The captive greets, and opens to entomb,
Where, 'mid yon clustering elms, in Gothic cell,
The peaceful Monks of Beaulie wont to dwell.
Yet here, even here, in sorrow's darkest hour
Came sympathy with joy-dispensing power;
Won to relent the gaoler turns the key,
And shows the realms of light and liberty.
Ah! then what mingled hopes and fears assail
The warm, unchanging heart of Fraserdale!
As down yon tranquil stream's romantic side
His boat glides silent with the refluent tide,
By moonlight glades to waking fancy dear,
And hallow'd oft by love's enraptur'd tear,
How glowing yet, by busy Mem'ry shed,
Seem the warm traces of the transports fled!
How quick disperse the meteor beams of joy,
And darker presages the soul employ!
Still, still, his anxious thoughts to Helen turn,
And Love's and Anger's fires commingling burn.
Much injur'd Fair! from woe's entranced sleep
'Twas thine with bitter throes to wake and weep.
In yonder hall, by no fond ties deterr'd,
A Tyrant long his odious suit preferred;
Long, long, inhuman, drew the precious tear
For Love reposing on an early bier,
And, flattering still, in splendid guise pourtray'd,
Life's brighter smile and Fortune's gay parade.
But vain each dark insidious effort proves
To win a heart that droops, yet fondly loves:
And, leaning on that breast too sadly gor'd,
Spurns the stain'd hand of Lovat's haughty Lord.
" And why, she asks," where rude thoughts annoy,
" Sudden resounds the revelry of joy;
" For whom awakes the hymeneal strain,
" The banquet smiles, and joy invites in vain?"
" For thee, my fair! the minstrel wakes the string,
" And the gay Loves their hymeneals sing;
" For thee the splendid banquet decks the hall,
" And lo! my vassal crowds attend thy call."

Avert,

Digitized by Google

Avert, ye gracious Powers! the impious plan,
Ere force confirm what violence began!
As when 'mid scenes that festal mirth endeared
Banquo his horrid, gory front uprear'd,
And blanch'd the Tyrant's cheek with deadly pale,
So Lovat mark'd the form of Fraserdale
A darkly frowning barrier interpose,
And snatch a sweet reward for all his woes.
"Proud Chief!" he said, "thou canst not now with-hold
"That dearest blessing which my arms infold—
"Fierce in their ire, on yonder spreading lawn,
"My Clan is marshall'd, and their swords are drawn;—
"But be a nobler, sweeter vengeance mine,
"Thus, pleas'd, our hands in amity to join,
"And while symphonious sounds the warbling lay,
"And the gay feast invites, keep we the bridal day!"

The second canto introduces a more chearful subject. From the desolation of ancient feuds and war, our author turns to the aspect of smiling plenty, which those regions now exhibit.—This change of theme is announced in the following verses.

Foster'd by Heaven and George's royal smile,
And matchless Polity which guards our Isle,
What beauteous forms, like Spring's returning train,
Pipe their glad song on every hill and plain;
While clouds that sailed in triumph o'er the past
Brighten in Pleasure's fleecy Heaven at last!
No more the baleful gleam of adverse powers
Circles from Tarbatness to Darnway's towers,
Parching on every hill the verdant sward
From high Benrinnes' brow to Tulloch Ard.
No more through Albin's danger-haunted bounds
The Fire-Cross speeds, and the loud War-cry sounds.
Stranger! if Fancy rightly has pourtray'd
The Landscape's features rude, and awful shade,
Which yon devoted shores and hills sublime
Spread to the blushing sky in elder time,—
Now mark the pleasing change. As from a dream,
Where horror, pain, and discord reigned supreme,
Pleas'd Nature wakes, and feels Joy's soft controul,
Like Heaven's pure morning dawning on the soul;
So, ye green hills, and vales, and glades! appear,
Rob'd in the verdure of the smiling year.
Even now, while round your shores pale Danger rides,
Safe in your shades the cherub Peace abides;
Health walks the field, and Plenty pours her horn,
And minds as liberal as the smile of morn,
Impart superior charms to Nature's face,
To life a joy, to Beauty sweeter grace.

The author takes a survey of the different proprietors who have encouraged and fostered this spirit of improvement. They seem indeed to be a numerous band, as he scarcely omits a single eminent landholder in the vicinity of Inverness. He concludes with a survey of the scenery of Loch Ness, and a panegyric on the city, its academy, and benevolent institutions.

Our limits will not now allow us to enter at large into the next poem entitled, "Visions of Sensibility;" the various and excursive nature of which, indeed, would scarcely admit of any regular analyses. An idea of it however may be conveyed by the following table of contents.

ARGUMENT OF PART I.

"Objects that awaken sympathetic feelings,—their pleasing effects on a cultivated mind—The Harp,—its analogy to the human heart. Hence the subject is proposed—Apostrophe to Nature,—feelings excited by a review of her works—the Painter—The Poet—their enthusiasm and labours for immortality—Excursions of the Muse — Valley of Cashmir — The Nightingale—A Caravan perishing in the desert—West Indies—Luxury,—its baneful effects—Virtue triumphing over the seductions of Pleasure—A range of Alpine scenery—Moses on mount Pisgah—Music,—its influence on the Passions—the power of Love in various situations—Rural and

Digitized by Google

fashionable life contrasted—Aquatic objects—Story of Juliet and Antonio —The Mariner—The Shipwreck—Domestic affection and anxiety—Patriotic Enthusiasm, and the force of Sympathy exemplified—Address to Sensibility.

ARGUMENT OF PART II.

Imagination presents a review of scenes and events celebrated in Greek and Roman history. Hence emulation and an interest in the cause of Freedom and Science is excited—Athens—Plato teaching the Immortality of the soul—Epicurus—Aristotle —Demosthenes—Ancient and present state of Italy contrasted—Bonaparte crossing the Alps—Solitude and the Muse—Distresses and Sensibility of the Poetical character—Virgil—Horace—Sannazarius—Tasso—Burns —Patronage of Genius—Moral reflections, with a simile descriptive of the life of a Coal-Miner—The Nun —Vespers—Women feel the pleasure arising from the contemplation of a beautiful prospect more acutely than men—Pride as much a foe to Happiness as to Sensibility of heart—Child nursing—The mother at the grave of her child—Allusion to a fabulous account of the Creation of Man—Youth —its visionary prospects—Reflections tending to elevate the mind—Survey of the works of Creation—An enquiry into the cause—terminates in Deity —Age, and tranquillity—Prospect of Immortality—Concluding reflections on the death of a friend, and the influence of Grace on the Soul.

New Work published in Edinburgh.

TRANSACTIONS of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol. V. Part III. 4to.

Literary Intelligence.

MR JOHN GRAHAM DALYELL has in the press, a work entitled, "Experiments and Observations on some interesting phenomena in Animal Physiology, exhibited by various species of Planariæ," with coloured figures after drawings from nature, by Mr. P. Syme.

James Glasford, Esq. will publish, in a few days, "Remarks on the Constitution and Proceedings of the Scottish courts of law." The object of this treatise will be, to enquire how far the present organization of the courts of justice in this country, and the leading rules of their procedure, are conformable to the just principles that ought to govern such establishments, and to examine briefly what may still be accounted imperfections in the system.

In addition to his new Elements of General Chemistry, Sir Humphrey Davy has undertaken another work on the Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, being copies of those Lectures which he delivered with so much applause before the Board of Agriculture.

Mr Oldfield will publish, early in November, a complete History of the House of Commons and Boroughs of the United Kingdom, from the earliest Period to the present Time, in four octavo volumes.

Two volumes of the Sermons of the late Dean Kirwan are announced, with an Account of his Life.

Mr Southey announces two volumes of prose Miscellanies, under the title of Omniana.

Mr Arrowsmith has just completed a new Map of Germany, in six sheets of double elephant, being the largest map of that empire ever drawn and published in England. Like all the maps of this eminent geographer, this new one is derived either from original or unquestionable and superior sources.

The

Digitized by Google

The same Geographer has for some years been engaged on a Map of England and Wales, in eighteen sheets, which, when put together, will be ten feet by twelve. Of this extraordinary map it deserves to be noticed, that it will contain at least a million of names, which is the more remarkable, because the places enumerated in the Population Return are only 15,741; and Capper's Topographical Dictionary does not contain above 20,000 places for the three kingdoms, although double the number contained in Luckombe's Gazetteer.

Mr Thomas Thornton announces a new edition of the Works of Otway, in three volumes.

A fire broke out in the printing-office at Serampore, on the evening of the 11th of March, destroying 2,000 reams of English paper, and founts of types in fourteen languages, besides English. The loss could not be less than £.12,000 and all the literary labours of the missionaries are interrupted in consequence.

M. Humboldt has announced his intention of shortly quitting Paris on his travels through Asia, and he purposes making some stay in Tibet.

Mr Surr's new Novel will appear in November.

Mr William Jaques, of Chelsea, has in the press, a Guide to the Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures, with an illustrative Supplement; translated from the Latin of Augustus Herman Franck, late Professor of Divinity and the Oriental Languages, at the University of Halle; with a life of the Author, critical Notes, and a Notation of Books, proper for the biblical student. Dr Phillip Doddridge, speaking of the original, says—"It contains the best rules for studying the Scriptures that I ever remember to have seen."

Poetry.

DUNARA.

LISTEN, Lords and Ladies gay,
O list ye to the minstrel's lay;
For the rose shall fade, and the flowers shall dye,
And the glance of love from the maiden's eye;
For the cold dank earth is the bed of the brave,
And the limber-fern grows on the warrior's grave,
Tho' the brave and fair are pass'd away,
Yet noble they live in the minstrel's lay.

O never in Dunara's tower
Again the voice of joy shall wake;
The night-clouds pass, but the morning hour
Sees nought but the mouldering fragments lour,
By lone Danara's lake.
The rank grass waves on the roofless wall,
The night-wind whistles along the hall,
The raven screams as he sails along,
Where the chamber rung to the minstrel's song:
The brooding bat hath made her nest,
Where erst the foot of beauty prest,
Or, leaning on her warrior's breast
Breath'd forth a tear or sigh.
Now nought but the boding owlet's cry
Disturbs the silence dread:
It seems as if, for many a year,
No other guest had harboured here,
But the Spirit of the dead.

The mist of dawn, in shadowy fold,
On the lake and tower seems for ever roll'd,
The silence that broods on the gloomy hill
Is all like a dream of the midnight still:
I could weep when I think on the days that are past,
Like the sear-leaf borne on the autumn blast,
When the voice of war had pass'd away,
And the chieftain return'd from the battle affray,

[W]

Digitized by Google

When the loud trumpet was swelling high
In answer to my minstrelsy;
The dark banners glanc'd, the war-horse
pranc'd,
And red shone the warrior's spear,
The warder's notes rung, the gates were open
flung,
And the maids bade them welcome with
a tear.

The fair lady press'd to her throbbing breast
The brave Earl Walter, her lord,
His mail she embrac'd with trembling haste,
And unbuckled his good broad sword,
At the banquet they tell of their comrades
who fell,
And the blood that was spilt on that day,
What mountains of slain were heaped on
the plain,
And the wild voice of joy dies away.

Like ripple on the silver stream,
Like frostwork 'neath the morning beam,
The warrior's day of life is fled,
His sword hangs rustling on the wall,
His broken armour strews the hall;
Muffl'd and slow is the warder's tread,
And masses are said for the soul of the dead.
Slow heavily peal'd the convent bell,
As it rung to Dunara a last farewell.

Another lord to Dunara came,
With eye of fire and heart of flame,
Methinks I shudder yet to view
His pallid wild unearthly hue;
As stern his look, as keen his eye,
As he would pierce futurity.
That eye, that like the lightning shone,
No living man durst look upon.
Stern was his soul, yet I have seen,
When listening to some ancient lay,
The horrid stillness of his mien,
All life, all motion, seem'd away:
As if that tale, of wond'rous mood,
Could freeze the current of his blood.
How the truth may be, I cannot tell,
But 'twas said he was leagued with the fiends
of hell.
The awful deeds that he had done
Were all unmeet for mortal ear.
Nobles! 'twould dim yon glorious sun,
Were I to tell, were you to hear.

Ye start! Let us pass to his dying bed,
Where the trembling abbot watch'd alone,
When the flickering tapers round them spread,
The dullest light that ever shone:
O dismal was the raven's cry,
As he flapp'd the midnight air,
And ever anon he flitted by,
Dim seen by the lightning's glare.
The moon, 'mid louring clouds half hid,
Was dyed with streaks of darkest red,
And loud on the shore was heard to break,
The dash of Dunara's sullen lake.
Th' affrighted abbot stood aghast
At the screams that burst upon the blast;
For the soul of Dunara he durst not pray,
For he had dash'd the cross away,
And he said that his soul was bound to hell
By the force of the devil's mightiest spell;
That the fiends and spirits were waiting
there,
To bear him away on the midnight air.

A shriek was heard might have rous'd the
dead,
When the soul of the guilty Dunara fled,
Scorch'd by the red-wing'd fiery levin,
Down to its base the tower was riven;
And where so late a palace smil'd,
Frowns now a ruin hoar and wild.

W.

EPIGRAM,

ON THE LATE HUGO ARNOT, ESQ.

"THE Scriptures assure us, much may be forgiven,
"*To flesh and to blood* by the mercy of Heaven:
"But I've search'd all those books, and texts I find none,
"That extend such forgiveness *To skin and to bone* *."

ON THE DEATH OF MISS M—G—T ST-A-T.

AND art thou likewise gone away,
Companion of my early day?
To the first friend my bosom knew
Already must I bid adieu?
A vicious world's polluted air,
Heavy'n saw thee much too good to bear,
And took thee to a purer sky,
To flourish in thy Maker's eye.
The worth in thee so early found,
With merited reward it crown'd;
So soon of goodness thou possest,
It but remain'd to make thee blest.
But why for thee should I complain,
Tho' mine the loss, yet thine's the gain:
Too good for earth, heav'n bade thee die,
And took thee to her native sky.

J. B.

---

* The subject of this epigram was a perfect walking skeleton. One day he was eating a split dried haddock, or, as it is called in Scotland, a *speilding*, when the reputed author of the above piece of wit came in, "*You see*," says Arnot, "*I am not starving.*" "*I must own*," observed Mr Erskine, "*that you are very like your meat.*"

H I S.

Digitized by Google

Historical Affairs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated May 10, 1812.

"I Am not able to detail to you any particulars relative to the Revolution in Mexico; but, generally, that the Revolutionalists are in great force, and advancing this way; and, it is expected, will cut their way through all opposition, so as to open a free communication to this place, where they will be supplied with arms (if not men,) &c. to enable them to complete the Revolution. Colonel Bernard, who left this place last fall, for the seat of our Government, has returned here again, and some persons with him; and are communicating with the Generals of the revolutionary armies of Mexico, relative to future operations. The present moment is pregnant with important events; a few weeks will unfold them. I hope, within six months, to see the citizens of the United States pass and repass as freely throughout the present Spanish provinces, to the South Seas, as they now do through their own country.

"The pass between Mexico and La-Vera Cruz, I believe, continues shut; and the Revolutionists have intercepted all communication between Chilbuagna, the residence of the Governor-General, and Mexico. The troops of the royal party are deserting, and coming in here frequently, and say, that the Ferdinand VII. party appear to be losing ground fast. They have been trying to engage some of the Indians in their favour, but have entirely failed. The Indians are inclined to favour the Revolutionists."

CARACCAS.

Intelligence has been received by the British government of a counter revolution in the Spanish provinces of the Caraccas, &c. which has terminated favourably for the mother country. General Miranda endeavoured to make his escape from Laguira in an English schooner to Curagoa, but the Commandant preventing his departure; he was delivered up to the royal party, by whom he was put in close confinement. The revolution is said to have been produced by the recent earthquakes *, which the patriots considered as a judgment from Heaven for their rebellion against their lawful sovereign. A general pardon has been proclaimed by General Monteverde to all persons implicated in the rebellion.

The following extract from the New York Gazette of the 25th August, contains some particulars of this sudden revolution:

"Shortly after the earthquake, the Ecclesiastical Body cried out, it was a visitation from Heaven in consequence of disavowing allegiance to Ferdinand VII. and separating themselves from the old Spanish Government. The influence this body holds over the minds of the people is well known. This infatuation induced many to believe that it was actually as they represented; and they, with many persons of note, held correspondence, not only with the government of Porto Rico, but also with the royal troops of Coro, commanded by General Monteverde. The consequence was, that he took advantage of the distresses and fears of the Patriots, at a time when they were absorbed in grief for the loss of their friends and property. The invaders were joined by many characters of influence inimical to liberty. At this crisis the wreck of the Patriot army assembled, and the command was given to the Marquis del Toro, who resigned his commission. The command was then given to General Miranda, and the army reinforced with men and arms. About this time Congress evacuated, and the royal army took possession of Valentia, after which the army retreated to Mearcai, the capture of which soon took place, owing, as is supposed, to the treachery or inattention of Miranda, who retreated to Vittoria, though his army amounted to double that of the enemy.

"On the 6th of July, Porto Carello was taken by surprise. The loss of this important sea-port afforded a pretext to Miranda for surrendering, who entered into a secret armistice, which led to a private capitulation. The terms of Miranda's surrender were only known to one or two of his particular friends. The patriots of Caraccas were dissatisfied with his conduct. Every patriot, to the last moment, remained persuaded that Miranda had taken care of their safety; but on learning the reverse, they fled to Laguira, to embark on board the vessels detained by Miranda's embargo, which was expected to be repealed; but on the

* See Scots Mag. for August Last, page 592.

Digitized by Google

the capitulation being concluded, it was continued in the name of General Monteverde.

"Gen. Miranda arrived at Laguira on the 30th July, and ordered the embargo to be raised, intending immediately to embark on board an English schooner for Curaçoa; but the Commandant refused to do so, made him a prisoner, confined him in a dungeon, upbraiding him as a traitor; and in this exigence he declared himself for Monteverde."

Buenos Ayres.

Letters and papers from the river Plate, of the 7th June 1812, bring the intelligence that tranquillity was restored between the Portuguese and Spanish colonies.

It appears that dissentions had arisen, of a very serious nature, at Buenos Ayres, and that the indignation both of the Government and the people was strongly excited against the English. The consequence had been, that our countrymen had taken the precaution of shipping off their goods, and expected an order from the Provisional Government for their departure.

While things were in this alarming situation, a Portuguese Colonel arrived from Rio Janeiro with proposals of accommodation, on the urgent remonstrance, as it is supposed, of Lord Strangford, our Resident at the Court of the Prince Regent. This officer was received with great distinction, and the whole was in a few days arranged, the peace was signed, and the British visitors admitted to favour.

St Domingo.

Another revolution has taken place in the affairs of St Domingo. Letters from thence state, that Petion had obtained possession of St Mark's, Cape Nicholas Mole, and Gonnaives, and was advancing to take possession of Cape Francois, Fort Dauphin, and all the North. All Christophe's soldiers had deserted him, in favour of his rival. Christophe had himself fled into the mountains with only a handful of men—his staff officers had abandoned him to join Petion. He narrowly escaped the party which was sent in pursuit of him, and which he eluded by taking refuge in the mountains, with a few followers.

Letters from Jamaica mention that Petion had advanced to Cape Francois with 12,000 men, and that that seat of his late rival's power had quietly submitted to his authority. The garrison consisted only of 300 men. The treasure which Christophe had amassed by the most unjust exactions, to the amount of seven millions of dollars, had fallen into his hands. Petion, it is said, had issued a proclamation, declaring that this money should be applied in establishing the affairs of the island. He was extremely popular. It was expected he would issue a proclamation, recalling all the former white inhabitants. Several vessels filled with passengers had gone from Jamaica and St Thomas's, under the persuasion that they should be protected by the new government. Morn Nor, it is said, was the principal fortress which held out against him.

SPAIN.

Exploits on the Coasts of Spain.

In our Number for July, we alluded to some dashing naval exploits of Sir H. Popham and others on several ports of the coast of Spain in the possession of the French. The following details of these achievements have appeared in the London Gazette.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Usher, of his Majesty's ship Hyacinth, addressed to Commodore Penrose, at Gibraltar, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

"His Majesty's ship Hyacinth,
"Sir, off Almunecar, May 27, 1812.

"I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 20th instant, that the Termagant had destroyed the castle of Nerea, and that the guerillas came down from the mountains and entered the town; I have now to acquaint you, that I went on shore with Captain Hamilton, and waited on the guerilla leader, who informed me that the French had retreated to Almunecar, seven miles to the eastward, and that they had 300 men there; and considering himself strong enough to attack them, he proposed marching upon it without loss of time. As I was desirous to render the guerillas every assistance in my power, I promised him to anchor the ships in a position to place the enemy between our fire, which gave him great satisfaction, and his men great confidence. I accordingly bore up at four o'clock the following evening (20th instant,) with his Majesty's ships Termagant and Basilisk, and anchored at point-blank range before the castle, which we silenced in less than an hour. As the guerillas were to have arrived at seven o'clock, and there was no appearance of them at eight, Captain Hamilton volunteered to return to Nerea in his gig, to learn if any thing had occurred to prevent their moving forward; and at four in the morning he returned, and informed me that a reinforcement which they expected had not arrived, and that they waited for them

Digitized by Google

them before they could advance. At seven o'clock the enemy again opened his fire, having, during the night, mounted a howitzer in a breach made in the covered way to the castle; but by ten o'clock he was again silenced, and driven with great loss into the town, where they fortified themselves in the church and houses. Desirous of sparing the unfortunate inhabitants, whom the French had thus cruelly exposed, I ceased firing; and having destroyed a privateer which lay at anchor under the castle, I, at two o'clock, weighed and ran down to Nersa, for the purpose of concerting plans with the guerillas. On my arrival, I had the satisfaction to meet a division of Ballasteros's guerillas, commanded by Colonel Febrien, an officer of the truest patriotism, who, partaking of all the zeal of his General, immediately put himself and troops at my disposal. The roads through the mountains being very tedious, and as no time was to be lost, I resolved to take the infantry, consisting of about 200, on board; and I ordered the cavalry to move forward through the mountains immediately, and take a position in the rear of the enemy, whilst the infantry, with all the small-arm men and marines, were to land on his flanks. I am sorry the delay of a calm gave the enemy time to learn our combined movement, as he instantly fled with great precipitation, and joining a corps of 200 at Motril, within four miles of Almunecar, he retreated upon Grenada.

"As soon as I arrived at my anchorage, I sent Lieutenant Spilsbury and a guerilla officer to hoist the respective flags on the castle; and immediately began to demolish the works, which are exceedingly strong, as it is built on a peninsula of high rock, scarped all round the sea face, and a wall 30 feet high. At the land side the rock is excavated nearly 30 feet deep and 60 wide, with a narrow drawbridge, which is the only entrance into the castle. I intend to fill up as much of the ditch as possible by springing mines under each bastion. I found in the castle two brass 24-pounders, six iron 18-pounders, a six-pounder, and howitzer, which were spiked by the enemy. He has left a number of deserters, principally Germans and Flemings, who inform me that they were the whole of the foreigners in this battalion of the 32d regiment; they likewise inform me that they have long looked for an opportunity to desert, as they were dragged from their families, and forced into the French service; one of them has been eight years from his country. The enemy's loss was very severe, but cannot be ascertained, as the wounded were carried off in waggons.

"I feel greatly indebted to Captain Hamilton for the able assistance he rendered me, and the judicious position he anchored his ships in; likewise to Lieutenant French, of the Basilisk, who opened and supported a warm and well-directed fire upon the enemy, while the ships were heaving in their springs to bring their broadsides to bear.

"I am happy to inform you that we have had no loss, except the Termagant one man wounded, and the Basilisk one slightly. The privateer was one of Barbastro's small vessels, armed with two guns, and 30 or 40 men. I cannot conclude without informing you, that the officers and men, wounded so recently at Malaga, came to their quarters. Lieutenant Spilsbury, whose wound is still open, and Mr Bell the boatswain, who lost his arm, did not spare themselves.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

THOS. USHER."

To Commodore Penrose, Gibraltar.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Ross to Major General Cooke, dated Carthagena, May 22. 1812.

"My letter, No. 17, of the 16th instant, would advise you of the progress of a combined expedition to the northward of this, according to the information which I had received up to that date. The result has now justified the sanguine hopes that every one entertained of the success of operations carried on under the direction of an officer of the zeal and ability possessed by Captain Adam, of his Majesty's ship Invincible.—Nothing could be better timed than the movements of General Freire, who, in consequence of the information I sent to Gen. O'Donnell, made an attack upon the enemy, and drove him from Baza on the 13th, the same day on which the force under the command of Captain Adam appeared off Almeria; that officer having judiciously taken time to send on shore, at some distance from the place, to ascertain the strength, position, and movements of the enemy, learned that they were in the place to the number of four or five hundred, including cavalry, and had not as yet made any detachments to assist in opposing General Friere, but early on the 14th instant it appears that the French General had sent three couriers to Almeria (no doubt ignorant of this expedition) to order the garrison to join him immediately, which it proceeded to do accordingly, and as it marched out, Captain Adam landed the three hundred Spanish troops he had with him, under the command of Colonel

Digitized by Google

Colonel Alveor, and took possession of the place. The consequence of this has been, that Captain Adam has been enabled to take or destroy a privateer and her two prizes; to blow up the castle of San Elmo, which is situated upon an almost inaccessible rock, and all the sea defences and batteries which protected the anchorage of this place, and formed a secure resort for the numerous privateers which had been long an annoyance to the British and Spanish trade on this coast.

Captain Adam has also embarked all the serviceable guns, carriages and ordnance stores he found in the place, totally destroying the remainder, and was busily employed on these services, and in forwarding the embarkation of a quantity of sulphur and lead from the King's mines, at six leagues from that place, under the direction of a Spanish Intendente, who had joined him with one hundred cavalry from Nijar, when he wrote to me on the 18th instant, in answer to the express I sent to him by a gun-boat, to acquaint him of General Frier's retreat before a superior force of the enemy at Eliza. General O'Donnell was with me here two days, when he received dispatches from General Friere and Colonel Alveor, informing him, that the inhabitants of Almeria had received the Spanish troops with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of patriotism on their entering that place on the 14th instant; and as by the destruction of the fortifications, that port can no longer be useful to the enemy, either as a safe rendezvous for privateers, and their prizes, or as a point d'appui to the right flank of their advanced position, from whence they have hitherto annoyed General O'Donnell's army, it is to be hoped that these loyal inhabitants will be relieved from any future visits of their tyrannical oppressors, when the Spanish troops are withdrawn.

Admiralty-Office, July 4. 1812.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir Home Popham, dated on board his Majesty's ship Venerable, off Lequitio, the 21st of last month, giving an account of an attack made upon the French troops in possession of that place by the Spanish guerillas, aided by Sir Home, and the officers and men of his Majesty's ships under his orders.

The enemy had possession of a hill fort commanding the town, calculated to resist any body of infantry; and also two hundred men posted in a fortified convent within the town, the walls of which were impervious to any thing less than an eighteen-pounder.

The convent might have been destroyed by the ships; but as the town would have materially suffered, and as the guns of the Venerable made no visible impression on the fort, it was determined to erect a battery on a hill opposite to the latter, which the enemy considered as quite inaccessible to cannon, and in that confidence rested his security.

A gun was accordingly landed in the forenoon of the 20th (chiefly by the exertions of Lieutenant Groves, of the Venerable,) notwithstanding the sea was breaking with such violence against the rocks at the foot of the hill, that it was doubtful whether a boat could get near enough for that purpose. It was then hove up a short distance by a moveable capstan; but this was found so tedious, that men and bullocks were sent for to draw it; and it was at length dragged to the summit of the hill by thirty-six pair of bullocks, four hundred guerillas, and one hundred seamen, headed by the Honourable Captain Bouverie. It was immediately mounted, and fired its first shot at four in the afternoon.

The gun was so admirably served, that, at sunset, a practicable breach was made in the wall of the fort, and the guerillas volunteered to storm it. The first party was repulsed, but the second gained possession without any considerable loss: several of the enemy escaped on the opposite side, and got into the convent.

In the course of the evening the sea abated a little, and a landing upon the island of St Nicholas was effected, though with some difficulty, by Lieutenant O'Reilly, of the Surveillante; marines were also landed from that ship, the Medusa, and Rhin, with a carronade from each ship; and Captain Malcolm took the command of the island during the night, whilst Captain Sir George Collier was in the Venerable's battery on the hill.

At dawn of the 21st, a twenty-four pounder was brought to the east side of the town, within two hundred yards of the convent, and another was in the act of being landed upon St Nicholas to bombard it, when the French Commandant Gillort, Chef de Battalion, beat a parley, and surrendered with the remainder of his party, consisting of two hundred and ninety men of the 119th regiment.

The enemy's loss had not been ascertained, but it was supposed to be considerable, as the guerillas, who were better posted, and fired with more celerity, had fifty-six men killed or wounded. Not a man was hurt in his Majesty's squadron, either by the surf or the enemy.

There are two eighteen-pounders mounted on the fort, and three small guns in the barracks;

Digitized by Google

barracks; the latter, with the muskets, were given to the guerillas, who were also supplied with every description of military stores of which they stood in need. The guns in the fort were rendered useless, the fort destroyed, and the convent blown up.

Sir Home Popham commends in high terms the conduct of all the officers and men employed on this occasion; and expresses his sense of the assistance rendered by Sir Howard Douglas and General Carrol, who had embarked in the Venerable, and volunteered their services wherever they could be employed.

Admiralty-Office, July 14. 1812.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir Home Popham, of his Majesty's ship the Venerable, dated near the bar of Bilboa, the 25th of last month, giving an account of his proceedings subsequent to the surrender of the French troops at Lequitio, as stated in the Gazette of the 4th instant.

In the afternoon of the 20th, the enemy had collected about eleven hundred men in the neighbourhood of the above place, but on hearing from the peasantry that two thousand men had been landed from the English squadron, they retired; and intercepted letters were transmitted to Sir Home Popham, by which the Commandant of Guernico was instructed to prepare rations for a French General, and two thousand six hundred of the Imperial guards.

On the 23d, in the afternoon, the squadron being on its way to co-operate in an attack intended to be made by a Spanish General upon Bilboa, and the wind being unfavourable for getting round Machichaco, a part of the squadron fetched the anchorage of Bermeo, and parties were prepared to land by six in the evening. The enemy were found to have retired, leaving a small magazine of provisions in a fortified convent, which was taken possession of, and distributed to the poor, and the ships in want of water were completed. The battery on the hill of Bermeo, consisting of five eighteen-pounders, was destroyed, and the guns rendered useless, and all the fortified places of which the enemy had had possession, were blown up.

On the 24th, the Venerable arrived off Plencia, where parties from the Rhin and Meduso were destroying the works; and some of his Majesty's vessels were immediately dispatched to commence the operations of dismantling the batteries, and destroying the guns on each side of the inlet below the bar of the Bilboa river.

In the afternoon of the same day, Sir Home Popham landed at Algorta, with the Captains of the squadron, General Carrol and Sir Howard Douglas, and a detachment of the royal marine force, under his orders; but, as the country was particularly close, and calculated for a surprise, they re-embarked before night. The castle of Galea was destroyed by Captain Bloye; it consisted of eight eighteen and twenty-four pounders: the guard-house and gun-carriages were burnt, and the trunnions knocked off the guns. The batteries of Algorta and Begona were destroyed by Lieutenants Groves and O'Reilly, the former mounting five eighteen-pounders, and the latter four. On the opposite side of the inlet, the batteries of El Campillo las Queresa and Xebiles, mounting eleven guns, eighteen and twenty-four-pounders, were destroyed by Lieutenants Colenaan and Arbuthnot.

On the 26th, at dawn, parties of the enemy were seen advancing, and, at five, entered the destroyed batteries of Algorta, but soon retired from thence on the squadron's making a disposition to stand up the inlet. They afterwards formed on the plain, and were found to consist of two thousand men at Algorta, while four hundred were sent to Puerta Galetta. Three of his Majesty's sloops closed with the fort at the latter place, silenced it, and drove the enemy from it. Sir Home expresses his belief that the enemy's corps was the one for which rations had been ordered at Guernico, and which was therefore completely diverted from its original destination.

Sir Home Popham concludes by commending the zeal and exertions of the officers under his orders on these several occasions, in all which the squadron has not had a single man hurt.

Admiralty-Office, July 28.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dispatches from Captain Sir Home Popham, of his Majesty's ship Venerable, giving an account of his farther proceedings subsequent to those reported in his former letters, and inserted in the Gazette of the 14th instant. On the 2d, the squadron under his orders being off Guetara, an attack was intended to be made upon that place, and two companies of Royal Marines were landed under Major Williams, accompanied by General Carrol, for the purpose of reconnoitring; but some parties of the enemy being discovered crossing the hills, and the guerillas, whose co-operation had been expected, being engaged with the enemy in a different quarter, the plan of attack was relinquished, and the marines re-embarked, but without loss.—

The

Digitized by Google

The guerillas had been employed in an action with a detachment of the enemy conducting eighty prisoners from Asturias. One hundred and thirty of the enemy were stated to have been killed, and fifty taken, who had been left wounded on the field of battle, and the Spanish prisoners were liberated. On the 6th Sir Home Popham arrived off Castro, where a 24 pounder and a company of marines had been landed by Sir George Collier from the Surveillante, to assist Colonel Longa in an attack on the place. Information was however received of the approach of 2500 French troops, whose arrival obliged Longa to retire, and the parties landed from the squadron were again re-embarked without loss. In the evening the enemy were seen marching into the town. On the 7th the enemy were driven from the town by the fire of the squadron, and took post on the hills, and preparations were made for a landing and attack on the castle on the following morning, which accordingly took place on the 8th, when the commandant of the castle surrendered with 150 men, the remainder of the enemy's force having marched towards Larido. Twenty-six guns of different sizes were found in the town and castle of Castro; those in the former were withdrawn, and the latter was put into a state of defence, and garrisoned by the marines and Spanish artillerymen of the Iris, Captain Christian. On the 10th the squadron proceeded off Puerta Galletta, to co-operate in an attack upon it with the Spanish troops under Longa; and on the 11th much firing was kept up against the batteries; but the enemy being found to be stronger than the Spaniards had expected, the attack was abandoned. During the morning, Captain Boyle, of the Lyra, landed with a party of marines, and knocked off the trunnions of the guns in the Bagona battery, and destroyed one mounted on a height. On the 12th, the Venerable anchored off Castro, which had been feebly attacked by the enemy the evening before; one of the imperial guards was wounded, and brought in a prisoner. On the 15th the enemy's moveable column having been drawn by a feint to Santona, from whence it could not reach Guetaria in less than four days, another attack was intended to be made upon the latter place, in concert with the guerillas under Don Gaspar, and with the promised aid of one of the battalions under General Mina. Early in the morning of the 18th, one 24 pounder under Lieutenant Groves, and a howzitzer under Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marine artillery, were landed from the Venerable, and mounted on a hill to the westward of Guetaria, under the directions of Captain Malcolm, of the Rhin, while the honourable Captain Bouverie landed with two guns (one short 24-pounder and one twelve-pounder carronade) from the Medusa, and after many difficulties in drawing them up, mounted them on the top of a hill to the eastward. The Venerable's guns began firing at noon, and continued till sun-set, when those of the enemy on that side were silenced; and the Medusa's were but in readiness to open on the following morning. During the night, however, intelligence was received of the approach of a body of French troops, which afterwards proved to be a division of between two and three thousand men, that had just arrived at Saint Sebastian's from France, and was immediately sent forward by forced marches to Guetaria. The uncertainty with respect to the enemy's force, and the disposition of the guerillas to oppose their advance, prevented the re-embarkation of the guns and men landed from the squadron, until the retreat of the Spaniards, after some skirmishing with the superior numbers of the French, in which the latter are stated to have suffered severely. Captain Bouverie then destroyed the two guns from the Medusa, and re-embarked with all his men, and every thing belonging to the guns. Captain Malcolm was detained longer by a message brought to him by one of Don Gaspar's aid-de-camps, stating that the enemy had been beaten back, and urging him to remain in his battery; finding, however, that the enemy was advancing fast, he gave orders to re-embark, and brought off his party, with the exception of three midshipmen and twenty-nine men, who were taken prisoners, but fortunately without having one man killed or wounded. Sir Home Popham had sent to propose an exchange of the men taken on this occasion for some of the French prisoners on board the squadron, and was in hopes of proceeding in this proposal. The Spaniards lost a captain of artillery, and had a serjeant and ten men badly wounded. Those in want of surgical aid were received on board the Venerable. The detachment expected from General Mina's army arrived the morning after the action, and joined Don Gaspar, having marched eighteen Spanish leagues in two days.

LORD WELLINGTON'S ARMY.

The accounts received since our last, of the progress of Marquis Wellington's army, have been published in the following official bulletins:

Downing Street, Sept. 24, 1812.

Lord Wellington left Madrid on the 1st inst. to direct the movements of the troops

Digitized by Google

troops which he had ordered to be collected at Arivalo.

They moved from Arivalo on the 4th, and passed the Douro on the 6th, at the fords of Herrara and El Albiago. Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered, returned to the Esla, and marched upon Carvajalar, with the view of cutting off the Portuguese militia, employed under the Conde D'Amarante, in the blockade of Zamora. The Lieut.-General made good his retreat, without loss, to the frontiers of Portugal. Foy carried off the garrison of Zamora, on the 29th ult. and marched for Tordesillas. The conduct of the Conde D'Amarante and his troops merits particular attention.

The whole remains of the Army of Portugal are collected between Valladolid and Tordesillas. Their advanced guard was posted on the 6th at La Cisterniga. The allied troops moved forward on the 7th.—The enemy retired from Cisterniga during the night; abandoned it on Lord Wellington's approach; and crossed the Pisuerga, and blew up the bridge. They were closely followed through the town by Col. Ponsonby, with detachments of the 12th Light Dragoons. They returned along the right of the Pisuerga to Duenas. When General Foy moved towards Astorga, the army of Gallicia retired. Since his march on the Douro, they have advanced to the Esla.

The Empecinado has informed Lord Wellington that General Villa Campo had taken prisoners 1000 men, who had been in the garrison, and had evacuated Cuenca, after the surrender of the Retiro.

STORMING OF FORT ST MICHAEL.

Downing Street, Oct. 5.

The Messenger Neates arrived this morning with dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Villa de Toro, near Burgos, September 21, 1812. His Lordship had been joined on the 16th at Pamplica by three divisions of infantry and a small body of cavalry of the army of Gallicia, under the Captain-General Castanos.—On the 17th, the enemy took a strong position behind Celada del Camino, from which they retired in the night.

The enemy having left a garrison of 2,500 men in the Castle of Burgos, continued his retreat through that town to Briviesca, leaving some stores, and a large quantity of wheat and barley. On the morning of the 19th, the Marquis of Wellington passed the river Arlanzon, and the enemy's outposts were immediately driven in. At night the horn-work which they had constructed on the hill of St Michael, commanding part of the Castle, and which they had occupied in force, was stormed and carried. Three pieces of cannon, 1 Captain, and 62 men were taken.

The allied loss was severe. On the part of the British, 3 Officers and 44 men were killed, and 11 Officers and 241 men were wounded.

KILLED.

Maj. Pierrepoint, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Permanent Staff.

Lieut. Gregerson, 42d Regt. 1st Batt.

Milne, ditto ditto.

WOUNDED.

Captain Williamson, 42d Regt. 1st Battalion, slightly; Captain M'Kenzie, ditto, ditto, severely; Capt. Davidson, ditto, ditto, slightly; Lieut. Fraser, ditto, ditto, severely; Lieut. James Stewart, ditto, ditto, slightly; Volunteer, John Lane, ditto, ditto, severely. Captain Dudgeon, 58th Regiment, 2d Battalion, slightly; Lieut. Carter, ditto, ditto, severely. Lieut. O'Heher, 60th Regt. 5th Battalion, severely. Lieut. Grant, 79th Regiment, 1st Battalion, severely. Lieut. M'Donald, ditto, ditto, severely, since dead.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON BURGOS.

War Department, Downing Street, Oct. 11. 1812.

It appears, by a dispatch received this morning, from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Villa Toro, 27th ult. that, on the 22d, his Lordship directed an attempt to be made to storm the exterior line of the enemy's works at Burgos. The detachments of the Portuguese troops, who attacked on the flank, were so strongly opposed, that they could not make any progress; and the attack in front by the British was not persevered in.

Marshall Soult left Granada on the 15th ult. and, it is said, marches by Caravaca upon Valencia. General Ballasteros entered Granada upon the 17th.

The town of Consuegra surrendered by capitulation to General Elio on the 22d.

Total British loss—1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 serjeants, and 47 rank and file, killed—6 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 10 serjeants, and 217 rank and file, wounded.

KILLED.

Major Lawrie, 79th foot, 1st battalion.

Captain Scharnhorst, 2d line battalion, King's German Legion.

Lieutenant Hansing, ditto, ditto.

Ensign Cullen, 42d foot, 1st battalion.

Captain Williams, Royal Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant M'Kinnon, 1st battalion 42d foot, severely.

Lieu-

Digitized by Google

Lieutenant Roming, 1st line battalion, King's German Legion, severely.

Captain Breymann, 2d ditto, ditto, slightly.

Captain Fraser, 1st battalion Coldstream Guards, severely.

Ensign Hall, 1st batt. 3d Foot Guards, slightly.

Lieutenant Stewart, 61st foot, acting Engineer, severely.

Captain Williamson, 1st battalion 42d foot, severely.

Lieutenant Walton, 2d ditto, 24th foot, severely, since dead.

Captain Dancey, royal artillery, slightly.

Captain Kenny, 9th regiment, acting engineer, dangerously.

Captain Marshall, 1st battalion 79th foot, slightly.

CAPTURE OF SEVILLE.

Downing Street, Sept. 23. 1812.

It appears, by a dispatch from Major-General Cooke, dated Cadiz, 30th August, that on the 27th, the city of Seville was taken by assault, by the corps under General La Cruz and Colonel Skerrit. It was defended by eight French battalions and two regiments of cavalry. The enemy left behind them valuable captures of horses, baggage, and money. Their loss has been very considerable, several officers, 200 prisoners, and two field-pieces, were also taken.

The rapidity of the movements of the allied troops prevented the destruction of the bridge, which would have rendered success extremely difficult. Nothing can exceed the good behaviour of the whole of the allied troops, and the joy of the inhabitants.

The loss of the British consisted of Lieutenant Brett, royal artillery, and one man killed; Lieutenant Lewellyn, of the 95th regiment, and 12 men wounded.

General Maitland with his army had, on his landing, marched into the interior, but subsequently fell back upon Alicant, in consequence of the junction of Joseph Bonaparte with Suchet, at Valencia. General Maitland remained at Alicant on the 5th September.

When Soult abandoned the siege of Cadiz, he collected his troops and marched upon Granada, leaving a small force in Seville, which, as has been already stated, was defeated and driven out of that place by the troops under Colonel Skerrett. Soult left Granada upon the 15th Sept. and effected a junction with Suchet on the 20th, at Jumilla. Ballasteros, following Soult closely, entered Granada on the 17th.

General Hill was at Toledo on the 23d, and was expected at Madrid by the end of September.

Malaga was evacuated by the French on the 27th of August, the garrison whereof marched to join Soult.

It is calculated that the forces of Soult, Suchet, and Joseph Bonaparte, exceed 40,000 effective men.

THE NORTHERN WAR.

DREADFUL BATTLE IN RUSSIA.—BURNING OF MOSCOW, &c.

A pitched battle has been fought in Russia, the result of which has unfortunately been dreadful to the cause of that country. The 18th, 19th, and 20th French bulletins present a picture of the horrors of war, perhaps unparalleled in history.

After the actions of Smolensk and Valentina, the Russians continued to retreat, followed by the French, until the 5th September, when they were come up within a position with their right on the Moskwa, and their left on the left bank of the Kolagha. The force on each side amounted to 130,000 men. On that day some skirmishing took place; and the next was chiefly employed in reconnoitering, and in preparations for the dreadful battle, which was fought the day following; and which is thus described in the

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

On the 7th, at two in the morning, the Emperor was surrounded by the Marshals in the position taken the evening before.—At half-past five o'clock the sun rose without clouds—it had rained the preceding evening. "This is the sun of Austerlitz," said the Emperor. Tho' but the month of September, it was as cold as a December in Moravia. The army received the omen—the drum beat—and the following order of the day was read:

"Soldiers, behold the field of battle you have so much desired, henceforth victory depends on you! It is necessary to us; it will give us plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to your country. Behave yourselves as you did at Austerlitz, at Friedland, Vitepsk, at Smolensk—and that the latest posterity may speak of your conduct this day with pride—that it may say of you, 'He was at that great battle under the walls of Moscow.'"

"*At the Imperial camp on the heights of Borodino, Sept. 7, at two o'clock, A. M.*"

The army answered with reiterated acclamations. The ground on which the army stood was spread with the dead bodies of the Russians killed the preceding day.

Prince

Digitized by Google

Prince Poniatowsky, who was on the right, put himself in motion to turn the forest on which the enemy rested his left.—The Prince of Eckmuhl marched on the skirt of the forest, the division Compans at the head. Two batteries of 60 cannon each, commanding the enemy's position, had been constructed in the night.

At six o'clock General Count Sorbier, who had armed the battery on the right with the artillery of the reserve of the guard, commenced the fire. General Pernetty, with 30 pieces of cannon, put himself at the head of the division Compans, (4th of the 1st corps,) who skirted the wood, turned the head of the enemy's position. At half-past six General Compans was wounded, at seven the Prince of Eckmuhl had his horse killed. The attack advanced, the musketry commenced.

The Vice-Roy, who formed our left, attacked and carried the village of Borodino, which the enemy could not defend, that village being on the left bank of the Kologha. At seven the Marshal Duke of Elchingen put himself in motion, and under the protection of 60 pieces of cannon, which General Foucher had placed the evening before against the enemy's centre, bore upon the centre. A thousand pieces of cannon spread death on all sides.

At eight o'clock the positions of the enemy were carried, his redoubts taken, and our artillery crowned his heights. The advantage of position which the enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours, now belonged to us. The parapets which had been occupied against us during the attack were now to our advantage. The enemy saw the battle lost, which he thought had only commenced. A part of his artillery was taken; the rest was withdrawn to his lines in the rear. In this extremity he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack with all his masses those strong positions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French cannon placed on these heights, thundered upon his masses, and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets which they had raised with so much labour, and as a protecting shelter.

The King of Naples, with the cavalry, made various charges. The Duke of Elchingen covered himself with glory, and displayed as much intrepidity as coolness. The Emperor ordered a charge of the front, the right in advance; this movement made us masters of three parts of the field of battle. Prince Poniatowsky fought in the wood with various success.

There still remained to the enemy his redoubts to the right. General Count Morand marched thither, and carried them; but at nine in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The enemy, encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his last troops advance to try his fortune again. The Imperial Guards formed a part of them. He attacked our centre, which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared that he might carry the village which was burnt; the division Friant advanced thither; eighty pieces of French cannon immediately arrest, and then annihilate the enemy's columns, which stood for two hours in close order, under the chain shot, not daring to advance, unwilling to retire, and renouncing the hopes of victory.—The King of Naples decided their uncertainty. He caused the 4th corps of cavalry to make a charge, who penetrated through the breaches which our cannon shot had made in the condensed masses of the Russians, and the squadrons of their cuirassiers; they dispersed on all sides. The General of Division Count Caulaincourt, Governor of the Emperor's pages, advanced at the head of the 5th regiment of Cuirassiers, overthrew every thing, and entered the redoubt on the left by its gorge. From this moment there was no longer any uncertainty. The battle was gained. He turned upon the enemy the 21 pieces of cannon which were found in the redoubt. Count Caulaincourt, who had distinguished himself in this fine charge, has terminated his career. He fell dead, struck by a bullet; a glorious death, and worthy to be envied.

It was now two in the afternoon; the enemy had lost all hopes; the battle was ended, the cannonade still continued; the enemy fought for retreat and safety, but no longer for victory.

The loss of the enemy is enormous; from 12 to 13,000 men, and from 8 to 9000 Russian horses, have been counted on the field of battle; sixty pieces of cannon and 5000 prisoners have remained in our power. We have had 2500 killed, and thrice that number wounded. Our total loss may be estimated at 10,000 men; that of the enemy, at from 40 to 50,000. Never was there seen such a field of battle. Out of six dead bodies, there were five Russians for one Frenchman. Forty Russian Generals were killed, wounded, or taken; Gen. Bragration was wounded. We have lost the General of Division Montbrun, killed by a cannon-ball; General Count Caulaincourt, who was sent to occupy his place was killed by a shot of the same kind, an hour afterwards.

The Generals of Brigade Compere, Plauzonne, Marion, and Hurat, were killed; seven or eight Generals were wounded, the most of them slightly. The Prince of Eckmuhl has received no injury. The French troops—

Digitized by Google

troops covered themselves with glory, and displayed their great superiority to the Russian troops.

Such, in a few words, is a sketch of the battle of Moskwa, fought a few leagues in the rear of Mojaisk, and 25 leagues from Moskow, near the little river Moskwa. We fired sixty thousand cannonshot, which are already replaced by the arrival of 800 artillery-carts, which passed Smolensk previous to the battle. All the woods and villages from the field of battle to this place are covered with dead and wounded. We have found here 2000 killed or amputated Russians.

A number of Generals and Colonels are prisoners.

The Emperor was never exposed; neither the foot nor horse-guards were engaged, or lost a single man. The victory was never uncertain. Had the enemy, when driven from his entrenchments, not endeavoured to retake them, our loss would have been greater than his; but he destroyed his army by keeping it from 8 o'clock until two, under the fire of our batteries, and in obstinately attempting to regain that which was lost. This was the cause of his immense loss.

Every one distinguished himself. The King of Naples, and the Duke of Elchingen, were peculiarly conspicuous.

The artillery, and particularly that of the guards, surpassed itself. The actions which have rendered this day illustrious shall be made known in detailed reports.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, September 16.

After the battle of Moskwa, the French army pursued the enemy upon Moscow, by the three routes, Mojaisk, Svenigorod, and Kalouga.

The King of Naples was on the 9th at Koubiaskoe, the Viceroy at Rouza, and Prince Poniatowsky at Ferminskoe. The head-quarters were on the 12th transferred from Mojaisk to Peselina; on the 13th they were at the castle of Berwska; on the 14th, at mid-day, we entered Moscow. The enemy had raised on the Sparrow Mountain, two wersts from the city, some redoubts, which he abandoned.

The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of palaces of all the Nobles of the Empire. The Russian Governor, Rostopchin, wished to ruin this fine city. He had armed 3000 malefactors, whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together 6000 satellites, and distributed arms among them from the arsenal.

Our advanced guard arrived in the centre of the city, was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The King of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 120 pieces of cannon, on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city;—some drunken madmen ran through its different quarters, and every where set fire to them. The Governor Rostopchin had caused all the merchants and shop-keepers to be carried off, through whose instrumentality order might have been re-established. More than 400 French and Germans were arrested by his orders; in fine, he had taken the precaution of carrying off the firemen with the fire engines; so that the most complete anarchy has desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it. We have found in it considerable resources of every kind.

The Emperor is lodged in the Kremlin, which is the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned without succour, and without nourishment.

The Russians acknowledge that they lost fifty thousand men in the battle of the Moskwa. Prince Bagration was mortally wounded. A list has been made of the Russian Generals wounded or killed in the battle; it amounts to between forty-five and fifty.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, 17th Sept.

The Russians celebrated *Te Deums* for the battle of Polotsk; *Te Deum* was sung for the battle of Riga, for the battle of Ostrowno, and for that of Smolensko. According to the Russian accounts they were every where conquerors, and drove the French far from the field of battle.

It was in the midst of the Russian *Te Deums* that the army arrived at Moscow. They thought themselves conquerors, at least they endeavoured to make the populace think so, but well informed persons knew what was passing.

Moscow is the *intrepot* of Asia and of Europe.—Her warehouses were immense. Every house was provisioned for eight months. It was only the evening before, and the day of our entrance, that the danger became known. We found in the house of the miserable Rostopchin, papers, and a letter, half written. He fled without finishing it. Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more.

On

Digitized by Google.

On the 14th the Russians set fire to the Exchange, to the Bazar, and the Hospital. The 16th a violent wind rose—3 or 400 Russians set fire to the city in 500 different places at the same time, by order of the Governor Rostopchin. Five-sixths of the houses are of wood—the fire spread with a prodigious rapidity. It was an ocean of flames. Churches, of which there were 1600, above 1000 palaces, immense magazines, nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames.

The Kremlin has been preserved. This loss is incalculable to Russia, for her commerce, and for her nobility, who had left all behind. We are not over-rating its value at several milliards. About 100 of these incendiaries have been caught, and they all declare they acted by orders of Rostopchin and the director of the police. Thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians have been burnt. The richest commercial houses in Russia have been ruined. The shock must be considerable. The clothing, the magazines, and the appointments of the Russian army, have all been consumed—they have lost every thing. Nothing was removed, because it was always thought impossible for us to reach Moscow, and they were willing to deceive the people.

When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of destroying by fire this first metropolis—this holy city, the centre of the empire; and they reduced to poverty its wealthy inhabitants. This is the crime of Rostopchin, executed by felons liberated from prisons.

The resources which the army have found are thus considerably diminished. However, we have found, and are finding, many necessaries. All the cellars were preserved from the fire, and the inhabitants during the last 24 hours saved many valuables. They endeavoured to stop the progress of the fire, but the Governor had taken the horrid precaution to withdraw or destroy all the fire engines.

The army is recovering from its fatigues. We have abundance of bread, of potatoes, of cabbages, and other garden stuffs, of meat, of salted provisions, of wine, of brandy, of sugar, of coffee, and, in fine, provisions of all sorts.

The advanced guard is 20 wersts upon the road to Kassen, by which the enemy is retreating, and a French advanced post is on the road to St Petersburgh, where the enemy has no force.

The temperature is still that of autumn. The soldiers have found, and are finding, money, pelisses, and fur for the winter. Moscow was the depot of these articles.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, September 20.

Three hundred incendiaries have been arrested and shot; they were provided with fuses, six inches long, which they had between two pieces of wood; they had also squibs, which they threw upon the roofs of the houses. The wretch, Rostopchin, had these prepared on the pretence that he wished to send a balloon full of combustible matter, amidst the French army. He thus got together the squibs and other materials necessary for the execution of his project.

The fires subsided on the 19th and 20th; three quarters of the city are burned; among other palaces that beautiful one of Catharine, which had been newly furnished—not above a quarter of the houses remain.

While Rostopchin was taking away the fire engines of the city, he left behind him 60,000 muskets, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 600,000 balls and shells, 1,500,000 cartridges, 400,000 lbs. of gun-powder, 400,000 lbs. of saltpetre and sulphur. It was not till the 19th that the powder, saltpetre, and sulphur were discovered, at a fine establishment, half a league from the city,—this is a matter of importance—we are now supplied with ammunition for two campaigns. We every day discover cellars full of wine and brandy.

Manufactures were beginning to flourish at Moscow; they are destroyed. The conflagration of this capital will throw Russia 100 years back.

The weather is becoming rainy; the greater part of the army is in barracks, in Moscow.

We have several official reports of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, Kutuzow, relative to the battle of Borodino, in which he claims a decided victory over the French; and states, as his reason for retreating, and for abandoning Moscow, that he was weakened by his losses in the battle, and that the enemy having formed two new corps to act against his reserve, and the reinforcements he had expected not arriving, he thought it most prudent to fall back upon a position beyond Moscow, where he hoped to annoy the whole line of the enemy, from Smolensk to Moscow, and, by manœuvering, compel him to change his whole line of operation.

Upon the fall of Moscow, the Emperor Alexander issued a proclamation to his people, wherein, after lamenting the calamities which had befallen that city, he declares his determination to resist all overtures of the enemy, and to persist in the contest until he shall gain by conquest a secure and honour-

Digitized by Google

nourable peace. These documents we are obliged to defer till our next number.

By a dispatch from General Essen it appears that the French have fortified their positions before Riga, and are acting on the defensive; the garrison having made several successful sorties upon them.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Upon the declaration of war against this country by the American government, orders were issued for the detention of American vessels by British cruisers, but no letters of marque were granted, under an expectation that when it was known in America that our orders in Council were revoked, the said declaration, and other hostile measures of the United States would be annulled. It appears, however, that this change in the measures of the British government has had no effect in conciliating that of America, and that that government has determined on a prosecution of the useless and impolitic war which it has commenced; the Prince Regent, accordingly has issued an order for granting letters of marque and reprisal against the American shipping, so that the tw countries are now formally placed in a state of war. The declaration of war on the part of Britain, however, concludes with the following reservation:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is nevertheless pleased hereby to declare, that nothing in this Order contained, shall be understood to recal or affect the Declaration which his Majesty's Naval Commander on the American station has been authorised to make to the Government of the United States of America—namely, that his Royal Highness, animated by a sincere desire to arrest the calamities of war, has authorised the said Commander to sign a convention, recalling and annulling, from a day to be named, all hostile Orders issued by the respective Governments, with a view of restoring, without delay, the relations of amity and commerce between his Majesty and the United States.

SURRENDER OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN CANADA.

On the subject of this gratifying intelligence, we have only room to give the following short bulletin; reserving the details to our next publication.

"*Downing Street, Oct. 6, Six A. M.*

"Captain Coore, Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, is just arrived with Dispatches from that Officer, dated Montreal, 26th August and 1st September, 1812.

"They announce the successful termination of the Campaign in Upper Canada, by the surrender of Fort Detroit, 33 pieces of Cannon, and the whole of the American Army, under the Command of General Hull, on the 16th of August, to his Majesty's Forces, commanded by Major-General Brock. The officers and men are prisoners of war.

"The loss of the British in the actions which preceded the surrender, is trifling, being only three men killed, and two Officers and thirteen men wounded.

"The names of the Officers wounded, are Captain Muir and Lieutenant Sutherland, of the 41st regiment."

By New York papers of the 24th September, we find that the surrender of General Hull's army had produced a considerable sensation in that country; and, it is stated, that measures were adopting for recovering the effects of that disaster.

The armistice which was concluded between the Government of Canada and Gen. Dearborne, was refused to be ratified on the part of America, and hostilities were on the point of commencing in Lower Canada. It is stated in letters from St John's, that Dearborne was assembling an army of 30,000 men at Albany, and was expected to advance on the 16th Sept. The regular and militia force at Quebec and Montreal were preparing to oppose his progress.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The late Parliament has been dissolved by a proclamation of the Prince Regent's, dated the 29th September.

The new Parliament is summoned to meet on the 24th of November. The election of the sixteen representative Peers for Scotland is fixed for the 13th of November, in the Palace of Holyrood-house. In the meantime, an active canvass prevails over the whole country.

SCOT-

Digitized by Google

Scottish Chronicle.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH.—LORD JUSTICE CLERK AND LORD HERMAND.

Inverness, Sept. 18.

THE Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Tuesday, by the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Hermand.

Robert Ferguson was tried for the murder of Captain Charles Munro, some time of his Majesty's 42d regt. of foot. The following written defence was given in for the Prisoner;—"Denies the murder, but acknowledges the slaughter by a knife held up in self-defence."

Mr M'Donald, Surgeon in Cromarty, was called upon to see the deceased on the 2d of June last. He found him in bed, severely wounded in the left side. The witness immediately considered the wound to be mortal. The deceased gave the witness no other account of his misfortune than that the wound had been inflicted by a knife; that all the provocation he gave was taking *the man* by the collar of the coat, and attempting to turn him out of Thomson's shop, adding, that "he wished he had fallen in the field of battle." Captain Munro died about 8 o'clock the following evening.

George Horne, apprentice to George Thomson blacksmith at Chapeltown, was on the 2d of June last in his master's shop. The deceased came into the smithy about five in the evening. The prisoner soon after. The witness heard Ferguson and the deceased swearing at each other. Heard the Prisoner call Captain Munro a d——d ——, on which the Captain pushed him out of the smithy. The prisoner soon after returned, and came forward as if to attack the Captain, who defended himself with a switch he held in his hand. The prisoner followed him close, and struck him with a knife, on which the deceased immediately called out, "I'm gone; take hold of the man!" The prisoner went and stood without the door, and Capt. Munro followed, holding his hand upon his side, and again called out, "Why do you not seize the murderer?" The prisoner was thrown down, and the knife taken from him, and on being held fast, he offered to go willingly with witness to a neighbouring Justice. The deceased was in the mean time taken into Thomson's house by Mrs Thomson, and put to bed. On the way to the Justice of Peace, in custody of this witness and his fellow-workman, the prisoner suddenly stopped, and refused to go farther without a warrant, threatening to use any man who should offer to seize or detain him as he had done the deceased.

Alexander Munro corroborated the testimony of George Horne, with this addition, that Ferguson remained out a minute or two after being pushed out by the deceased, before he returned; that on the prisoner approaching the deceased, as if to attack him, he defended himself with a switch, retiring until he came to the wall, when the prisoner got under his arm, and *stabbed him twice.*

Mrs Thomson saw Capt. Munro standing near the door of the smithy, holding his hands to the wound; she helped him into the house and put him to bed. Capt. Munro said some time after, "I did not think the man would have done this to me; God knows I would not have done it to him; we had but a few words, and I only put my hand to the back of his neck to throw him out for giving me insolent language."

Mr Horne summed up the evidence for the Crown in a clear and distinct manner, and Mr Grant addressed the Jury for the Prisoner in a most able speech.

After Lord Hermand had charged the Jury with that precision for which he is so eminently distinguished, they retired, and returned a virdict unanimously finding the prisoner *guilty.*

The Lord Justice Cerlk addressed the Court in an able and impressive manner, in which he was followed by Lord Hermand, who, after addressing the prisoner on the awful nature of his situation, sentenced him to be executed at Inverness on Friday the 30th October next, and his body given for dissection.

Margaret M'Millan, residing at Fort William, was tried for seducing Duncan M'Millan, a youth no more than fourteen years of age, to steal goods from his father's shop; and for receiving the same. The Jury returned a verdict finding her *guilty of resetting the piece of printed Cotton libelled.* Their Lord-

Digitized by Google

Lordships observed, that the verdict of the Jury was quit consistent with the idea of the Court, and justly and cautiously expressed.—After a suitable admonition from the Lord Justice Clerk to the prisoner, in which he pointed out the enormity of her crime, she was sentenced to six months solitary confinement.

James Grant, otherwise *Begg*, residing in Dulveys, was tried for a rape, or an assault with intent to commit a rape. A Jury having been impanneled, the Court was very properly cleared before proceeding to examine witnesses in support of the indictment, in order that their testimony might be given without embarrassment and free of all restraint. The proof and pleadings in this cause having been completed, the Jury returned a verdict of *not proven*, the prisoner was acquitted; and after a suitable admonition dismissed from the bar.

An interlocutor of the Sheriff of Ross having been brought before this Court by appeal, the Lord Justice Clerk, on hearing parties, affirmed the judgement of the Sheriff with costs.

The Court then proceeded to Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, Sept. 23.

On Monday last, the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here by the Right Honourable the Lords Justice Clerk and Hermand.

The first case that occupied the attention of the Court, was that of James Elrick, residenter in Aberdeen, accused of various acts of theft, and of being habit and repute a thief. To the first part of the charge the pannel pleaded *guilty*; and the libel having been restricted to an arbitrary punishment, he received sentence of transportation for fourteen years.

The Court afterwards proceeded to the trial of *Alexander Walker*, alias *John Brown*, accused of horse-stealing, as well as being habit and repute a thief, aggravated by his having returned from banishment for the same crime. To the whole of this charge, the prisoner pleaded *guilty*. The Advocate-Depute, from the state of Walker's mind, and other circumstances, was induced to restrict the libel in his case, also, to an arbitary punishment.

Tuesday morning, the Court met again, when Walker received sentence of transportation for life, after a suitable admonition from Lord Hermand.

The Court next proceeded to the case of *George Lyon*, vintner, and eldest Bailie of the burgh of Inverury, accused of malversation of office, in having celebrated clandestine marriages, and taken and received pecuniary recompence. The libel proceeded on the act 1661. cap. 34. and also on the common law. James Gordon and Hugh Lumsden, Esqs. advocates, appeared as counsel for Mr Lyon, and stated various objections to the relevancy of the libel, as laid in the indictment, the greater part of which, after considerable discussion, were sustained; and that part only of the indictment which charged the pannel with receiving pecuniary recompence was found relevant. Mr Lyon denied the whole of the charge; and his Counsel declared their readiness to meet the public prosecutor on it; but Mr Horne, Advocate-Depute, from various circumstances, moved the Court to desert the diet *pro loco et tempore*. The Lord Justice Clerk observed, that between the present case, and that which occurred at Jedburgh last circuit, there was a marked distinction, in so far as that the pannels in the latter were accused, and found guilty, of assuming the clerical profession, and in that character celebrating marriages according to the established forms of our National Church; whereas in the present instance, no such accusation appeared. Lord Hermand coincided in opinion with his Lordship, and Mr Lyon was dismissed from the bar.

The Lord Justice Clerk then addressed the several Sheriffs of this and the adjoining counties, in an elegant speech, in the course of which he took occasion to congratulate the inhabitants of this city and county on the great improvements which have taken place, and are in progress in Aberdeen and its vicinity: at the same time he regretted the insufficiency and inconvenience of the present Court-house; and hinted the propriety of the county and town going hand in hand in remedying this defect, to which he conceived the counties of Banff and Kincardine, as being equally interested, ought to contribute, in imitation of other districts of Scotland.

The Court then gave judgmetn in two appeals from the inferior Courts; and the business of the Circuit being ended, their Lordships will proceed to-morrow for Perth.

Perth, October 1.

The Circuit Court was opened here on Saturday, by Lords Justice Clerk and Hermand, when, after the usual formalities,

John Harrison, ale-seller in Perth, accused of murder and culpable homicide, was outlawed for non-appearance.

Alexander Joyce, ulias *Forrest*, was then brought to the bar, indicted with feloniously abstracting from the pocket of Donald Forbes, in the house of James Stewart at Inchewan, near Little Dunkeld, from 10*l.* to 11*l.* in bank and promissory notes, and, also,

Digitized by Google

also, with being habit and repute a thief, to which charges the prisoner pleaded *guilty*, and the libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment.

The jury then retired, and, in the evening returned a verdict of *guilty, by his own judicial confession.* On Monday he was brought up for judgment, when his Counsel made various objections. These were repelled by the Court, and the prisoner sentenced to transportation for the term of fourteen years.

Francis Pirnie, alias *John Robertson*, was next brought to the bar, on a charge of theft, and reset of theft. The articles he was accused of stealing were, shirts, neckcloths, children's caps, and other articles, from the washing greens at Pincairn, Stanly, Barnhill, and Bellwood.

The prisoner having pleaded *not guilty*, after a number of witnesses were examined, who identified the articles libelled on, the jury were inclosed, and on Monday returned a verdict, finding the prisoner, by a plurality of voices, *guilty of the crimes libelled, with the exception of stealing certain articles from Thomas Gorrie and others.* Mr Haggart (Counsel for the prisoner) objected to the verdict, on several grounds, which the Court repelled. The prisoner was then sentenced to transportation for the term of seven years.

When the Court met on Monday, *Peter Gordon* was brought to the bar, on a charge of insulting, obstructing, assaulting, and wounding George Murray and George Greig, revenue officers at Arbroath, when seizing some smuggled whisky, and of forcibly rescuing the seizure.

The facts charged in the indictment were clearly established, and the Counsel for the Crown having addressed the jury, was followed by Mr Kay for the prisoner, who chiefly insisted on the erroneous description of the place where the crime was committed, and fatal to the indictment. The jury having retired, returned a verdict of *guilty art and part of the crimes libelled, but not committed in the parish of Arbroath.*

The Lord Justice Clerk commended the verdict for its correctness, in leaving the Court to decide the question respecting the place. It was then referred to the High Court of Justiciary, which meets on the 25th of November, to determine whether the objection should be sustained, and till then the diet was continued against the prisoner.

Elizabeth Wilkie, daughter of James Wilkie, flaxdresser in Dundee, was brought to the bar on a charge of child-murder, and pleaded *not guilty.* The Advocate-Depute gave up the charge of murder, but as the prisoner had concealed her pregnancy, and not called for assistance at the birth, she was still subjected to the penalties of the statute 49th Geo. III. cap. 14. The prisoner having admitted the concealment of her pregnancy, (being with child by a married man) and that she did not call for help, pleaded *guilty*, under the statute libelled, which was distinctly explained to her, and the libel, as restricted, was found relevant. The Jury, having retired, brought in a verdict of *guilty* of the statute crime libelled, by her own judicial confession; and Mr Haggart having pleaded in mitigation of punishment, she was sentenced to be imprisoned six months in the jail of Dundee, from the date of her sentence.

John Edwards, Thomas Short, and Mary Lamb, were called to the bar on a charge of theft, reset of theft, and house-breaking. Edwards was outlawed for non-appearance. On the part of Short, who also did not appear, Mr Haggart pointed out an error in the summons, the prisoner being therein designed "founder of Arbroath, now in the jail of Montrose," whereas the summons is delivered to Alexander Spence, weaver. Lord Hermand said there was a defect in the citation, from the officer's omission to shew that he had traced a connexion between Spence and Short, and that, on account of this irregularity, no sentence could be pronounced against Short, but his Lordship ordered the diet to be continued against Mary Lamb.

Some appeals having been heard, the Lord Justice Clerk addressed the Sheriffs of Perth, Forfar, and Fife, and congratulated them on the tranquillity which, during the late disturbances, had prevailed through their several districts. He expressed his particular satisfaction with the intention of establishing a Lancasterian school in this district, as likely to improve the morals of the lower classes, and thus assist in preventing the commission of crimes. He then adverted to the incommodious state of the prison and court-house of Perth, and congratulated the Sheriffs on the prospect of superior accommodation being speedily provided.

This concluded the business of the circuit.

SOUTH.—LORD MEADOWBANK.

Ayr, October 1.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Saturday the 26th ult. by the Hon. Lord Meadowbank.

William Grant, labour at Troon, who stood charged with culpable homicide, was outlawed for non-appearing.

Two appeals from the Sheriff were heard, and the sentence in both instances affirmed. His Lordship, on dismissing the Jury, congratulated

Digitized by Google

gratulated them on the absence of criminal trials at this assize, and, in an energetic address adverted to the exalted rank which Great Britain held in the scale of nations. Notwithstanding a war of twenty years continuance, the prosperity of this county had increased by gradual progression. Commerce and manfectures, arts and sciences, flourished here in an eminent degree, in spite of the convulsions which shook the rest of the world. His Lordship also took a view of the military character of this nation, and the important consequences that had resulted, and were likely to result, from the victories achieved by an Edward, and a Henry, a Marlborough, and a Wellington. Such was the respect, the awe, the dread, with which the nations of the Continent regarded Great Britain, after witnessing the prowess of her warriors in former times, that for ages afterwards they were deterred from attemping to invade, or attack an island, which they deemed impregnable, and such will be the feeling of Europe for ages to come, in consequence of the superiority manifested, at this moment, by our countrymen on land as well as by sea. If with an inferior force, and in a foreign land, we are capable of beating those troops that have been arrogantly styled Invincible, what will we not be able to perform on the shores of our native and well-beloved island!

Dumfries, October 1.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here this day, by the Right Hon. Lord Meadowbank. The Advocate-depute informed the Court, that there was no criminal business to come before his Lordship, at this place, at the instance of the public prosecutor. The only case, therefore, for trial was, an indictment at the instance of David Clark of Slogary and Tormollan, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against James Livingston of Grobdale, and Mary Mitchell, his spouse, charging them with an assault and battery. It appeared in evidence, that these parties had become proprietors of the lands of Grobdale and Tormollan, lying contiguous to each other.—That some parts of their boundaries were not distinctly defined in their title-deeds, and in consequence thereof disputes had arisen, and were in discussion before the civil Court. That on Sunday the 12th of April last, Livingston, his wife, and a man servant, went out to look at their sheep flock, and while driving a goat off the lands of Tormollan, David Clark, the prosecutor, came up to them, and ordered them to go home from off his lands, and if they did not do so he would cause his dogs tear out their *puddings*. Some altercation then took place between Livingston and Clark, the latter brandishing his stick in Livingston's face, who then struck Clark a blow with his stick; repeated blows passed on both sides; and Mrs Livingston having come up to her husband's assistance, who was then lying on the ground, she struck Clark on the head with a sharp stone, which cut him severely. The whole of the evidence adduced for the prosecutor, tended to shew that Livingston struck the first blow; and the exculpatory evidence, that Clark provoked the quarrel, and had previously prepared himself for the attack. The examination of witnesses being finished, Mr Jeffery, as Counsel for the prosecutor, addressed the Jury with his usual ability and eloquence, as did Mr Wm. Erskine, on the part of the pannels. Lord Meadowbank then charged the Jury, and next morning they returned an unanimous verdict *of not guilty*.

The pannels were dismissed from the bar, after receiving an admonition from his Lordship as to their future conduct. No expences were given to either party.

Jedburgh, October 8.

The Circuit Court was opened here, on Tuesday last, by Lord Meadowbank, and the only business of a criminal nature before the Court, was the trial of *George Coulthard*, fourteen years of age, accused of theft, by entering the house of Andrew Hilson, innkeeper here, in the month of August last, and stealing three watches, some money, and other property, belonging to three soldiers of the 1st regiment of Roxburgh local militia. The pannel having pleaded *guilty*, the Advocate Depute restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment. The Jury returned a verdict of *guilty*; and yesterday judgement was pronounced, transporting the pannel for seven years.

WEST.—LORD ARMADALE AND LORD GILLIES.

Inverary, September 28.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Saturday last, by the Right Honourable Lord Armadale. *Robert Jamieson*, accused of theft, having failed to appear, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against him; and there being no other business at this place, the Court proceeds to Stirling.

Stirling, October 3.

The circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday, by the Right Hon. Lord Armadale, and there being no business at this place, the Court will proceed to Glasgow on Monday.

Glasgow,

Digitized by Google

Glasgow, October 6.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary opened here this day, by Lords Armadale and Gillies.

John Pettigrew and John Gilchrist were indicted for an assault on James Wilson, surgeon in Carluke. The former not appearing was outlawed, and the Court proceeded with the trial of John Gilchrist.

Mr James Wilson, while returning from a professional visit on the night of the 21st July, between eleven and twelve o'clock, saw a man lying on the street, and John Pettigrew standing near him. Witness asked Pettigrew what was the matter with the man on the ground, and was told he had taken too much drink. Witness remarked it was a pity to see him in such a state, whereupon Pettigrew, after observing that, although witness was an elder, he had no right to insult his companion, seized witness by the collar, and struck him on the head. In the struggle both came to the ground.—Witness in his turn seized his antagonist by the throat. Gilchrist now got upon his legs, and struck witness on the head, while he was holding Pettigrew, and he was again knocked down. Both Gilchrist and Pettigrew continued kicking and striking witness till they were tired. While witness was rising, Pettigrew forced one of witness's fingers into his mouth, and bit him until witness, by pinching his cheek, forced him to open his mouth. Witness, in attempting to get back to the house he had left, was knocked down by Pettigrew, who struck him till he was insensible. While in this state he was carried into the house of Mrs Elder, and from thence in a cart to his mother's. He was three days before he could stir a limb, was confined eight or ten days, and unable to do any thing for a fortnight. He gave Pettigrew or the pannel no provocation except expressing his regret at seeing Gilchrist drunk. It was clear moon-light. Witness cried out murder as loud and as long as possible, after he was attacked by the pannel.

Several other witnesses were examined, after which Mr Boswell addressed the Jury for the Crown, and Mr Walker for the prisoner. In his able charge, Lord Armadale recommended the jury to return a verdict finding the pannel *guilty*.

The jury, by a plurality of voices, returned a verdict against the pannel, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned three months in Lanark jail.

Alexander Falconer, master-mason in Paisley, was accused of vitiating and altering a property tax receipt, for the year ending 5th April 1807, so as to make it serve for 1808, and for producing the said vitiated receipt, to elude payment of 6*l.* 4*s.* being the duty on his lands, tenements, &c. in Storey Street of Paisley.

After the evidence had been gone thro', Mr Boswell addressed the jury on the part of the Crown, and Mr Jardine made an ingenious defence for the pannel. Lord Armadale having summed up the evidence, the Jury were directed to return their verdict next morning. Their verdict found the prisoner *Guilty*, by a plurality of voices, but unanimously recommended him to mercy. The Court, in consideration of the Jury's recommendation, sentenced the prisoner to the mitigated punishment of one year's imprisonment in Paisley jail.

Wednesday, October 7.

Elizabeth Collins was indicted for the murder of her own child, in the room No. 19. in the Tontine Inn, Greenock. The Depute Advocate passed from the charge of child-murder, and proceeded with that of concealing pregnancy, to which the pannel pleaded *guilty*. The jury accordingly found a verdict to that effect, and she was sentenced to 3 months confinement in Greenock prison.

James Stewart and *William M'Arthur* were accused of breaking into the vestry of the English Chapel, on the night of Monday the 4th, and of Wednesday the 6th of May, and feloniously carrying off one minister's gown, silk, one minister's cassock, ditto, two minister's gowns, bombazeen, three linen surplices, one black silk scarf, one table-cloth, five towels, one great coat.

Elizabeth Menzies, otherwise *Stewart*, was accused of resetting these articles, knowing them to be stolen.

The pannels pleaded *not guilty*.

After a number of witnesses had been examined for the prosecution, (the great length of whose evidence prevents us from detailing it,) and after Mr Boswell had spoken for the Crown, the diet was deserted *simpliciter* against Elizabeth Menzies.

Mr Walker spoke for the other pannels.

Lord Gillies delivered an admirable charge to the jury, who returned a verdict, unanimously finding James Stewart and William M'Arthur *guilty* of the crimes libelled, and they were both sentenced to be hanged in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 18th of November.

M'Arthur asserted his innocence, after the sentence, and called God to witness that he told the truth.

Peter Drummond, sometime tailor in Carriage Hill, in Renfrewshire, was charged with house-breaking and theft. He pleaded not guilty.

An objection to the relevancy was stated by his Counsel, and repelled by the Court; after which, a very long proof was led on the

Digitized by Google

the part of the Crown. The Jury were then very ably addressed by Mr Boswell on the part of the Crown, and by Mr Campbell for the pannel, in a most eloquent and ingenious speech; after which, the evidence was summed up by Lord Armadale. The Jury were enclosed, and, in about an hour and a half, returned their verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the pannel *Guilty*, but unanimously recommending him to mercy.

Friday, October 9.

Peter Drummond was brought to the bar to receive judgment. Both Judges delivered their opinions upon the case; and before pronouncing sentence, Lord Armadale addressed the pannel in a very impressive manner. His Lordship then read the sentence of the Court, ordaining the pannel to be executed here on Wednesday the 18th November next.

This finished the business of the Western Circuit, there being no appeals to bring before their Lordships.

SCOTS APPEALS.

The following are the appeals determined by the House of Lords last session of Parliament, with their determinations generally:

1. Roxburghe Cause—Ladies Mary and Essex Kerr, sisters and co-heiresses of the late Duke of Roxburghe, *v.* Wauchope and other trustees of the late Duke of Roxburghe—the question was, Whether the Duke was in a proper state of mental health at the time of framing his will. The Court of Session unanimously found that he was.—Affirmed.

2. Roxburghe Cause—Wauchope and others, trustees of the late Duke of Roxburghe, *v.* Ladies Mary and Essex Kerr, referring to a question of trust-disposition.—Affirmed.

3. Roxburghe Cause—Ladies Mary and Essex Kerr *v.* Sir James Innes Nordcliff, Bart.—This question arose upon a claim of Lady Mary Kerr to be heir of entail to the Roxburghe estates, which was decided against her Ladyship.—Affirmed.

4. Roxburghe Cause—Important question respecting the feus.—Remitted to the Court of Session to revise their decision, and to state the specific grounds on which their decision rested.

5. Cadell *v.* Blacks.—The children of Mr Black, a farmer, had been awarded £.800 damages, besides expences, on account of their father being killed by falling into a coal-pit belonging to Mr Cadell, which was left open and unfenced, within four feet of the public road.—Affirmed, without hearing the respondent's counsel, with £.200 costs.

6. Masterton *v.* Meiklejohn.—Withdrawn by consent of parties.

7. Rankin *v.* Goodlet Campbell.—Affirmed.

8. Earl of Elgin, heritor of the parish of Dunfermline, *v.* the Rev. Mr M'Lean, minister of that parish.—Affirmed.

9. MacNair, (Greenock,) *v.* Fleming.—Affirmed, without prejudice to any question that the appellant may be advised to raise, respecting the effect of any act of the respondent, upon any securities against any other person or persons.

10. Fleming *v.* MacNair.—(Cross Appeal.)—Affirmed.

11. Fraser *v.* Spalding.—Affirmed, but without prejudice to any application that the appellant may be advised to make to the Court of Session respecting certain questions.

12. Boswell *v.* Morrison.—Affirmed.

13. Ramsay *v.* Dundas.—Withdrawn.

14. Stewart *v.* Fergusson.—Withdrawn.

RECAPITULATION.

Affirmed	10
Remitted	1
Withdrawn	3
Total	14

During the last 29 sessions of Parliament, 317 appeals from the Court of Session have been heard before the House of Lords, only 39 of which have been totally reversed.

A great number remain for determination; but, it is supposed, measures will be taken, next session of Parliament, for expediting the hearing of these and other appeals, by the appointment of a new Judge, a Vice-Chancellor, to determine causes in the Court of Chancery, which will give the Lord Chancellor more time to attend the House of Lords.

There are considerably upwards of 200 Scotch, Irish, and English appeals—appeals from the Court of Chancery—writs of error, &c. now depending.

FIRE AT DALKEITH.

On Saturday the 3d October, about four P. M. a most destructive fire broke out in a hay-loft in the south-west quarter of Dalkeith, which, owing to the high wind, soon communicated to some others, and we are sorry to say, that seven tenements, including stables, a bake-house, &c. were completely consumed. These premises were occupied by Messrs Moffat and Charles, innkeepers, a baker, and other tenants, some of whom have lost all their furniture. Two engines were soon on the spot, one belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, and the other to

Digitized by Google

to the Town; but, from the scarcity of water and the very heavy gale of wind, it was difficult to approach the flames, which prevented the fire from being got under. The houses were mostly thatched, which was the cause of so many buildings being enveloped in the flames. Every exertion was made to extinguish the fire, by the inhabitants, and also by the soldiers of the Aberdeenshire militia, quartered in Dalkeith. The Duke of Buccleuch was on the spot, and animated the people by contributing his individual exertions to suppress the flames. We are happy to add that no accident of any consequence happened. Only part of the property is insured; the loss will, therefore, be considerable on individuals, and particularly hard on some poor families, who have lost their furniture.

The Directors of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, having taken into consideration the intelligence lately received from India, respecting the great loss sustained by the Baptist Missionary Society, in consequence of the fire in the printing-office of their mission at Serampore, on the 11th March last, have been pleased to grant from their funds, destined for the support of foreign missions, the sum of £.200, to be applied exclusively for furthering the translation of the sacred Scriptures into the different languages of the East, carried on under the direction of the Baptist Mission at Serampore.

The election of a Member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh in the new Parliament, came on the 9th of October, when the Right Hon. William Dundas was unanimously chosen. After the election, the new Member made an elegant speech, returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him. In the evening he gave an excellent entertainment to the Town Council, and a number of the principal inhabitants, in George Street Assembly Rooms.

APPOINTMENTS.

[*From the London Gazette.*]

Downing Street, Sept. 21.—The Prince Regent this day appointed Sir Ralph Woodford, Bart. to be Governor of the island of Trinidad.

Whitehall, Sept. 26.—This day the Prince Regent appointed Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Portugal, to be an Extra Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Sept. 29.—This day the Prince Regent appointed the Right Hon. Robert Viscount Melville; William Domett, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, Knight, Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; the Right Hon. William Dundas; George Johnstone Hope, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Sir George Warrender, Bart.; and John Osborn, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

— Same day, the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Clancarty, and in his Lordship's absence, the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

Oct. 3.—This day the Prince Regent appointed the Right Hon. Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, the Hon. Berkeley Paget, the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, and James Brogden, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Oct. 6.—Lieut.-General the Honourable Edmund Phipps, the office of Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

Oct. 10.—The Prince Regent appointed Major-General Isaac Brock to be an Extra Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

— The Prince Regent appointed Snowdon Barne, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Customs in England.

The Rev. Alexander M'Arthur has been ordained minister of Row, his Grace the Duke of Argyll, the patron, having presented him to that parish.

ELECTION OF MAGISTRATES.

On Tuesday, the 6th October, the election of Magistrates for Edinburgh took place, and next day the Council was filled up, when the government of the city was voted in the following gentlemen, viz.

Right Hon. WILLIAM CREECH, Lord Provost, re-elected.

Peter Hill, Esq.
Niel Ryrie, Esq.
Robert Johnston, Esq.
Alexr. Henderson, Esq.
} Bailies.

Kincaid M'Kenzie, Esq. Dean of Guild, re-elected.

George White, Esq. Treasurer, re-elected.

John Marjoribanks, Esq. Old Provost.

John

Digitized by Google

John Walker, Esq.
Archibald Mackinlay, Esq.
John Waugh, Esq.
Robert Smith, Esq. } Old Bailies.

Thomas Scott, Esq. Old Dean of Guild.

Robert Miller, Esq. Old Treasurer and College Treasurer.

Mess. William Gallaway, Andrew Dickson, Alexander Smellie, } Merchant Councellors.

James Denholm, John James, } Trades Counsellors.

Will. Fraser, jun. *Convener.*
Francis Howden, John Bathgate, David Ogilvy, John Murray, Charles Calder, } Ordinary Council Deacons.

James Law, William Ritchie, Will. Armstrong, John Mackenzie, Robert Mitchell, John Aird, Thomas Thomson, James Hislop, } Extraordinary Council Deacons.

John Walker, Esq. Admiral of Leith.

John Waugh, Esq. Baron Bailie of Easter and Wester Portsburgh.

Robert Smith, Esq. Baron Bailie of Canongate.

William Gallaway, Esq. Captain of Orange Colours.

MERCHANT COMPANY.

On the 7th of September the following Gentlemen were chosen Master and Assistants of the Company, viz.

Andrew Bonar, Esq. Banker, *Master.*

Assistants.

Messrs.	Messrs.
Samuel Anderson	Adam Freer
George White	John Thomson
Robert Kerr	Henry Duncan
Archibald Anderson	Thomas Williamson
James Robertson	Duncan Cowan
Wm Braidwood, jun.	David Bryce

Mr Robert Plenderleath, Treasurer.

On the 12th of September the University of Edinburgh, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following Gentlemen; viz.

Of Scotland.—Richard Sinnot, Robert Renwick, William Bowie, Alexander Aiken, George Waddell.

Of England.—John Wardell, John Pickering.

Of Ireland.—William Young, John Morrison, Richard Grattan, Hubert Prendergast.

Of St Croix.—John L. Hunt.

Of Brazils.—Marcian Pereira Ribeiro.

BIRTHS.

June 10. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of John Pringle, Esq. agent for the Hon. East India Company there, a son.

Sept. 5. At Berwick, Mrs Burn, wife of George Burn, Esq. attorney-at-law, a son.

7. At Chester, the Lady of Major Dallas, a son.

9. At Arniston Place, Mrs Sinclair of Freswick, a daughter.

10. At Manar, Mrs Gordon, a son.

— At Bartley Lodge, New Forest, Hampshire, the Lady of Charles Lyell, Esq. of Kinnordy, a daughter.

— Mrs Ker, younger of Blackshiels, a daughter.

12. At Grangehall, Forres, Mrs Peterkin of Grange, a son.

15. At Grove Place, Hampshire, Lady Amelia Sophia Drummond, a son.

— At Ochtertyre, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Murray, a son.

— Mrs Crauford, Forth Street, a daughter.

— At New Orchard, the Lady of Archd. Douglas, Esq. advocate, a daughter.

17. At Wick, Mrs MacLeay of Newmore, a son.

23. Lady Francis Vandeleur, a son.

— Mrs Dudgeon, St John's Place, Leith, a son.

24. At Balnaglack, Mrs Doctor Forbes, twins, a son and daughter.

— In Dublin, the Countess of Castlestewart, a son.

26. At Serlby, the Viscountess Galway, a daughter.

— At High Park, Westmeath, the Hon. Lady Levinge, a son.

27. At Edinburgh Castle, the Lady of Capt. Biggar, Royal Perthshire militia, a son.

29. At Clober, Mrs Hamilton, a daughter.

Oct. 1. Mrs Child, Pilrig Street, a son.

2. Mrs Alex. Wright, Greenside Place, a daughter.

4. At Inverness, Mrs Inglis Nicol, a son.

6. At Dublin, the Honourable Lady Hope, a son.

Lately, at Roehampton, the Duchess of Newcastle, a daughter.

— Countess Talbot, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8. At Bagdad, Sir William Wiseman, Bart. Captain, Royal Navy, to Catherine, third daughter of Sir James Mackintosh.

Feb. 24. At Bundlecund, East Indies, J. Wauchope, Esq. Judge and first magistrate there, to Miss Elisa Macan, daughter of the late Robert Macan, Esq. of Carriff, in the county of Armagh, Ireland.

Aug. 22. The Princess Royal, Caroline of Denmark, to her uncle, the Prince of Hesse.

Aug.

Digitized by Google

Aug. 27. At Bearhill, John Barrie, Esq. M. D. to Miss Rebecca Gardiner, only daughter of the late David Gardiner, Esq. M. D. formerly of the island of Jamaica.

Sept. 1. Sir James Bland Burges, of Bean Port, Sussex, Bart. to the Right Hon. Lady Margaret Fordyce, sister of the Earl of Balcarras.

3. At Cupar, Mr David Dow, of the British Linen Company Bank, Edinburgh, to Miss Durham Burn, youngest daughter of the Rev. David Burn, late minister of the gospel at Largo.

4. At the Manse of Dollar, Mr John Drysdale, Red House, to Miss Jean Sharpe, eldest daughter of Mr Francis Sharpe.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr Johnstone, Roxburgh Chapel, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr John Home, Edinburgh.

8. At Jedburgh, Charles Baxter, Esq. Edinburgh, to Mrs Reid, only daughter of the late Rev. William Scott, Southdean.

9. At Monktonhill, Mr James Templeton, Edinburgh, to Jessy, eldest daughter of John Gardner, Esq.

13. Captain Patrick Blair, of the Madras artillery, to Mary, second daughter of Thomas Goldie, Commissary of Dumfries.

— At Aberdeen, Dr James Selby, physician, to Mrs Alexander Booth, daughter of the late Patrick Forsyth, Esq.

— Henry Boyce, Esq. nephew to the Earl of Coventry, to the Right Hon. Lady Sophia Amelie, youngest daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

— At London, the Hon. John Thornton Leslie Melville, second son of the Earl of Leven and Melville, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Samuel Thornton, Esq. M. P. for the county of Surrey.

17. At Monymusk, John Farquharson of Haughton, Esq. to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bart.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr John Hogg, of the City Chamberlain's Office, to Miss Jessie Fraser, daughter of the late Mr William Fraser, merchant, Edinburgh.

21. At Hendersyde Park, Richd. Griffith, jun. Esq. of Milbant, county of Kildare, to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of George Waldie, Esq. of Hendersyde, Roxburghshire.

24. At Kelso, the Rev. John Pitcairn, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Lockie, of Kelso.

25. At Spotswood, Mr James Watson, cooper, Edinburgh, to Miss Janet Rutherford.

Oct. 1. At Edinburgh, Henry Raeburn, jun. Esq. St Bernard's, to Miss White, daughter of the late John White, Esq. of Dunmore.

— In London, Mr Wathen Phipps, of Cork Street, Burlington-gardens, to the Right Hon. the Lady Baroness Howe, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Earl Howe, and widow of the Honourable Penn Ashton Curzon.

Oct. 2. At Edinburgh, Capt. William Davidson, 14th foot, younger of Muirhouse, to Jane, third daughter of Alexr. Horsbrugh, Esq. of Horsbrugh.

3. In Aberdeen, Alexander Mitchell, Esq. of St Alban's Street, London, to Christina, widow of James Thomson, Esq. Stonehaven.

6. Mr John Hutchison, writer, Edinburgh, to Agnes, daughter of Mr George Henderson, Fawside, Berwickshire.

7. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lord Ogilvy, eldest son of the Earl of Airly, to Miss Clementina Drummond, only child of the deceased Gavin Drummond, Esq. of Forth Street.

8. At Leith, Captain James Sword, to Helen, eldest daughter of Captain Patrick Lockhart, of that place.

Lately, At Meadowbank, Mr Thos. Kincaid, merchant, Leith, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry Johnstone, Esq. of Meadowbank.

— Dr Charles Maclean, of Glasgow, to Mrs Smith, only daughter of Dr H. Campbell, of Petershill.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Wilson, to Mrs Major Campbell.

DEATHS.

June 4. At Buenos Ayres, Mr Alexander M'Minn, merchant, youngest son of the late Mr John M'Minn, in Crofts of Crossmichael.

14. At Jamaica, Captain Edward Rushworth, of his Majesty's ship Barbadoes, in the 25th year of his age, eldest son of Edward Rushworth and the Hon. Catherine Rushworth.

Aug. 13. At Ciudad Rodrigo, of wounds received in the battle of Salamanca, Major James Miller, of the 68th regiment of foot, son of James Miller, Esq. Fort-Major of the island of Jersey.

19. At Gibraltar, John Smith, Esq. aged 75, and formerly of Inverness.

20. At Glasgow, aged 26 years, Mr Andrew Hosie, late teacher of Partick school.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Anderson, wife of Mr Andrew Roughead, pianoforte maker.

26. At Glasgow, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs Agnes Buchanan, widow of John Buchanan of Ladrishmore.

— At Libberton Manse, the Reverend John Fraser, much regretted.

— At Cairnhill, Thomas Wallace, Esq. of Cairnhill.

27. At Bray, near Dublin, the Right Hon. Lord de Blaquiere, K. B. and a Baronet. His

Digitized by Google

His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by John, his eldest son, at present a prisoner in France.

Aug. 27. At Bath, Will. Wardlaw, Esq.

— At Stirling, William Wright, Esq. of Broom, aged 70.

— At Rogart Manse, the Rev. Alexander Urquhart.

28. At Slighshouses, Dunse, in the 18th year of her age, Helen, eldest daughter of Mr Spittal, merchant, Edinburgh.

— At Kinghorn, Mr Daniel Ross, late merchant in Edinburgh.

— At Burntisland, Robert Boog, Esq.

30. At Cupar, Miss Elizabeth Bell, daughter of the deceased George Bell, Esq. Rochester.

31. At Old Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr William Mackenzie, of that place.

Sept. 1. At Largs, Mr William Forlong, jun.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr D. H. Bruce, assistant-surgeon, Royal Navy, Fellow of the Royal Physical Society, son of Major-Gen. Robert Bruce, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

— At Elvas, of a violent fever, brought on by fatigue and exertion in the discharge of his duties, Captain Leatham, of the 4th dragoon guards, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Leatham of George's Square.

— At Milton House, Miss Margaret Steuart, daughter of David Steuart, Esq.

— At Edinburgh, Mr William Begbie, late Deacon of the Incorporation of Tailors in this city.

Lately, At Calcutta, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs Frances Johnson, the oldest British resident in Asia. She was grandmother of the Earl of Liverpool.

— On his passage to England, Major J. Blair, of the Hon. East India Company's service, on the Madras establishment, and eldest son of the late Rev. Dr Blair, prebendary of Westminster.

— While sitting in his chair at dinner, at Cork, Sir Patrick O'Connor, merchant.

— At Gottenburgh, Mr William Gardner. He had returned from a difficult and dangerous journey to Riga and Petersburgh, through Finland, and was to have embarked next day for England; but he fell into a canal the evening before his intended departure, and was drowned.

3. At Canonmills, near Edinburgh, in the 94th year of his age, Mr George Anderson, who long kept a public garden at Easter Wariston. He was a private in Lord Lewis Gordon's corps in 1745-6; and it was the boast of his life, that he had been near the person of Prince Charles Edward from the day of the battle of Culloden, till his departure from Sky in the disguise of a female, when the services of George, and other humble but faithful attendants, were no longer required.

Sept. 6. Major-Gen. Bowles, late an officer on the Bombay establishment.

8. At Aberdeen, Margaret Stewart, relict of the late Mr Daniel Mowat, merchant in Aberdeen, in her 105th year. She retained every faculty till within a few hours of her death.

9. At Brechin, at a very advanced age, Mrs Gillies, the widow of Robert Gillies, Esq. merchant in Brechin; and mother to the Right Hon. Lord Gillies, to Dr J. Gillies, historiographer to the King, &c.

10. At Prestonpans, Mr Robert Elder, Gilmore Street, aged 38.

11. At Mainhouse, Andrew Wilson, Esq.

— Mr George Glen, late merchant in Glasgow.

— At Glasgow, Jane, only daughter of the Rev. William Taylor, D. D. Principal of the College of Glasgow.

12. At George's Square, William Loraine, Esq.

— At Edinburgh, Mr James Dalrymple, late merchant.

13. At Hope Street, Leith, Mrs A. Young, relict of Mr John Young, solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Scotland.

15. At Aberdeen, Mrs Silver, widow of the late Alexander Silver, Esq. of Balnagubs, in the 75th year of her age.

— At Bristol, in an apoplectic fit, preceded by repeated strokes of the palsy, Captain George Miller, of the Royal Navy.

— At Arniston Place, Mrs Isabella Calder, wife of William Sinclair, Esq. of Freswick.

16. At Maybole, Master Adam Gladstone, second son of Robert Gladstone, Esq. Liverpool.

17. At Gateshead, Isabella Sharpe, widow of John Sharpe, pitman, at the great age of 114 years, it appears by the baptismal register of the parish, that she was christened the 17th of August 1698.

18. At Edinburgh, Thomas Wm. Lowes, Esq. of Ridley-hall Northumberland.

— At Brompton, Robert Alexander Scott, Esq. younger of Benholme, aged 23.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Thynne, daughter of the late Mr Robert Thynne, surgeon.

— At an advanced age, Miss Jean MacDonald, relic of Angus MacAlester of Loup, Esq.

— At Nisbet, aged two years, William, son of Mr Walker, Nisbet.

— The Honourable John Astley Bennet, Captain in his Majesty's Navy, and third son of the Earl of Tankerville.

20. At Berwick, Mr John Thomson, searcher,

Digitized by Google

searcher, and deputy-comptroller in the Custom-house at that port.

Sept. 20. In the 87th year of her age, Lady Peyton, wife of Sir Yelverton Peyton, Bart.

— At Port-Glasgow, in the 80th year of his age, James Huie, Esq.

— At Long Santon, Cambridgeshire, in consequence of the wounds which he received by being thrown out of his curricle, the preceding Saturday, Sir T. D. Hatton, Bart. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his brother, about twelve months since, had but just completed the family seat for his residence, and was actively employed in promoting the enclosure of his own and the two adjoining parishes, in which he had a large property. Sir Thomas having died without issue, the title becomes extinct; but the estates, which are considerable in the county, and in Norfolk, devolve on his two maiden sisters, as his co-heiresses at law.

23. At Aberdeen, Mr George Bartlett, aged 64 years; and who, for the long period of 45 years, was a respectable upholsterer in that place.

24. At Hampton Court Palace, the Right Honourable Lady Harriet Jane Hay, fourth daughter of James, Earl of Erroll, and sister to the present Earl.

— At Keppoch, Miss Louisa M'Donald, eldest daughter of Alexander M'Donald, Esq. of Glenco.

— At Hampton Court, Sir George Young, Bart. K.B. in the 81st year of his age.

— At Bath, Mr William Ferguson, of St John's Street, London.

26. At Airth, Mrs Jean Hewett, daughter of the deceased Mr George Hewett, sometime Episcopal clergymen there.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr John Young, late collector of the post-horse duty tax for Scotland.

— At Irvine, John Webb, Esq. of Towerlands, aged 82 years.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Marion Thomson, relict of Alexander Thomson, Esq. sometime collector of his Majesty's customs, and Postmaster-General at Savannah, in Georgia.

30. At Chudleigh, Devonshire, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Lord Sinclair.

October 1. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Helen Dalrymple, relict of Hugh Dalrymple, relict of Hugh Dalrymple, of Fordell, Esq.

— At an advanced age, Alexander Boswell, of Blackadder, Esq.

— At Edinburgh, Helen, daughter of James Bell, Esq. advocate.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Henrietta Emilia Swinney, relict of Sidney Swinney, D. D. and rector of Thwing and Barton, in the county of York, and daughter of the late John Zephaniah Holwell, Esq. Governor of Calcutta.

Oct. 3. At Nairn, Mrs Margaret Rose, relict of the Reverend Daniel Brodie, minister of Calder.

— At Castlerosse, in the county of Kerry, the Right Honourable Valentine Browne, Earl of Kenmure, Viscount and Baron Castlerosse. His Lordship had complained for a considerable time previous to his death, but was considered somewhat recovered a short time ago; he enjoyed some of the most extensive estates in the United Kingdom, and as a landlord and friend was proverbially kind and considerate. He is succeeded in his title and possessions by his eldest son, Lord Castlerosse.

Oct. 4. At Rarichy, Mr Will. Chisholm, tacksman of that place.

— At Edinburgh, after a very short illness, Mr Robert Sym, builder.

— At Hadham, Hertford, the Rev. Dr Anthony Hamilton, vicar of St Martin's in the Fields.

5. At Glasgow, Mr James Gordon, merchant there.

6. At Dundee, Mr James Barclay, manufacturer, Hawkhill.

— At Dunfermline, Mr Alexander Ramsay, rector of the grammar school in that place, in the 79th year of his age. He was much respected as a good teacher, and as an intelligent and honest man.

Lately, at Madrid, of the wounds which he received, George Fyfe, jun. of the Royals, eldest son of Mr George Fyfe, coppersmith, Leith.

— In his 24th year, of wounds received at the battle of Salamanca, Lieutenant Walter Ewart, of the 36th regiment, son of John Ewart, Esq. land-surveyor of the customs at Greenock.

— At Shooter's Hill, in the 84th year of his age, Major-Gen. William Grant, of the Royal Regiment of artillery, an officer of distinguished zeal and bravery, displayed upon many occasions, during a period of sixty years devoted to his king and country.

— At Salamanca, of excessive fatigue, in the discharge of his duties in the Commissariat, Walter George Gullifer, Esq. aged 28.

— In Morrant Bay, Jamaica, Capt. David M'Vicar, of the ship Lady Forbes, of Leith, much and justly regretted.

— At Cuellar, in Spain, the Honourable Francis J. Percy, Captain in the 23d regiment, seventh son of the Earl of Beverley, aged 22 years.

Oct.

Digitized by Google

Oct. 6. At Edinburgh, in his 88th year, Duncan M'Intyre, alias *Donncha-ban nan-Orain*, the celebrated Highland bard. This veteran, and venerable poet, was born in Druimliaghart, Glenorchy, Argyllshire, 20th March 1724. He fought at the memorable battle of Falkirk, on the 17th January 1745, (under the command of the gallant Colonel Campbell of Carwhin,) where he had the misfortune to lose his sword, *(Claidheamh cammard chloin an Leasdair,)* of which he has given such a minute description in his admirable song to that memorable day. Being a most excellent shooter, he was afterwards appointed forester to the Right Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane, in *Coire Cheathaich & Bein Dourain*, and thereafter to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, *Buachill-Eite*. He afterwards served in one of the Earl of Breadalbane's fencible regiments, raised in the year 1793, wherein he continued until he was discharged in 1799, and from that period till his death, he has lived a retired life, rendered not uncomfortable by the beneficence of that nobleman. The chief amusements of his youth were fowling and fishing. In his young days he was remarkably handsome, and, throughout his whole life, possessed a very easy and agreeable disposition. Although when provoked, his enemies generally felt the effects of his pride and resentment, yet to his benefactors he was equally grateful. He was, like all the rest of the poets, very fond of company, and a cheerful glass, and was not only very agreeable over his bottle, but also very circumspect. Although M'Intyre discovered an early inclination to poetry, he never produced any thing worthy of much notice, till the memorable battle of Falkirk, a description of which composes the first song in the valuable collection published by him. The collection contains lyric, comic, epic, and religious compositions, of such merit, as renders it difficult to say in what department of poetry this writer most excelled. At a period less remote than that in which this celebrated author was born, public schools were but thinly established in the Highlands of Scotland; he therefore had not the benefit of any education, nor the advantage of reading the productions of other authors; yet, notwithstanding, the whole poems and songs contained in the admirable collection published by him, are solely of his own composition, unassisted by any thing but the direction and power of his own genius. His poetical talents, therefore, justly entitle him to rank among the first bards of the world; for all good judges of Celtic poetry agree, that nothing like the purity of his Gaelic, and the style of his poetry, has appeared in the Highlands of Scotland, since the days of his countryman, the sublime Ossian. It is of *Donncha-ban* it might justly be said,

"*Na'n leabhadh ea 'sog gach orvid is Sgeul*
"*Nail cuireadh beo no marbh glaoghairm air a bheul.*"

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Sept. 28.	—	3 prem.	57¼
Oct. 5.	—	3¼ prem.	57⅛
12.	—	4¼ prem.	58⅛
19.	—	4¼ prem.	58¼
26.	214	5¼ prem.	59

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1812.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Sept. 29.	390	24 00	62	20 00
Oct. 6.	220	26 00	60	20 00
13.	300	26 00	52	22 00
20.	340	28 00	60	22 00
27.	450	29 00	67	22 00

Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, London.

1812.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Sep. 26.	68 128	54 60	53 63	78 86
Oct. 5.	66 116	54 57	51 61	74 84
12.	90 122	55 58	53 60	75 80
19.	105 160	54 60	56 63	76 78
26.	92 135	54 60	48 54	76 80

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Sept. 25.	52 95	28 39	25 38	39 46
Oct. 2.	50 84	20 38	28 35	— 46
9.	48 84	31 40	29 37	— 46
16.	48 60	31 40	25 35	— 50
23.	58 84	32 45	27 40	48 54

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR NOVEMBER 1812.

With a View of BAMBOROUGH CASTLE.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *November*,	810
High Water at *Leith* for *December*.....	ib.
Description of *Bamborough Castle*.....	811
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History,	812
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the fine Arts.....	813
Literary Intelligence.....	815
List of Members elected in *Scotland* for the New Parliament.....	816
View of the Advantages to be derived from a Railway between *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*.....	817
Short Remarks on the Conduct of the Magistrates of the City of *Edinburgh* in the present Times of Public Distress.....	818
On the Beauty of the Human Form: From the *Italian*.....	820
View of the present State of the Manufactures of *Paisley*.....	822
—Character.....	824
—Tape Manufacture.....	825
—Soap-making.....	ib.
—Distilleries.....	826
Anecdotes of of the late *Edward Wortley-Montague*.....	827
Account of Improvements carried on in the County of *Caithness* in 1803,	835
Receipts for making Currant Wine.....	838
Biographical Account of *Js. Elphinston*,	840
Account of the Examination of the College of *Fort William*.....	845
—Public Disputations.....	ib.
—Address of his Excellency *Lieut.-Gen. George Hewett*, to the Gentlemen of the College of *Fort William*.....	847
—Catalogue of Literary Works recommended.....	851
—Catalogue of Works printed.....	853
View of the State of Literature and Literary Societies in *Portugal*.....	854

	Page
SCOTTISH REVIEW.	
Outlines of Natural Philosophy; by *Professor Playfair*.....	857
New Works published in *Edinburgh*...	862
POETRY.	
Procrastination.....	ib.
Nelson, a Dirge.....	864
Impromptu.....	ib.
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.	
EAST INDIES.—Mutiny and Massacre at *Travancore* prevented.....	865
—Island of *Java*.....	866
—*New South Wales*.....	867
SOUTH AMERICA—*Buenos Ayres*,.....	ib.
Caraccas, *Mexico*, *Peru*, and *Chili*.....	868
AMERICAN WAR.....	ib.
—Unsuccessful Invasion of *Canada*.....	ib.
NORTHERN WAR.....	871
—Russian Accounts of the Battle of *Moskwa*, or *Borodino*.....	ib.
—Proclamation of the Emperor of *Russia* on the taking of *Moscow* by the *French*.....	872
—Evacuation of *Moscow* by the *French*,	873
SPAIN.....	ib.
—Retreat of the British Army from *Burgos*.....	874
—Extracts from dispatches from *Lord Wellington*.....	875
FRANCE.—Conspiracy at *Paris*.....	878
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Capture of the Gurriere Frigate by the Americans,	879
SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.	
Election of Peers.....	881
Parliamentary Elections, High Tides, &c.	882
Appointments.....	884
Births and Marriages.....	885
Deaths.....	886
Stocks and Markets.....	888

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.

From Oct. 26th to November 25th, 1812, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. I. P.	Weather.
Oct.					
26	29.81	44	54	——	Cloudy
27	29.6	43	51	0.07	Rain
28	29.6	42	49	——	Clear
29	29.85	33	48	——	——
30	29.79	36	49	0.06	Rain
31	29.84	33	51	——	Clear
Nov. 1	29.67	48	52	0.27	Rain
2	29.9	43	51	——	Clear
3	29.95	44	49	——	——
4	30.1	40	51	——	——
5	30.21	40	50	——	——
6	30.25	33	45	——	——
7	30.2	31	44	——	——
8	30.	36	45	——	Cloudy
9	30.09	38	45	0.15	Rain
10	30.25	31	41	——	Clear
11	30.1	36	43	——	——
12	29.8	35	40	0.25	Rain
13	29.75	37	44	0.1	——
14	29.5	44	46	0.32	——
15	29.81	40	41	0.22	——
16	29.8	40	43	0.07	——
17	29.71	39	41	0.15	——
18	29.82	35	40	0.04	Sleet
19	29.95	30	40	——	Clear
20	30.05	27	37	——	——
21	30.3	26	37	——	——
22	30.36	32	40	——	——
23	30.05	37	45	0.13	Rain
24	29.75	48	51	0.05	——
25	29.7	46	50	1.51	——

Quantity of Rain,.....3.39

High Water at Leith for December 1812.

Day.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Tu.	1	12	24	12	46
W.	2	—	—	1	7
Th.	3	1	30	1	53
Fr.	4	2	17	2	41
Sa.	5	3	6	3	31
Su.	6	3	56	4	21
M.	7	4	47	5	13
Tu.	8	5	39	6	4
W.	9	6	29	6	54
Th.	10	7	19	7	45
Fr.	11	8	10	8	35
Sa.	12	9	0	9	25
Su.	13	9	51	10	17
M.	14	10	44	11	10
Tu.	15	11	38	12	6
W.	16	12	35	—	—
Th.	17	1	3	1	33
Fr.	18	2	2	2	31
Sa.	19	3	1	3	30
Su.	20	3	59	4	29
M.	21	4	54	5	22
Tu.	22	5	45	6	11
W.	23	6	33	6	57
Th	24	7	19	7	42
Fr.	25	8	2	8	24
Sa.	26	8	44	9	5
Su.	27	9	25	9	46
M.	28	10	7	10	28
Tu.	29	10	50	11	12
W.	30	11	35	11	58
Th.	31	12	22	12	46

MOON's PHASES

For December 1812,

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	3.	12	7	evening
First Quart.	11.	1	38	aftern.
Full Moon	18.	5	22	morning
Last Quart.	25.	2	54	aftern.

December 10. Salmon fishing in Forth and Tay begins.
21. Shortest Day.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

BAMBOROUGH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For NOVEMBER 1812.

Description of BAMBOROUGH CASTLE.

THIS remarkable edifice is situated on the coast of Northumberland. It stands on a rock rising almost perpendicularly from the sea, and is accessible only on the south-east side. On the same spot, according to the Monkish historians, stood a palace built by Ina, king of Northumberland, in 559. Sir John Forster, warden of the Marches, was created Governor by Queen Elizabeth; and James I. bestowed upon his grandson the entire property, both of the castle and manor. But Thomas Forster, Esq. the representative of the family, having, in 1715, incurred the penalty of forfeiture, they were purchased by Lord Crew, bishop of Durham. That prelate, at his death, left the whole property to be applied to charitable purposes. No particular object was specified; but the trustees were left at liberty to employ the amount in any manner which appeared to them most serviceable to the public. One of these trustees established his residence in the castle, and made the most humane and judicious arrangements for the fulfilment of the Prelate's generous bequest. The upper part was formed into an ample granary, whence corn is dispensed to the poor, even in the dearest times, at 4s. a bushel. Apartments are fitted up for the reception of shipwrecked sailors; and beds are provided for 30, in case such a number should be at any time cast ashore. The coast being very tempestuous, a patrole is kept, whenever the night is stormy, along the whole length of the manor, which extends eight miles; and many lives have thus been preserved. Many, after suffering shipwreck, have been found on shore in a state of insensibility, and have, by the application of timely remedies, been restored to life. As, when ships strike on the rocks, it is often possible to retrieve them, provided a great number of people can be assembled, a cannon has been fixed on the top of the tower, which is fired once, if the accident happens in such a quarter; twice, if in another, and so on. Thus, not only the crew, but even the vessels, are often preserved; for machines are in readiness to heave ships out of any perilous situation. The charity of Bishop Crew, thus judiciously administered, has become a great blessing to the neighbourhood, and to seamen in general, who navigate that tempestuous coast.

Bam-

Digitized by Google

Bamborough castle, situated, as we have above described, forms a remarkably picturesque object, particularly when viewed from the sea. Mr Scott, in the second canto of his Marmion, has thus described it:

> Thy towers, proud Bamborough, marked they here,
> King Ida's Castle, huge and square,
> From its tall rock look grimly down,
> And on the swelling ocean frown.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

MENAGERIE. — We formerly (Magazine for September) mentioned the arrival, at Leith, of a young Polar Bear, destined for the Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. It has now been removed to a den prepared for its reception in the College grounds, by order of the Magistrates as patrons of the University. This den, however, we must remark, is neither so commodious nor so handsome as might have been expected from the liberality of the enlightened Magistrates of the Scottish metropolis. No cistern has been formed in which the animal might wash itself; and the den is too narrow and the roof too low to admit of exercise. A small sunk cistern might still be added to the one end of the present den, and a water pipe could be brought from a neighbouring well at a trifling expence. No fund, it is said, has yet been provided for the support of the animal; from the difficulty, perhaps, of fixing the amount of a bear's aliment. It seems to be a cleanly animal, and to delight in rubbing itself among straw. It drinks readily from the pipe of a watering-pan; and altho' in general fierce in the extreme, sometimes shews signs of recognizing the person who feeds it.

It gives us pleasure to notice the rapidly improving condition of the Natural History department in the University of Edinburgh. The Museum, already very extensive, is daily increasing, through the zeal and activity of the Professor, and the donations which are received from all parts. To every public museum of consequence, a *Menagerie* is attached. Those in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St Petersburgh, have been long celebrated for the opportunities they have offered to naturalists for studying the manners of foreign and rare animals, and (when they happened to die or were killed) to anatomists, for examining their internal structure and relations. A foundation has now been laid for a menagerie at Edinburgh; and if such an institution meet with due encouragement and support, many curious live animals would, doubtless, be presented by the numerous *elves* of the University who are to be found in every region of the earth.

Botany.—By far the most elegant addition which has of late years been made to the Scottish Flora, is the Andromeda cœrulea of Linnæus, first observed, on hills near Aviemore, by those eminent botanists Mess. Robert and James Brown, nurserymen, Perth. Dr Smith has lately, in the publication entitled *English Botany*, figured the plant, under the title of Menziesia cœrulea, or Scottish Menziesia; but the worthy author has omitted to mention the names of the discoverers; and he has certainly fallen into a mistake in announcing the plant as a native, not only of Strathspey, but of the "western islands of Shiant;" for the writer of this article has been at the Shiant Isles, and can venture, from his own observation, to say, that it does not grow there, and indeed those islets afford no suitable habitat or soil for such a plant.

CANONMILLS, 28*th Oct.* 1812. N.

Digitized by Google

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

THE tessellated pavement discovered in 1811, at Bignor in Sussex, was covered with earth to preserve it during last winter. It has been lately opened again, and the surrounding land dug up, for the purpose of further discovery. A series of apartments are now exposed, all paved with beautiful mosaic, the most of it in the highest state of preservation, and exhibiting perhaps the best specimen of the kind in this country. The various figures are well defined and delineated, some of them very beautiful, particularly an eagle with Ganymede, a pheasant, a dolphin, and some others. Walls are erecting on the ancient foundations, the ruins furnishing materials, so that the plan of the building may be tolerably traced. It no doubt has been the villa of some of the Roman generals, the chief city of the Regni, Chichester, where Vespasian fixed his head-quarters, being within a few miles, and the ancient Roman road thence to London crossing the South Downs directly in front of the edifice. The surrounding scenery is very romantic, and must have been always interesting. The destruction may be dated from that of many other monuments of the power and splendour of the Romans at one time in this county, from the barbarous invasion of the Saxons under the ferocious Ella, who, irritated with the formidable opposition he met at Chichester, ravaged it and the surrounding country with fire and sword with the most unrelenting fury. So completely had time effaced all appearance of former habitation, that the same family have ploughed the field every year for thirty years past, without the remotest suspicion of the treasure it contained, till last autumn the ploughshare came in contact with one of the large stones of the building.

The attention of the public, having lately been drawn in an especial manner to the consideration of the changes which have taken place in the Earth's Surface, we have combined, beneath, the general Deductions of Mr Parkinson, in his second or third Volumes of his work on Organic Remains.

1st. The water has rested for a considerable period on the general surface of the earth.

2d. The mineralized zoophytes found imbedded in different parts of the earth, and even in mountains of considerable height, have lived and died on those identical spots which, in the former world, constituted parts of the bottom of the ocean.

3d. In a previous state of this planet, many species of organized beings existed which are not known to us in a recent state; their having existed being proved only by the discovery of their fossil remains.

4th. The traces of very few of those species which now exist can be discovered in the wreck of a former world.

5th. Even in rocks of the newest formation, and in alluvial strata, which are comparatively of but modern deposition, the remains of extinct animals are as frequently to be found as in what are termed transition rocks; (those which are supposed to contain the first traces of organic remains.)

6th. There appears to have been no line of separation between the creation of species now extinct, and of those now existing; since not only the remains of extinct species, but perhaps of extinct genera, are found, with the remains of species very similar to, if not exactly agreeing with, species known in a recent state.

7th. Many of the pebbles found in gravel pits, on the shores of rivers, and on the sea-beach, do not appear to have been bowldered down to the form in which they are now found; but that, on the contrary, their present forms are precisely those which they, at first, derived from the siliceous im-

Digitized by Google

impregnation of different animals which existed in the former ocean.

8th. The outer part of this globe, examined to as great a depth as circumstances have permitted, appears to be formed of numerous strata differing from each other in their composition; many of them containing remains of organized bodies, and all of them appearing to have been formed by deposition from water.

9th. These strata, which appear once to have been continuous, have been broken through their whole depth, and so dislocated, that some masses of the lower strata now form considerable elevations on the surface, and in many of these the superior strata are carried away.

10th. *Coal* and traces of *vegetables*, with some particular marine animals, are found in the lowest strata that have been yet examined. In the other strata, up to the surface, the remains of the inhabitants of the water only are met with. Near to, and on the surface only, are found the fossil remains of various land-animals; but no where have yet been discovered any fossil remains of man.

11th. In some of the earlier strata, the cubrochal limestone, the remains of animals are found, the *cap* and *turban encrinite*, &c.; but no similar fossils are seen in any of the succeeding superior strata, nor are any similar animals found in our present seas.

12th. Some species of fossil animals *(pentacrinite)* occur in the lias, and are not, I believe, seen in any of the succeeding superior strata, but a recent similar animal is found in our present seas.

13th. Some fossil animals *(ammonite)* are first seen in the lias, and appear in most of the succeeding strata, but appear to have become extinct in the ocean which deposited the hard chalk.

14th. Some fossils *(belemnite)* appear in the early strata, and are continued upwards to the soft chalk stratum, after which they are not seen.

15th. Some fossils *(oval ammonite, scaphite, &c.)* are not known in the early strata, but occur in the hard chalk, and are not seen afterwards; as if they had been created at a comparatively late period, and had been soon afterwards suffered to become extinct.

16th. Some fossil shells *(trigonite)* are found in the lias and in most of the succeeding strata, and sometimes, but very rarely, in the hard chalk. After this they are not seen in the remaining superior strata, but of late years one species has been found in our present seas. This, however, requires some explanation. The *trigonite* are shells differing materially from any others in the structure of the hinge, and obtain therefrom the most decided generic characters. Until lately no shell of this genus was known in a recent state; one, however, has been found by M. Peron, in the South Seas; but this shell, although really of this genus, is of a different species from any shell which has been found in a fossil state. So that none of the species of shells of this genus, which are known in a fossil state, have, in fact, been found in any stratum above the hard chalk, or in our present seas.

17th. In the sand and in the blue clay above the chalk, many species of shells occur, of which not one is to be seen in the preceding strata; but of which several approximate to those in the present seas.

18th. In the gravel, lying on the blue clay, shells are found which differ from those of any of the preceding strata, and nearly agree with our recent shells.

19th. In these upper and less ancient strata are found the fossil remains of land animals: and on this surface, which bears the marks of considerable torrents, are disposed, at least

Digitized by Google

least in this island, the present inhabitants.

Does it not appear, says Mr Parkinson, from this repeated occurrence of new beings, from the late appearance of the remains of land animals, and from the total absence of the fossil remains of man, that the creative power, as far as respects this planet, has been exercised, continually, or at distant periods, and with increasing excellence, in its objects, to a comparatively late period? the last and highest work appearing to be man, whose remains have not yet been numbered among the subjects of the mineral kingdom.

Literary Intelligence.

MRS HAMILTON, who is well known to our readers by many popular and admired publications, has in the press, a work entitled, "A series of Popular Essays, illustrative of Principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart."

The third Session of the Edinburgh Institute, commenced on Tuesday the 13th of October last, and continues till the third Friday of May 1813; during which period Lectures on the following Subjects will be delivered on the Tuesday and Friday evenings, at Half past eight o'clock.

Introductory Lecture—Tuesday, 13th October.

ON THE TUESDAY EVENINGS.

Pneumatics — Mr James Morton, Tuesday, 20th October.

Oratory—Continuation of a former Course—Mr John Wilson, Tuesday, 24th November.

Aerostation—Mr John Hutton, Tuesday, 26th January.

Ancient and Modern Philosophy—Historical View of — Mr John Christison, Tuesday, 16th February.

Geology and Hydrography—Dr James Millar, Tuesday, 30th March.

ON THE FRIDAY EVENINGS.

Recreations in Mathematics—Mr John Wallace, Friday 16th, and Friday 23d October.

Chemistry—Dr James Millar, Friday 30th October, and every Friday evening during the remainder of the Session.

By a regulation introduced at the close of last Session, the Members of the Institute are divided into three classes: namely, Proprietors, Life Subscribers, and Annual Subscribers.

A Proprietor pays Ten Guineas, and, in addition to his own permanent Ticket, receives Two Ladies' Tickets, and One ordinary Member's Ticket, for each Session, to be disposed of as he pleases.

A Life Subscriber pays Five Guineas, for which he is entitled to free admission during his life, and to One Ladies' Ticket each Session.

An Annual Subscriber pays One Guinea, for which he receives, besides his own Ticket, a Lady's Ticket, and twenty Strangers' Tickets.—Proprietors and Life Subscribers are intitled to the same number of Strangers' Tickets each Session.

Admission being now given without balloting, Gentlemen are at liberty to enter into any of these Classes, upon paying the requisite sum to the Treasurer.

The Institution is managed at present by a Council elected annually, and acting under the controul of the Society; but as soon as the number of proprietors amounts to twenty, the property belonging to the Institution, with the right of management, will be vested exclusively in them.

It has for some time past been in contemplation to form a Museum, to be attached to the institution; and, with this view, Donations of rare Minerals, Petrifactions, curious Books, ancient

Digitized by Google

ancient Coins, Models of Machinery, &c. are respectfully solicited. Several members have already exerted themselves, in procuring specimens of various kinds, and much assistance is expected from the gratuitous contributions of private individuals, many of whom are possessed of single articles, which, although separately of little value, might, if brought together and arranged, form a respectable collection.

As the object of this Institution is to afford Lectures on Scientific and Literary subjects, to those who are prevented by their Professional duties from attending the Classes in the University, it is expected that individuals of this description will avail themselves of the advantages it holds out; and it is hoped at the same time, that the useful tendency of the Institution, and the popular and liberal principles upon which it is conducted, will recommend it to men of Science, and to all who feel an interest in the diffusion of knowledge.

List of Members elected in SCOTLAND *for the New Parliament.*

*(Those marked thus * are new Members; those marked || are new for the places which they represent.)*

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN—James Ferguson.
Ayr—Sir Hew H. Dalrymple.
Argyle—Lord John Campbell.
Banff—*Robert Abercromby.
Berwick—George Baillie.
Bute—*John Marjoribanks.
Clackmannan—*Honourable George Abercromby.
Dumbarton—Archibald Colquhoun.
Dumfries—Admiral William J. Hope.
Edinburgh—Sir George Clerk, Bart.
Fife—Lieutenant-General William Wemyss.
Forfar—Hon. William Maule.
Haddington—Lieutenant-General Charles Hope.
Inverness—Charles Grant.
Kincardine—George H. Drummond.
Kirkcudbright—*General James Dunlop.
Lanark—Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Linlithgow—Major-General Alex. Hope.
Moray and Elgin—Francis W. Grant.
Nairn and Cromarty—*Hugh Rose.
Orkney—*Richard J. B. Honeyman.
Peebles—Sir James Montgomery.
Perth—James Drummond.
Renfrew—Archibald Spiers.
Ross—*William Frederick M'Kenzie.
Roxburgh—*Honourable Gilbert Elliot.
Selkirk—William Elliot Lockhart.
Stirling—*Sir Charles Edmondstone.
Sutherland—||James M'Donald.
Wigton—*Honourable General William Stewart.

BURGHS.

Aberdeen, Montrose, &c.—James Farquhar.
Anstruther, &c.—Sir John Anstruther.
Ayr, Irvine, &c.—Lieut.-Gen. Duncan Campbell.
Banff, Cullen, &c.—*Patrick Milne.
Dumfries, &c.—*William R. K. Douglas.
Edinburgh—Right Honourable William Dundas.
Glasgow, Renfrew, &c.—*Kirkman Finlay.
Inverness, Fortrose, &c.—Charles Grant, jun.
Jedburgh, &c.—*Lieut. Gen. Thos. Maitland.
Kinghorn, &c.—General R. C. Ferguson.
Perth, Dundee, &c.—Sir David Wedderburn.
Selkirk, Linlithgow, &c.—*Sir J. B. Riddell.
Stirling, Culross, &c.—General Alex. Campbell.
Stranraer, &c.—*Hon. Major James K. Stewart.
Tain, &c.—||Hugh Innes.

Digitized by Google

Vice

View of the Advantages to be derived from a Railway between EDINBURGH *and* GLASGOW.

MR TELFORD's railway between Glasgow and Berwick is 125 miles, and costs, per mile, £.2925..12, inclusive of forming road, gravelling it, retaining walls, cross drains, and fencing; which is, per yard, £.0 5 0

Masonry and bridges, per cubic yard, - - 1 0 0

Digging and removing ground, per yard, - 0 1 0

A yard of double railway requires 34 lb. of iron, at the rate of £.12 per ton, and is made to carry a waggon of one ton burthen; expence per yard, 0 3 8

The distance between Edinburgh and Glasgow, by the way of Airdrie, is 42 miles, but by reason of curves may be called 45 miles, and would, on Mr Telford's estimate, as above, of £.2,925..12 per mile, cost £131,652; but as it may be thought expedient, on account of the great intercourse between Edinburgh and Glasgow, to have the rails made a little stronger than those proposed by Mr Telford, viz. 34 lb. of iron, per yard, I shall state the expence to be £.150,000. The ground to be occupied by this railway should be given gratis by the present proprietors. The greater part of it does not bring them 5*s.* per acre of yearly rent, and the advantages they would derive to the rest of their estate by this railway, would much more than indemnify them for the value of the ground so given away. And if it came to be valued by a Jury in the usual way in such cases, I should conceive that such a jury would, while estimating the value of the ground to be occupied by the railway, be bound to take into their consideration these advantages.

I now premise the following suggestions:

1st. That the toll dues shall be restricted to 12½ per cent. per ann. on the cost of the railway, £.18,750

2d. For repairs and management, - - 5,250

To be raised yearly, £.24,000

3d. The toll dues to be 5*s.* 6d. per ton.

4th. That the waggons will travel 290 days in the year;

5th. Which, at 5*s.* 6d. per ton, would be £.79..15 per ton, per annum.

6th. The consumpt of coals for Edinburgh, Leith, and St Cuthberts, is 270,000 tons a-year, and if one half of this quantity only shall be brought by the railway, or 135,000 tons on an average of 24 miles, this, at 3 halfpence per mile per ton, would be £.20,250.

But if this toll should be lowered to one penny per mile for every ton of coals, it would be per annum, £.14,100, leaving only £.10,000 more to be collected for the carriage of all other goods by the railway, in order to make up the sums required as per No. 2.—or,

7th. The whole sum of 3 halfpence per mile might be collected, and the surplus, after setting apart £.24,000 per annum for dividend, repairs, and management, as above stated, vested in trustees and laid out in Government stock for the purposes,

1st. Of raising a fund of £.150,000 for the purpose of repaying the proprietors for the money they laid out in erecting the railway.

2d. Of raising a further sum of £.120,000 for defraying future repairs and expence of management—when the railway should be declared *Toll-free.*

With regard to the advantages which would accrue to the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, as well as the country through which this railway would pass; I consider these to be at present incalculable, and shall there-

Digitized by Google

therefore only consider a few of the most apparent of them.

1st. Glasgow, besides the advantages of a cheap and sure, as well as uninterrupted, communication with Edinburgh, and all the east coast of Great Britain, the Baltic, &c. &c. would have her intercourse with London greatly facilitated, and would acquire all the advantages she expected to derive from the railway between Glasgow and Berwick, at about one-third of the expence.

2d. The country lying between Bathgate and Airdrie would get, from the quarries in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, a plentiful and cheap supply of lime-stone; an article they are in great want of at present.

3d. Edinburgh would be greatly benefited by the new trade which this railway would occasion.

But the benefit she would derive from a reduction in the price of coals is so great as to deserve that I should attempt to ascertain it, apart from other advantages which would generally attend the plan proposed—And I will observe,

1st. That there are 108,000 inhabitants in this city and neighbourhood.—And supposing each family to be composed of five persons, there will be 21,600 families.

2d. Each family will consume on an average 20 carts, of 12 cwt. each, per annum, or one such cart in 18 days, which is 432,000 carts, or - - 259,200 tons.

3d. The public offices, the garrisons, the distilleries, breweries, founderies, glasshouses, - 10,800

270,000 tons.

4th. The cart of coals sold in Edinburgh, costs, on an average, 10s. or 16s. 8d. per ton, which, on 27,000 tons, is - - £.225,000

Now, the price of coals in some parts of the district between Edinburgh and Glasgow does not at present exceed 1s. 6d. per ton, and in no part of it exceeds 3s. But call it 5s. which, on 27,000 tons, would be - £.67,500

One man and one horse could bring 5 tons of coals to Edinburgh in 2 days; making, on the above quantity, 54,000 loads, at 7s. 6d. per day, - 40,500

£.108,000

Present cost as above 225,000

leaving a saving of 92.3 per cent., or - £.117,000

But if, in addition to the hire for the man and horse, you must pay the tolls of the railway at the rate of one penny per mile per ton, a farther deduction must be made of - - 27,000

90,000

And if the toll shall be 3 halfpence - - 13,500

Still leaving a profit of 69.9 per cent. or, - £.76,500

Thus will Edinburgh and its immediate neighbourhood be benefited in the article of coal alone in £.76,500 per annum; being above 14s. for each person, besides the other advantages it would derive from the proposed railway.

Short Remarks on the Conduct of the Magistrates of the City of EDINBURGH *in the present times of public Distress.*

THE administration of whattends to the relief of the indigent part of a community is as much the business of the magistrate as the exercising any part

Digitized by Google

part of that authority which he is officially invested with. How far, however, this precept is at all times regarded, I shall not pretend to say, but we are furnished with a very striking instance of its being religiously fulfilled in our metropolis, when we reflect on the conduct of our magistracy in the present distressful crisis.

At a time when the poor is labouring under all the miseries which must arise from a general want of employment and a scarcity, and, necessarily, dearth of provisions—in such a time has the public bounty been liberally and judiciously bestowed! By a politic and well-regulated system of our city government in establishing charitable contributions, &c.; and, from the zealous exertions of all concerned, a considerable revenue has been providentially raised for the purpose, by a proper economy and judgment in the distribution of which the deserving poor have been happily delivered from the greatest part of that wretchedness which otherwise would have inevitably fallen to their share.

On a retrospective view of the general state of our poor, it will not be thought that the popular interest which they have at present excited, has been unmeritedly lavished; it will appear that, for endurance and submission, they are peculiarly characteristic; for it must be allowed, that even in cases of the greatest urgency, they have borne their hardships with a fortitude beyond all example: though labouring under their present distresses, it must be observed, that the temperance which marks the common tenor of their conduct seemed for a while to have forsaken them*; and here the wisdom and policy of our governors is again highly worthy of remark. When desperation and a mistaken zeal had got possession of some of the lower and unenlightened classes, who assembled in the face of all reason and justice for the most unlawful purposes!—When the frenzy of the multitude wore the most alarming appearance, and when the safety of private property came to be universally dreaded, all was wisely foreseen! Lenity was considered the most efficacious antidote in favour of peace, and by lenity all was conquered! Printed warnings, filled more with friendly admonitions than threats, were carefully issued, and by such means was the public peace again restored, at the expence of neither life nor limb. Such a bright example of public prudence and magnanimity deserves the attention of every other well-governed city, and may serve to shew in what degree the horrors arising from the unnatural measure of having recourse to arms in such cases may be avoided: a measure which, it is to be lamented, has in too many instances rendered itself the object of much commiseration and just reproach.—How condemnable, indeed, must this rigorous mode of restoring the public tranquillity appear, when the simple means of giving the rabble a just conception of the magnitude of their crime, and a well-timed moderation, has proved equally, if not more effectual, than all the advantages obtained at the price of much bloodshed and confusion. It should, at the same time, be considered, that those concerned in such depredations cannot be viewed in the light of banditti, or professed disturbers of the peace, for, although their actions may be judged equally unlawful, yet the passions by which they are stimulated to such acts, by no means partake of the same criminality. Governed by ignorance, and under the apprehension of being wronged, hence arises their error, and hence the fury is kindled that blindly leads them to a perpetration of deeds which

* Alluding to the riot which happened on Tuesday the 18th of August last, in consequence of an unexpected rise in the price of meal.

Digitized by Google

which, in another cause, they would shudder to commit. In these circumstances, it will be admitted that the most correct method of treating this species of civil outrage, is that adopted by our discerning magistrates, who, with a just sense of a people's merits, devote that attention to their welfare which renders a community grateful, and a government happy, the most desirable objects to be attained in a civil state.

EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 25. 1812. } CIVIS.

On the Beauty of the human Form.

(FROM THE ITALIAN OF BETTINELLI.)

(Concluded from page 659.)

BEAUTY OF EXPRESSION.

AMONG the wonders of the human countenance are the infinite varieties of expression of which the wisdom of the Divine Architect has rendered it susceptible. How many things do we see in a countenance! how clearly is the soul painted! how does every passion speak! And do not these expressions infinitely contribute to the beauty of the countenance? A single motion of the lips, a bend of the head, the slightest elevation, opening, or closing of the eyebrow, expresses a sentiment. Grief and joy, anger, fear, suspicion, doubt, and, above all, love, have each an appropriate language, depending on almost imperceptible signs. The eye alone is the most eloquent of speakers, and he who studies it, will find in its glances, in its least movement, an infinity of varied expressions, which escape the common observer. The passions expressed by the eye are often more powerful than any words, insomuch, that the pious raising of them to heaven, a look turned askance, an ardent vibration, is sufficient to move a whole people. What power is there in a single turn made by other parts less animated than the eyes! Swell a little the muscles of the mouth, you breathe anger; let them fall, melancholy is produced: a small degree of paleness expresses dejection, a small degree of redness shame, confusion, love, or anger, according as it is accompanied by other trifling symptoms. The famous statue of Apollo, called Belveder, shews its wrath against the serpent, which it is in the act of slaying, by swelling a little the nostrils; and at the same time disdain, by a slight elevation of the upper lip. The lowering of the eyebrow displays the force and the proud mind of the Antinous. We read, that Pietro da Cartona, being praised by the great Ferdinand, because he threw such an expression of grief into the countenance of a boy, took up his pencil, and at two strokes made him laugh, "merely by making the contour of his mouth concave downwards, whereas in weeping it performs a convex circuit upwards." These are the words of Bellori. So little is sufficient to change the scene in this varied representation which the human countenance exhibits.

Let us now, however, come more closely to the subject of expression, that is, the active and passive state of the human mind, which combine in producing beauty, and may heighten or destroy it. Supreme beauty is tranquil, expresses peace, security, goodness. The gods were thus represented; and in this manner earthly beauties approach more to the Divinity, and are more beautiful. It is alleged that the most handsome persons are of the most placid disposition; and this, I think, I have found true, when the circumstances of life presented no impediment. But to this effect perhaps education may contribute; since beauties, being from their earliest years loved, attended to, caressed by every one, have no excitement unless to pleasure and contentment.

It

Digitized by Google

It is certain, that the expression of the passions and of the soul ought to harmonize with beauty; otherwise they may easily injure it. Hence the great masters chuse the most delicate modes of exhibiting the passions, while those of moderate talents employ only the strongest. A thousand examples may shew what an impression may be made by the simplest smile from a handsome mouth, by the slightest unlooked-for paleness. Does not every action, every look, seem to awaken in a beautiful person a new grace, to spread a new light around her? What effect is not produced by the colours of the countenance! for of them I speak, because the multitude are caught by the objects that address themselves most directly to the eye, feels their impression without the need of reflection, and prefers, in a picture, colouring to design, so that the most beautiful painting, in which the colours are a little faded, is disregarded in comparison of a bad one in which they are lively.

Grace is the highest part of beauty, and it too is easily discomposed by movements a little too brisk. It is difficult to say in what it consists; no certain rule can be given, and men are wont to say, that it resides in *they know not what*. It is found by a species of inspiration, granted to a few sublime and privileged geniuses, such as, first to the Greek painters, then to Raphael, Correggio, Parmegiano, Barroccio, Guido, Albano; but to these, in such a manner, that they still want something of that force and grandeur, which is given to Michael Angelo, to Tintoret, to Julio Romano, and to others not richly endowed with grace. This quality, then, that we may say something of it, resides in the air, the gestures, the motions of the body, and is also diffused over the ornaments, and the mode in which they are disposed. It is more affable, if I may say so, and wishes to please, and converse with us; while beauty is content with itself, seems more spiritual, independent of the senses, and has something divine.

Celestial beauties, therefore, are represented more sublime, and proud, as it were: such is the Apollo already mentioned, such the Madonnas, the St Cecilia, by Raphael, which is in Bologna. His St Michael, in the gallery of Versailles, which I have viewed a hundred times, is the true beauty of an archangel, who seems, without an effort, to overcome and trample on his enemy. But the graceful beauties of other painters have more of sweetness and affability.—They, too, are tranquil and content, yet with some gentle desire of pleasing: a slight smile on their lips, an eye less elevated, a pure and innocent look; in fine, an air of courtesy, and sometimes of tenderness, though never effeminate. Such beauty is more suited to our nature, because we wish to hope for some regard and kindness towards ourselves.

Besides grace, other endowments contribute to beauty. Lightness of motion makes a person beautiful, because it supposes harmony, proportion, agreement of parts. The Apollo seems not to touch the earth, though of the weightiest marble. In man, strength, health, freshness, tallness of stature, all tend to beauty; but above all, the carnation, the fineness of the skin, the delicate and downy appearance of the flesh. Here we may reflect a little on what is observed by few. Great wonders have been discovered by anatomizing the human skin and its colouring. Scarcely can the most delicate pencil approach to the genuine colour of flesh, that union of various tints insensibly tempered together, and melting into each other by sweet transitions. It appears fresh and downy, with a lucid and, as it were, diaphanous veil, so that a shade of the veins transpires. This secret of carnation cannot be expressed by words, and cost long study to the great Titian, Correggio, and others. Who, in

Digitized by Google

in fact, can say how that colour is formed, which is neither red, nor white, nor both, but a composition of many colours, proper to various parts of the human body, all mingled together.

Admiration, however, has led us out of our path. The truth is, that such a skin was wanted, to complete human beauty. I have now only to add, that true beauty depends upon climate, and that different nations have a figure and physiognomy which may be recognized. All agree that the most temperate is the most favourable to it. Greece, therefore, Ionia, and the isles of the Archipelago, always produced the most beautiful persons. Italy comes after these. The great master above quoted, (Winckelman) not an Italian, affirms that, after long examination, few figures in Italy had been found imperfect and deformed, such as abounded beyond the Alps. Noble and expressive features, forms of countenance full and well proportioned, were seen even among the populace, particularly in the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. Vesalius praises the oval form of the head in the Greeks, and Turks bordering on Greece, a form which seldom appears among the Germans and Flemings. The aquiline nose is common in the Levant, where a flat nose is seldom seen. The Greeks therefore formed those fine statues, by taking the idea of the beautiful bodies before them, and for the same reason, according to a celebrated Englishman, (the Duke of Buckingham,) the Italians painted beauty better than any other nation.

View of the present State of the Manufactures of PAISLEY.

Concluded from p. 760.

MUSLIN MANUFACTURE.

ABOUT the year 1785, after cotton spinning was fairly introduced, muslin goods engaged the attention of the manufacturers of this district. The ingenuity and good taste of the traders and workmen in Paisley, had led them, as already noticed, to introduce many beautiful varieties in the patterns of lawns and silk gauzes; but the use of muslin being introduced, and daily gaining ground among all ranks, the elegant lawns and silk gauzes of Paisley being no longer in demand, the manufacture of these was gradually dropt. It was necessary that new and varied fabrics should be brought forward to meet the change of fashion. The skill of the weavers in Paisley was consequently directed to this object, and productions from their looms were soon exhibited, which surpassed the muslins of any other part of the kingdom. Their early habits enabled them easily to invent varieties of patterns of fancy muslins, and they found it equally easy to alter and improve them. The transition from ornamental thin gauzes to cotton goods of a light and elegant texture, was to them so simple and natural, that in no other manufacturing town were fine muslins and richly finished articles of dress produced in the same perfection. Their ingenuity as workmen is still unrivalled, and their superiority is generally acknowledged: and what was said of Bolton in Lancashire *, in the year 1793, may be at psesent strictly applied to Paisley: "It is the centre of the manufacture "of ornamental or fancy goods, and "it is only by emigrants from this "place, that any branches of this "trade have been transplanted elsewhere. The most ingenious part "of the workmanship remains rooted "as it were to the soil, and flourishes "even amid present discouragements."

---

* Aikin's Hist. of Manchester, p. 262. The neighbourhood of Bolton was the birthplace of Sir Richard Arkwright.

Digitized by Google

"ments." The condition of the manufactures of Glasgow confirms this: for although the muslin manufacturers in that city, which is only seven miles distant, carry on this business to an immense extent, yet in articles of fancy work they have always been surpassed in Paisley. In fact, the superiority of the Paisley weavers, in these ornamented fabrics, is so fully admitted, that Paisley is resorted to as the original seat of this branch of the muslin manufacture; and many weavers in this place are employed for these articles by Glasgow manufacturers. The most dextrous workers employed in Glasgow on these kinds of goods, are either natives of Paisley, or persons who have learned their business there.

Tambouring and fine needle-work is also carried to greater perfection here, perhaps, than in any other quarter, and employs a great number of young women.

The number of looms for manufacturing muslins of every description, in Paisley and the suburbs, may be about 5000, and in the whole county, about 7000. The improvements that have been made upon the mechanism of the loom of late years, and, in every instance, by mere operatives, are very great; and the ingenuity with which the weaver adapts his loom to different fabrics and varied patterns, is truly admirable.

Besides those looms which are wrought in the usual manner, each of them by an individual workman, looms have for some years been introduced, which are moved by a steam engine, or other powerful machinery. Of these perhaps from 100 to 120 may be included in one building, and set in motion by the same power. Buildings for this purpose have been erected at Paisley; at Pollockshaws, and Thornly-bank, in the parish of Eastwood; at Busby in the parish of Cearns; at Fereneeze, in the parish of Neilston; at Johnstone, in the parish of Paisley; and at Houston.—They are employed for manufacturing coarse cottons for callico printing, and for sheeting; and may weave about 2,700,000 yards annually, the value of which may be about £.125,000. The number of looms on this construction may at present extend to 500: the persons employed 560.

In the infancy of mechanical arts, before the loom and the fabrics obtained from it were brought to their present state of improvement, the manufacturer must have been subject to many difficulties and inconveniences: but by throwing into separate professions the different operations connected with his business, and thus dividing and subdividing the labour, his progress has been accelerated: what was formerly difficult, expensive, and tedious, though still complicated, is performed with ease, economy, and dispatch; he now gives employment, not only to the makers of looms, reeds, shuttles, *heddles* *, wheels, and other implements; but also to the spinner, winder, warper, starcher, beamer, *drawer* †, and weaver, which are distinct occupations: so that before a web of fancy goods is completed, it goes through the hands of persons of those different professions: for although weaving is the business of one man, the previous operation of mounting the web, or arranging the furniture of the loom, is very frequently the work of many. The web,

* *Heddles*, that part of the apparatus of a loom necessary for raising and separating the threads of the warp so as to admit the shuttle. They are frequently prepared by females, and are made of very strong thread, called *heddle-twine*.

† The operation of passing all the threads of the web through the heddles and through the splits of the reed is called *drawing*; and in a complicated web the weaver has recourse to persons who devote their attention to this division of the art.

Digitized by Google

web, in many instances, when taken from the loom, is conveyed to other hands to be enriched and improved, either by sewing, or by tambouring, or by clipping, or by opening: it is then finished by bleaching, and carried to the warehouse as an article for sale.

The *income* of the labouring class of manufacturers is variable; and there are not the same data for making a computation on this head, as in the case of labourers, carpenters, and masons, a correct statement of whose wages has already been given. Persons employed as weavers work by the piece, and the rate of price rises or falls according to the state of trade, or the greater or less demand for goods. In unprosperous times, many of them are either thrown idle, or restricted to a certain quantity of work, in a given time, judiciously distributed among them by their employers. When business flourishes, and a quick demand arises for manufactures, the weaver obtains higher prices for his work, is no longer restrained from pursuing his labours to any extent, may exercise his skill and invention in contriving new patterns, and in such new work he has his share of advantage from the employers, who cheerfully give a high rate for his labour. It is said, that a *superior tradesman, in very good times*, and in the circumstances now alluded to, can gain three guineas per week; but this is not stated as evidence of the rate of wages. The weaver is often laid idle for want of employment: there is always a loss of time when he is preparing his web, or putting it into the loom; and, when those deductions are taken into view, and the ordinary rates computed, he cannot count on a steady average income, so high as that of a mason or carpenter; probably not above 3*s.* per day. In bad times, as of late, his wages do not exceed 9*s.* or 10*s.* per week; a painful circumstance to him and his employer. The regulating of wages between master and servant, adjusting their respective interests, and deciding on their different claims, are nice and delicate matters. The late and present low prices of goods, with limited sales, and the consequent reduction of the rates of labour, are circumstances most deeply felt and lamented by all classes. May the causes soon cease, and be succeeded by augmented prosperity!

CHARACTER.

Many of the most industrious operative weavers have built workshops for themselves, and comfortable houses for their families; a pleasing proof of diligence and economy. With all their industry, most of them find time to acquire a good deal of general information. Many book societies are established; news-papers are universally read, and much general knowledge is diffused among them: the predicted bad effects of it have not yet appeared. Combinations for raising wages have not been known for a long series of years past; and, under the severe pressure of this and last winter, their conduct has been most exemplary: not the least indication of a riotous disposition. Some change of manners has, no doubt, of late years taken place, the natural consequence of a rapidly increased population. Of the increased population in Renfrewshire, a considerable proportion is from Ireland: it is not to be supposed that the most respectable part of society leave their homes; and this intermixture of strangers is perhaps producing too great a relaxation in the serious habits and severe manners which once characterised the weavers of Paisley.

The establishment of a Popish chapel here is a wonderful phenomenon. No place was more zealous in opposition to the Popish bill in 1779 than Paisley. It was not without danger that a person durst venture to express

Digitized by Google

express himself even with indifference upon the subject. Within these three years a large building has been founded, erected, and opened for the Romish worship, almost without being noticed or becoming a subject of conversation. At the period above alluded to, not a papist was known in Paisley; now, considerable multitudes are seen regularly resorting to the chapel for worship.

Distinct accounts have been preserved of the *number of looms*, at different periods, in Paisley and the towns and villages in Renfrewshire. Some of these accounts are official returns in consequence of parliamentary inquiries, and, in general, they may be considered very correct.—They exhibit a view of the rise and progress of the lawn, the silk, and the cotton manufactures, and are as follow:

	Looms.
In 1744, Before the business had extended to the country, and when it was confined to Paisley, there were employed in linen or lawns,.....	867
In 1766 The silk looms were 702	
Lawn or linen,.....855	
Thick goods,..... 45	
Empty,.....165	
——	1767
In 1773 Silk looms,.....876	
Ribbon,.....155	
Linen or lawn,.....557	
Thick goods,..... 66	
Empty,.....579	
——	2233

But at this period, or soon after, numbers of looms were employed in the country: of course the extent of the manufactures of Paisley can only be judged of by taking these into view; and they may be stated thus:

	1776	1781
Silk looms.....	2500	4800
Linen or lawn	1500	2000
Total	4000	6800

In 1791-2, when the silk manufacture had declined, and the muslin become prevalent, there were fewer looms employed in the towns and villages of neighbouring counties.

Within Renfrewshire alone there were;

	Looms.
In Paisley and the suburbs,.....3602	
In the parish of Eastwood,..... 470	
In the parish of Kilbarchan,..... 417	
In the parish of Lochwinnoch,.. 135	
In the parish of Neilston,..... 152	
And in the other parishes of this county,.....	256
Total	5032

In 1805, the numbers were 6870, and at present, when the looms moved by steam engines and water wheels are taken into account, the numbers are about 7500.

TAPE MANUFACTURE.

"Glasgow was the first place in "Britain where the Incle loom was "established; Mr Alexander Harvie "having, in the year 1732, at a very "great risk of his life, brought over "one of the workmen and a model of "a loom from Haerlem." This branch, however, was not introduced at Paisley till 1788, when a company began the manufacture of tapes with thirteen looms, which in a few years were increased to forty-one, and lately to sixty, affording employment to ninety persons. The tapes of this place are manufactured from a mixture of cotton yarn, which is spun at home, and of linen yarn imported from Ireland.

SOAP MAKING.

This art, which was known at Dundee so far back as the sixteenth century, has been carried on at Paisley to considerable extent since the year 1764, which is said to have been the date of its commencement. The manufacture

Digitized by Google

manufacture of soft soap was begun in 1776; and in 1781 there were five companies engaged in soap-making, who brought to market hard and soft soap to the value of £.30,000 per annum. In the year 1791 there was the same number of houses in this business, one of them with works established at the royal burgh of Renfrew, but the manufacture was carried on to far greater extent than formerly. The duties paid to government by two of them were £.7500, and, as the sum paid by the other three must have been of still greater amount, it is probable that the whole excise duties from these works might be about £.16,000 per annum: but this manufacture has been declining for some years. The same soap-work is still carried on at Renfrew, and there are three works at Paisley, but the duties payable by all of them united do not exceed £.13,000 per annum: so that this trade has declined considerably in this as well as in other places. The manufacture of candles, of excellent quality, was formerly carried on at Paisley to considerable extent; and, though the business is still prosecuted, it has also declined. The substituting of oil in place of candles in cotton mills and work shops, and sometimes in private families, is supposed to be partly the cause. The houses engaged in this business are four in Paisley and one at Kilbarchan; the amount of their excise duties may be computed at £.1100 per annum.

There are four *Tan-works* at Paisley, one of which was established about forty years ago, and is extensive. There is also a tan-work on the water of Gryfe at the Bridge of Weir.—The value of leather tanned annually at those works is computed at £.45,000; the duties paid to government amount to £.2700 per annum: the quantity of oak bark annually consumed may be near 800 tons, in value about £.13,000. The number of workmen employed is sixty.

DISTILLERIES

Have been carried on in the town and neighbourhood of Paisley, with great success, for more than twenty years, but they are now of less extent than formerly; some of the companies engaged in this business having removed their works to the banks of the Forth and Clyde Canal in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. The spirituous liquor prepared from malt is in great perfection; and the spirit produced from sugar, which is used during the suspension of the distillation from grain, though when first introduced not much esteemed, is now in very general request. The duties arising from the distilleries form a leading article in the revenues of excise collected at this town, as appears from the following,

Table of excise duties charged for that division of Renfrewshire, which comprehends Paisley, Renfrew, Neilston, and Johnstone.

	£.	s.	d.
For the year from 6th July 1807, to 5th July 1808, (grain distilling this year).....	103,854	18	2¼
For the year from 6th July 1808 to 5th July 1809, (no distilling this year, or sugar distilling only).....	43,963	5	6¼
For the year from 6th July 1809 to 5th July 1810,	79,072	11	8
For the year from 6th July 1810 to 5th July 1811.	68,288	4	3¼
Average of these four years,.....	72,544	14	11

The articles from which this revenue arises are leather, soap, and candles, as already stated; also bricks and tyles; and duties from auctions, licenses, &c. About £.2500 of it arises

Digitized by Google

arises from a large brewery at Paisley, and about £.1200 of it from two small ones at the village of Johnstone, and at Thornly-park on the south of Paisley; all of which will probably be still more extended in consequence of almost all families having given up their ancient practice of private brewing, a branch of domestic economy which was long retained in Paisley. The duties on distilling form by far the greatest article in the above table: those on callico printing shall be afterwards noticed.

There are two *Founderies* at Paisley for preparing goods of cast iron; and two works for making all sorts of nails. These four establishments give employment to about fifty men. Various utensils of cast iron for domestic purposes are made at those works; and the numerous articles of that material used in the cotton mills in the neighbourhood have given considerable employment to the founderies.—The coal consumed is brought partly from Howbank in this county, but the chief supply is from Carntyne coal work on the east of Glasgow. The making of the machinery for cotton spinning is become a considerable branch of business, and has led to the very general application of the steam engine to the driving of the turning looms employed in forming the metal and wooden wheels, spindles, &c. used in the cotton mills.

The steam engine has also been applied in Paisley for driving two flour mills, one of which has existed for some years; the other is recently erected on the bank of the Glasgow and Paisley canal.

The manufacture of thread, of lawns, and of muslins, has long given employment to a great number of *bleachers* diffused over the surrounding country. Before the year 1768, all bleaching operations were carried on at fields upon the banks of the river Cart, immediately adjoining the town of Paisley, and on the little rivulet Espadair on its east boundary.—But, after this period, numbers of bleachers obtained more extensive bleaching grounds at one or two miles from the town; and in a few years there were established, at distant situations, in neighbouring parishes, numerous bleaching works, the owners of which derive employment both from Glasgow and Paisley. There are at present fifty-six bleachfields in Renfrewshire; and the occupiers almost universally follow the newest and shortest process, by preparing bleaching liquor, or using bleaching powder; thus forming, as a liquid for their purpose, oxy-muriate of lime. Their art has derived much benefit from chemical discoveries, and they have wisely availed themselves of the aids which science affords. Their process is carried on within doors; and the whole operation is often finished without having recourse at all to the field; so that bleaching grounds are now not much wanted, and consequently portions of them have been thrown into cultivation. The number of women employed by the bleachers, though less than formerly, is still considerable; and their wages are commonly from 6*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. per week.

Anecdotes of the late EDWARD WORTLEY-MONTAGUE.

(From Nicholson's Literary Anecdotes.)

IN 1719, Mr Montague's parents returned to England; and he was placed at Westminster school, where the eccentricity of his disposition was first exhibited. From this learned seminary he thought proper, at an early age, to run away; and Mr Forster was requested to use every possible means for the discovery of the fugitive. Every expedient was tried; and every expedient failed of success. The purlieus of Covent Garden were scar

Digitized by Google

searched in vain. Even the circuit of St Giles's was paced by the friends and relatives of the family. Advertisements, hand-bills, all proved inefficacious—the prodigal was not to be found. At last, mere accident effected what studied design could not accomplish. The accident was this: Mr Forster had some business to transact with the Captain of an India ship which was moored at Blackwall. He set out for that place, attended by one of the domestics of old Mr Wortley-Montague. Scarcely had they entered Blackwall, before the voice of a fisherman's boy arrested their attention. They were accustomed to the voice. They conceived it to be very like that of young Montague. They dispatched a sailor after him, under the pretence of a desire to purchase some of the fish he had in his basket. The sailor executed his commission, and returned with the boy. They were confirmed in their suspicions. It was indeed young Montague, with a basket of plaice, flounders, and other small fish, upon his head. When he found himself discovered, he laid down his basket, and ran away. The basket, however, being soon owned, the habitation of young Montague was quickly found out. He had been bound, by regular indentures of apprenticeship, to a poor, but very industrious fisherman; and, on enquiry, it appeared that he had, for more than one year, served his master most faithfully. He cried his fish with an audible voice. He made his bargains with shrewdness, and he returned the purchase-money with rectitude. He was brought home, and again placed in Westminster school; from which, in a very little time, he again ran away.

The second flight was managed more artfully than the first. He took an effectual method to elude for many years the search of his friends. He bound himself to the master of a vessel which sailed for Oporto. This man was a Quaker. What is not always the case, his religious persuasion gave a turn of morality to his actions; he was strictly conscientious. There was a mixture of the parent and of the master in his treatment of young Montague. He found him, as he supposed, a poor, deserted, friendless boy; he clothed him decently, fed him regularly, and made a sea-life as comfortable to him as the nature of it would admit. This treatment made very little impression on the mind of young Montague; he was either incapable of gratitude, or the few generous feelings he had were borne down by the wayward humour of his fancy, which, always feeble, and constantly roving, impelled him for ever to change the present scene. As soon as the vessel reached Oporto, Montague decamped. Not a syllable of the language did he know; yet he ventured a considerable distance up the country. It was the vintage season. He offered himself as an assistant in any capacity; was tried, and found very useful. For two or three years did he continue in the interior parts of Portugal; and probably would never have emerged from the situation in which his fancy had placed him, had not the following incident led to a discovery of his parentage.

Young Montague was ordered to drive some asses to the Factory. This task was allotted him on account of some business which was to be transacted in the English language.—Montague, not dreaming of a discovery, set out with his groupe of dull companions. The English Consul knew him; and his old master the Quaker being there with his vessel, the discovery was complete. The asses were consigned to another (although perhaps not a better) driver. Montague was brought home; when Mr Forster interposed. He exercised the milder offices of humanity. He pleaded for the prodigal in the true spirit of beneficence; and called up

all

Digitized by Google

all the father in the bosom of old Montague, who received his son with joy equal to that of the father in the Gospel. A private tutor was employed, to recover those rudiments of learning which a life of dissipation and vulgarity might have obscured; and Mr Forster was desired to complete his education. Forster acquitted himself ably in this department. But young Montague, who seemed born to frustrate every honourable effort that could be made in his favour, ran away a third time, and entered as a foremast-man on board a ship bound for the Mediterranean. This provoked old Montague beyond endurance. He now talked of for ever disclaiming a son whom it would never be possible to reclaim. Forster offered to take on himself the trouble of bringing back the graceless wanderer. The father at last consented; and the business was accomplished.

Young Montague being returned once more, it was proposed that he should go abroad for a few years.—Forster engaged to accompany him. Young Montague agreed. A stipend was allotted for his support; and the West Indies was chosen as the place of retreat. Thither Mr Forster accompanied Montague. There he renewed his classical studies; and there he continued for some years; when he was sent for by his father; and, on his return to England, had an appointment in some public office, though of what nature does not now appear. It may be presumed, however, that the irregularities of his past life had been forgotten; for in 1747 he was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Huntingdon. In his senatorial capacity he does not appear to have in any way particularly distinguished himself.

His expences far exceeding his income, this inconsiderate young man soon became deeply involved in debt; and, about the latter end of the year 1751, once more quitted his native kingdom.

His first excursion was to Paris, where he again appeared before the world, in a light if not disreputable, yet certainly not free from suspicion. In that gay and dissipated Metropolis he became acquainted with a person then resident there, who charged him with offences for which he became cognizable to the criminal jurisdiction of the kingdom of France. His own account of the proceedings against him, as stated by himself, shall be given in his own words:

"On Sunday the 31st of October 1751, when it was near one in the morning, as I was undressed and going to bed, with that security which ought to attend innocence, I heard a person enter my room; and upon turning round, and seeing a man whom I did not know, I asked him calmly what he wanted? His answer was, that I must put on my clothes. I began to expostulate upon the motives of his appearance, when a commissary instantly entered the room, with a numerous attendance, and told me with great gravity, that he was come, by virtue of a warrant for my imprisonment, to carry me to the Grand Chatelet. I requested him again and again to inform me of the crime laid to my charge; but all his answer was, that I must follow him. I begged him to give me leave to write to Lord Albemarle, the English ambassador; promising to obey the warrant, if his Excellency was not pleased to answer for my forthcoming. But the commissary refused me the use of pen and ink; though he consented that I should send a verbal message to his Excellency; telling me at the same time, that he would not wait the return of the messenger, because his orders were to carry me instantly to prison. As resistance under such circumstances must have been unavailing, and might have been blameable, I obeyed the warrant,

Digitized by Google

warrant by following the commissary, after ordering one of my domestics to inform my Lord Albemarle of the treatment I underwent. I was carried to the Chatelet, where the jailors, hardened by their profession, and brutal for their profit, fastened upon me, as upon one of those guilty objects whom they lock up to be reserved for public punishment; and, though neither my looks nor my behaviour betrayed the least symptom of guilt, yet I was treated as a condemned criminal. I was thrown into prison, and committed to a set of wretches who have no character of humanity but its form.

"My residence (to speak in the gaol dialect) was in the *secret*, which is no other than the dungeon of the prison, where all the furniture was a wretched matrass, and a crazy chair. The weather was cold, and I called for a fire; but I was told I could have none. I was thirsty, and called for some wine and water, or even a draught of water by itself, but was denied it. All the favour I could obtain was, a promise to be waited on in the morning; and then was left by myself, under a hundred locks and bolts, with a bit of candle, after finding that the words of my gaolers were few, their commands peremptory, and their favours unattainable. After a few moments of solitary reflection, I perceived myself shut up in a dungeon destined for the vilest malefactors; the walls were scrawled over with their vows and prayers to Heaven, before they were carried to the gibbet or the wheel. Amongst other notable inscriptions, I found one with the following note underneath, viz. 'These verses were written by the priest who was burned and hanged, in the year 1717, for stealing a chalice of the holy sacrament.' At the same time I observed the floors were studded with iron staples, either to secure the prisoners, or to prevent the effects of their despair. I must own that the survey of my dreadful situation, deprived of the common comforts of life, even fire and water, must have got the better of conscience itself, irreproachable as mine was, and of all trust in the equity of my judges, had I not wrapped myself up in innocence, whose portion is fortitude, and whose virtue is tranquillity." In this dismal dungeon he continued until the 2d of November, when he was carried before a magistrate, and underwent an examination, by which he understood the heads of the charges against him; "and which," he adds, "I answered in a manner that ought to have cleared my own innocence from suspicion, and to have covered my antagonist with confusion." This effect however, appears not to have been produced. Proceedings were carried on for some time; and the decision at first was against him.

In the Parliament which assembled in 1754, Mr Montague was returned for Bossiney; and, in 1759, he gave to the public his "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the antient Republics, adapted to the present State of Great Britain," 8vo. The credit of this Work has been attempted to be wrested from him by a person who in no other circumstance shewed himself of ability to produce such a performance. In the Introduction he says, "I am not at all surprized at those encomiums which the Philosophers and Poets so lavishly bestow upon the pleasures of a country retirement. The profusion of varying beauties which attend the returning season, furnish out new and inexhaustible subjects for the entertainment of the studious and contemplative. Even Winter carries charms for the philosophic eye, and equally speaks the stupendous power of the Author of Nature. To search out and adore the Creator, through his works, is our primary duty, and claims the first place in every rational mind. To promote the public good of the community,

Digitized by Google

munity, of which we are born members, in proportion to our situation and abilities, is our secondary duty as men and citizens. I judged, therefore, a close attention to the study of History the most useful way of employing that time which my country recess afforded, as it would enable me to fulfil this obligation; and upon this principle I take the liberty of offering these papers as my mite towards the public good."

This Work, which is written with spirit, contains a concise and elegant relation of the Grecian, Roman, and Carthagenian stories, interspersed with occasional allusions to the then state of this Country, whose constitution the author appears to have studied, and which he has set off to considerable advantage.

Whether Mr Montague received any immediate pecuniary advantage from his father, in consequence of this publication, as it hath been asserted, we know not; but it is certain that it could not influence him in making his will.

Mr Wortley died the 22d of January 1761, at the advanced age of 80 years; and by his will, made in the year 1755, bequeathed to his son an annuity of £.1000 a-year, to be paid him during the joint lives of himself and his mother, lady Mary; and after her death an annuity of £.2000 a-year, during the joint lives of himself and his sister, lady Bute. By the same will, he empowered Mr Montague to make a settlement on any woman he might marry, not exceeding £.800 a-year; and to any son of such marriage he devised a considerable estate in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The death of his father having secured him independence, Mr Wortley-Montague seems immediately to have availed himself of it; and, possessing very acommodating principles, with a fine constitution for travelling, he once more took leave of his native country, and passed the remainder of his life entirely in foreign parts.

In the Parliament, however, which assembled in November 1761, he was, during his absence, again elected for Bossiney; and on the 21st of August 1762 lady Mary Wortley-Montague died, leaving her son only *one guinea*, "his father having," as she expressed it, "amply provided for him."

By these accidents, a vast fortune came to the late Earl of Bute, who married the daughter: nevertheless, this generous Nobleman ceded to his brother in-law much more than he could have possibly obtained, and even more than he could have claimed, by litigation.

In 1762 we find him at Turin; whence he wrote two letters to the Earl of Macclesfield, which were read at the Royal Society, Nov. 25; and afterwards published in a quarto pamphlet, intituled, "Observations upon a supposed antique Bust at Turin."

His next peregrination was into the East, where he was accompanied by Nathaniel Davison, Esq. and continued there nearly three years.

In September 1765 he was performing quarantine at Venice; where he was met by Mr Sharpe, whose description of him shall be given below †. From Abbé Winkelman's Letters,

† "One of the most curious sights we saw amongst these curiosities was the famous Mr Montague, who was performing quarantine at the Lazaretto. All the English made a point of paying him their compliments in that place; and he seemed not a little pleased with their attention. It may be supposed that visitors are not suffered to approach the person of any who is performing quarantine: they are divided by a passage of about seven or eight feet wide. Mr Montague was just arrived from the East. He had travelled through the Holy Land, Egypt, Armenia, and with the Old and New Testament in his hands for his direction, which he told us had proved unerring guides.—he had particularly taken the road

Digitized by Google

Letters, dated in the same year, we learn an anecdote, not calculated to erase any unfavourable opinion which may have been entertained of Mr Montague: "At Alexandria," says the Abbe, "he got acquainted with the Danish Consul, who had a very handsome wife. Under various pretences, he engaged the husband to go to Holland. Some time after, he shewed a feigned letter, mentioning the Consul's death, and married his wife, whom he now carries with him into Syria. Not long after, the Danish resident at Constantinople received from the Texel advice of the supposed dead Consul, so that Montague is not safe in any of the Grand Seignior's dominions."

His relation of the journey from Cairo in Egypt to the Written Mountains in the Desarts of Sinai, in a letter dated from Pisa, Dec. 2, 1765, was read before the Royal Society, March 13, 1766, and published in their Transactions. In the same learned repository may also be found his "New Observations on what is called Pompey's Pillar in Egypt."

He is said also to have published (but I know not where) an "Explication of the Causes of Earthquakes." He had certainly great natural abilities, and a great share of acquired knowledge.

In 1766, he was about to return to the East; and in 1768 it was stated in the public papers, that he had been received with uncommon respect at Constantinople, after passing through Salonica, and viewing the Islands in the Archipelago.

In the beginning of the year 1773 he was at Rosetta in Egypt*; which he

of the Israelites through the Wilderness, and had observed that part of the Red Sea through which they passed. He had visited Mount Sinai; and flattered himself he had been on the very part of the rock where Moses spake face to face with God Almighty. His beard reached down to his breast, being of two years and a half growth, and the dress of his head was Armenian. He was in the most enthusiastic raptures with Arabia and the Arabs. His bed was the ground; his food rice; his beverage water; his luxury a pipe and coffee. His purpose was, to return once more amongst that virtuous people; whose morals and hospitality, he said, were such, that, were you to drop your cloak in the highway, you would find it six months afterwards, an Arab being too honest a man to pick up what he knows belongs to another; and, were you to offer money for the provison you meet with, he would ask you, with concern, why you had so mean an opinion of his benevolence, as to suppose him capable of accepting a gratification? Therefore money, said he, in that country, is of very little use, as it is only necessary for the purchase of garments, which in so warm a climate are very few, and of very little value. He distinguishes, however, betwixt the wild and the civilized Arab; and proposes to publish an account of all I have written." Mr Samuel Sharpe's Letters from Italy, 8vo, 1766, p. 9. This gentleman was several years surgeon of Guy's Hospital; but had resigned some time before his death, which happened March 24, 1778.

* This appears by a series of very curious letters addressed to a friend of his, an eminent Physician in London; in the first of which, dated *Rosetta, Feb.* 16, 1773, he says, "I am much obliged to you for the compliment that you pay *my beard*: and to my good friend Dr Mackenzie, for having given you an account of it advantageous enough to merit the panegyric. I have followed Ulysses and Æneas—I have seen all they are said to have visited, the territories of the allies of the Greeks, as well as those of old Priam, with less ease, though with more pleasure, than most of our travellers traverse France and Italy. I have had many a weary step, but never a tiresome hour; and, however dangerous and disagreeable adventures I may have had, none could ever deter me from my point; but, on the contrary, they were only *stimuli*. I have certainly many materials, and classical ones too: but I was always a bad workman, and a sexagenary one is, of all workmen, the worst, —as, perhaps with truth, the fair sex say.

This is very true; but the Patriarchs only began life at that time of day; and I find that I have a Patriarchal constitution. I live as hardly and as simply as they did. Enured to hardship, I despise luxury: my only luxury is coffee, and the concomitant of claret, *exceptis excipiendis*. I paid a considerable

he quitted in June, and was at the Lazaretto off Leghorn in the same month. From that place he went to Venice, where he staid above two years; during which time (in April 1774) he meditated a voyage to Mecca and Medina, but this probably never took place.

---

siderable time at Epirus and Thessalia: theatres on which the fate *of the world* was the drama. I took exact plans of Actium and Pharsalia; and should have sent them o you, to communicate to the Royal Society, but there are no ships sailing directly for Europe. I cannot tell you the pleasure I take in the success of Mr Banks and Dr Solander: I shall be happy when their discoveries are made public. Good God! how happy must those Gentleman be, in having been so serviceable to mankind! I have ately followed Moses in the Wilderness—I have since followed the victorious Israelites, and have visited all their possessions: but, with all these materials, I am idle with regard to them. What shall I say to you? I am now so smitten with a beautiful Arabian, that she wholly takes up my time—she only is the object of my every attention—she, though not in blooming youth, has more charms than all the younger beauties. I am totally taken up with the study of the Arabic language: and, as I daily find fresh beauties in it, I become the more eager in my pursuit. My fair mistress is not coy; she admits my caresses; but, alas! in this I find myself a sexagenary lover: I caress her as much and more than I should have done at five-and-twenty, but with less fruition. Indeed, I have so far succeeded, that, tho' I read but little prose, I have attached myself to Arabic poetry, which, though extremely difficult, well pays my pains; its own energy and sublimity are *not* to be paid. I know not with what to amuse you: therefore I send you an account of our weather: this place since our winter began: Nov. 7, Thermometer, at sun-rise, 67.—4 in the afternoon, 70. &c. &c. &c.—I sent our friend Mr Anderson, the other day, a very large aspic, which, if I mistake not, is the very aspic of the Antients. Pray examine it, and put it in the British Museum. Mr Anderson can shew you my picture, and my views of Ægypt. Pray assist Mr Anderson in the choice of some medicines that I have desired him to send me. Pray make my compliments to the goat [Mr Banks's]: she has made me a bad man; that is, an envious one; for I envy her having been *three* times round the Globe. I beg you will order for me, from your bookseller, 'Grammatica Arabica dicta Casia, magno et eleganti Charactere ex Typographia Medicea;' which will much oblige your most obedient and humble servant, ED. WORTLEY-MONTAGU.—Please to continue to receive my Transactions. Direct always at Messrs. Omech and Corrye, Leghorn; and write the news as much as suits your conveniency. The price of the above book, as well as any other in the Oriental languages, which may have been published within these ten years, Messrs. Coutts will pay you."

At Venice he was visited by Mr Romney, the celebrated Painter; as we learn by the following extract from his elegant Biographer, Mr Hayley: "After a busy residence of some months at Rome, Romney indulged himself with a survey of Venice; and he chanced to meet there an eccentric character of his own country, with whose singularities he was highly entertained. The learned and fanciful traveller, Wortley-Montague, after his rambles in Asia, was at this time living in Venice with the manners, the habit, and the magnificence of a Turk. Romney painted an admirable head of him in his Eastern garb, and in such a style of art, as clearly proves that the Painter had studied intensely, and successfully, the celebrated colourists of the Venetian school: indeed, his head of Montague might easily be mistaken for a Venetian picture. It was a favourite work of the Artist; and he long retained it as a study for his own use; but, after permitting a small print to be taken from it, as a decoration to Seward's Anecdotes, he presented the original to a friend. He had painted a large copy from it; which, with other exquisite portraits by the same master, is ranked among the choicest modern ornaments of that magnificent and interesting old mansion, Warwick castle. Romney was so captivated with the extensive knowledge, the lively spirit, and the fascinating conversation of Wortley-

Digitized by Google

Wortley-Montague, and that extraordinary traveller was so pleased with the manual and mental energy of the Artist, that it is probable their acquaintance might have led to the production of many pictures, had not their brief intimacy ended by a fatal mischance, which terminated all the projects of Montague. While Romney was with him, he happened, in eating a small bird, to wound his throat with a bone: the accident produced inflammation; and in the course of a few days occasioned his death.—Such was the fate of this singular man, who had escaped from the manifold perils of roving through the deserts of the East."

Of the accident which occasioned the death of this extraordinary person, there can be little doubt; but there appears to be some error in the circumstance of Mr Romney's being present at the accident, as Mr Montague survived it a considerable time.

Mr Romney, after passing some time at Parma, and making a circuitous route through Turin, Lyons, and Paris, reached London in the beginning of June 1775. Mr Montague's will was dated in that year, Nov. 28, and he lived till the 29th of April, 1776.

Mrs Piozzi, in her "Observations in a Journey through Italy," (vol. I. p. 161.) speaking of Mr Montague's mother, says, "Surely she had then present to her warm imagination a favourite Cassino in the Piazza St Marco. That her learned and highly-accomplished son imbibed her taste and talents for sensual delights, has been long known in England: it is not so, perhaps, that there is a shewy monument erected to his memory at Padua, setting forth his variety and compass of knowledge in a long Latin inscription. The good old monk who shewed it me seemed generously and reasonably shocked, that such a man should at last expire with somewhat more firm persuasions of the truth of the Mahometan religion than any other; but that he doubted greatly of all, and had not for many years professed himself a Christian of any denomination *.

* "From the Protestant religion Mr Montague," says Count Lamberg, who saw him at Venice, "went over to the faith of Rome, and from thence deserted to the most rigorous observation and profession of Mahometanism. He used always to seal his letters with three Arabian signets, which had sentences of the Koran engraven on them. He rises before the sun, says his prayers, and performs his ablutions and lassis according to the Mahometan ritual. An hour after, he awakes his pupil, a filthy emigrant of the parched Abyssinia, whom he brought with him from Rosetta (in Egypt.) He instructs this dirty Negro with all the care and precision of a philosopher, both by precept and example: he lays before him the strongest proofs (as they appear to him) of the religion he teaches him, and he catechizes him in the Arabian language. The Moor listens to him with the most striking marks of a profound and respectful attention all the time that is employed in these lessons. That he may not omit any particular, in the most rigorous observance of the Mahometan rites, Mr Montague dines at a low table, sitting cross-legged on a sofa, while the Moor, on a cushion still lower, sits gaping with avidity for his master's leavings. It is this Negro who supports the white mantle that makes a part of the Turkish garb of his master, who is always preceded, even at noon-day, by two gondoliers with lighted torches in their hands.—The ordinary place of his residence is at Rosetta, where his wife lives, who is the daughter of an inn-keeper at Leghorn, and whom he has forced to embrace the Mahometan religion. His income amounts to about 6000 piastres, which are remitted to him from London by his sister lady Bute, and 4000 from the Sublime Porte. During the most intense cold, he performs his religious ablutions in cold water, rubbing, at the same time, his body with sand from the thighs to the feet: his Negro also pours fresh water on his head, and combs his beard; and he also pours cold water on the head of his Negro. To finish this religious ceremony, he resumes his pipe, turns towards the East, mutters some prayers, walks afterwards for half an hour, and drinks his coffee. *O miseræ hominum sortes!*"—Translated from "Memorial d'un Mondain, par Count Maximilian de Lamberg."

Account

Digitized by Google

Account of Improvements carried on in the County of CAITHNESS *in the year* 1803.

From Henderson's View of the Agriculture of Caithness.

Improvements of Wastes.

THIS most important object was carried on to a considerable extent, during the year 1803; preparations having been made for that purpose previous to the war breaking out. The dryness of the summer was favourable to burning, a species of improvement of important consideration. On the whole, in the course of the last season, probably *above a thousand acres* might be put in a progressive state of cultivation, of which about 480 were in the hands of one proprietor.

The best system of improving commons, that have a good depth of soil, with a rough surface, and that is capable of being burnt, is now pretty well ascertained, in so far as regards this Northern District. The land should be ploughed in the winter months, cross-ploughed in the Spring (that the clods may not be crumbled to pieces by the winter frosts,) and burnt in summer; the ashes then spread, and ploughed in; and early next year, after being well harrowed, should be sown with oats and grass-seeds. In a better climate, the burning may take place earlier, and oats or bear may be sown the first year; and where sheep are abundant, a crop of turnips may be taken, but, on the whole, the plan above mentioned is the best that has hitherto been attempted in this district; tho' slow, yet, being done gradually, requires few cattle and servants, and is sure of success. There is no other mode by which many thousand acres of waste land in this county could possibly be brought in, with nearly the same advantage. To give such land a sufficient dose of lime, would require from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per acre, according to the distance of conveyance; whereas, by this system, the expense does not exceed from 2*l.* to 3*l.* per acre; and the first crop of oats alone will pay the whole expense of the improvement, including the inclosure.

Commons.—An extensive common having been divided not far from the town of Thurso, a considerable part of which, though rather elevated in point of situation, yet was capable of cultivation; one of the proprietors, whose share amounted to above 2000 English acres, was anxious to try what could be effected for the improvement of so valuable a tract. The whole was, in the first place, divided in 50 lots, varying, in extent, from 12 to 20 acres, and upwards, according to circumstances, and the divisions marked by the plough, which was itself a troublesome business. Three modes of improvement were then adopted. 1. Some lots the proprietor himself undertook to improve, by paring and burning, in the manner already described, in order to provide settlements for some small tenants, to be removed in the neighbourhood. 2. Some lots were let to new improvers, who became bound to cultivate them at their own risk and expense; and, 3. A number of other lots were annexed to the neighbouring farms, under the obligation of improvement. Where this plan is practicable, it is certainly an excellent mode of improving commons, as a farmer has many advantages, which it is unnecessary here to point out, for bringing in, at a cheap rate, the waste lands in his vicinity. One spirited improver (Mr George Miller, of Whitefield, near Thurso) deserves to be particularly commemorated upon this occasion. Observing the success of the new modes of improving waste lands, which had been introduced into the county, he offered a rent of 40*l.* per annum, for about 200 Scotch acres, in that part of the common which happened to be in his neighbourhood. The

Digitized by Google

The lease is rather long, namely, for 31 years; but it was desirable to encourage an active and judicious improver, who began ploughing his new farm almost before the ink was dry upon his lease; and though the land was intrinsically valuable, yet this was the first instance, in that part of the kingdom, of drawing such a rent from a tract of land that formerly had yielded nothing.

Sheep Farming.—It was generally believed that Caithness was but ill adapted for a sheep stock; and when not only sheep were introduced into the Highland parts of the county, but also so superior a breed as the Cheviot, it was foretold, both in the southern and in the northern parts of Scotland, that the plan could never answer, and that it would necessarily be attended with considerable loss. The attempt, however, has been most succesfully carried on for several years; and, with a view of ascertaining the practical effects of the experiment, the grazings that were put under sheep were advertised to be let. The commencement of a war is certainly an unfavourable time for letting land, more especially at such a distance from the metropolis; but the success of the sheep system, in those parts, was so uncontrovertibly established, that some of these grazings, which ten years ago had only paid 87*l.* 16*s.* a year, were let at 600*l.* per annum; and, in the opinion of intelligent men, were worth 100*l.* more. It was thought adviseable, however, to give peculiar encouragement to the first farmer (Mr James Anderson,) who resolved to carry on a new system, on so extensive a scale, in so remote a district; more especially, as he was likely to do ample justice to the plan. A higher rent will be obtained for the other grazings still to be let in the same neighbourhood; and, on the whole, there is reason to believe that no agricultural improvement has hitherto been made, with more profitable results; a tract of country having been thus raised from a rent under 200*l.*, to above 1200*l.* per annum.

It is earnestly requested, that Highland Proprietors, more especially those with moderate incomes, will make themselves masters of a plan, which experience has thus sanctioned; and by which, at a moderate expense, they will not only render themselves and their families opulent, but will likewise greatly promote the industry, and increase the wealth of their country.

Cattle.—The introduction of the best breeds of cattle into a district, according to the various purposes for which they are destined, is a most important mean of improvement, which cannot be too anxiously attended to. Several experiments, with that view, have been tried in Caithness, in the course of this season: among the rest, Colonel Williamson has introduced the Argyll breed, which there is every reason to hope will answer. Mr Paterson has brought some oxen from Aberdeenshire for ploughing, and some cows from Buchan have been sent north, of a sort, considering their size, famous for the quantity of milk they produce. It is proposed to compare this breed with the Ayrshire cows, so celebrated for the Dairy, some of which have been brought by Mr Dunlop to the neighbouring district of Strathnaver.

Improvements by small Tenants.—It is certainly desirable, to preserve, as much as is consistent with the improvement of a district, its old inhabitants, who are attached to it by many ties, and who might not for some time feel themselves equally comfortable in other situations. It is difficult, however, to adhere to this principle, where the tenants are poor in circumstances, have little skill in Agriculture, and have not even cattle or instruments of husbandry calculated for carrying on any proper system of

Digitized by Google

of cultivation. A plan, however, has been fallen upon, which tends in some measure to obviate these objections. Some small tenants have been prevailed upon to enter into an agreement with a considerable farmer in their neighbourhood, by which he engages to plough for them, the waste land attached to their farms, at the rate of fifteen shillings per Scotch acre, the price not to be exacted until a twelvemonth after the work is executed, when they will be enabled to pay the expenses from the crops they raise. The plan has been so much approved of, that the small tenants in one district have had about 50 acres of waste land ploughed for them on this system, in the course of this season. Their own miserable cattle, and instruments of husbandry, could never have broken up such a soil, but when once it is properly ploughed, they are able to manage it tolerably well by their own exertions; and in process of time they will probably become more opulent, and abler to do justice to their farms.

Towns and Villages.—The increase of towns and villages is one of the surest signs of the prosperity of a country; and in this important particular, the county of Caithness is not deficient. Several houses have been built this season in the new town of Thurso. The village of Castleton, erected by Mr Trail, goes on prosperously; and it is impossible to pass through that thriving place, without feeling much satisfaction at the industry that seems to prevail there, and the contented looks, and comfortable circumstances, of the inhabitants. A new village, called Brodie's Town, from the name of its spirited founder, is rising on the eastern coast of the county, in a situation admirably calculated for the herring-fishing. Some progress is making in the erection of a village at Halkirk; and it is expected next year, that the British Fishing Society will make some exertions towards establishing a fishing settlement on the feu it has obtained from Sir Benjamin Dunbar in the neighbourhood of Wick.

Roads and Harbours.—The attention that has lately been paid to the improvement of the northern parts of Scotland, must do infinite credit to the Legislature of this country, if the measures they have chalked out are prosecuted with proper zeal and energy. A foundation has thus been laid for a new system, not of foreign, but of domestic colonization, which will be found infinitely preferable to the cultivation of distant settlements. By the acts which were passed, certain sums were granted for carrying on the Caledonian Canal, and for making roads, and building bridges, in the northern counties, under the direction of Commissioners appointed to oversee the expenditure of the money, but they were enacted too late in the season, to expect that much could be done in carrying on such great undertakings, in the course of the present year. In consequence, however, of the correspondence that has been established between the Commissioners and the Gentlemen of Caithness, there is reason to hope, that considerable progress will be made in the course of the ensuing season. It cannot be doubted, if this district were made accessible, and proper roads of communication carried through it, that it would soon rival more southern districts in various descriptions of improvement.

It is proper here to add, that a thousand pounds have been granted, from the public funds of Scotland, for erecting a harbour at Wick; and there is every reason to hope, that that important undertaking will be carried on with proper spirit in the course of next year. As Wick is the true centre of the deep-sea herring fishery, the erection of a harbour there is perhaps one of the most important objects to which the public attention could

Digitized by Google

could be directed, or in which the public money could be employed.

Miscellaneous Articles.—1. The establishment of a woollen manufacture, at the new village of Halkirk, has taken place this year. The machinery has been already erected, and from the prices which Mr Walker, the manufacturer, has demanded, the Farmers in the neighbourhood are satisfied, that they cannot manufacture their wool so cheap, by their own servants, as by him; whilst, at the same time, it is done by his machinery in a manner greatly superior.

2. This year also, a post-chaise and a pair of horses have been set up by Mr Ryrie, innkeeper at Thurso, which is likely to answer. It is singular, though there had been some attempts to keep post-chaises at Inverness, yet that they were all given up in the year 1773. Mr Ettles set one up in 1775, which was then the only one so far north. There are now seven kept in Inverness alone, one or two at Tain, and one at Kessock. It is proposed to have, next year, a Diligence on the Highland road from Perth to Inverness and it is to be hoped that, in due time, the plan will be extended to Caithness. The advantages of having such modes of conveyance, from one end of the kingdom to the other, are inestimable.

3. Mr John Reid, of Heathfield, near Thurso, laid down a small field of bear, which he could not get sown till the 24th of June last: it was cut down on the 24th October, and produced upwards of ten returns of good merchantable grain. It would probably have produced two or three seeds more, had it been sown earlier; but this experiment tends to prove, that in very unfavourable seasons, a crop of bear may be laid down much later than is commonly imagined, and with the prospect of a handsome return.

4. A limework is intended to be carried on, on the estate of Major Innes of Sandside, which it is hoped will be a source of great improvement to all that neighbourhood.

Receipts for making CURRANT-WINE.

From Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.

AMONG other prizes announced by the Caledonian Horticultural Society, for the years 1810 and 1811, honorary premiums were proposed for the best currant-wines; and it was required, that each competitor should send an account of the method employed in preparing the wine. In consequence of this proposal, medals were awarded to several different Ladies, as will be seen from the list of prizes published in the 1st Number of these Memoirs, p. 24; and the following are the receipts which were given in with the three wines which were adjudged to be the best in each of these two years.

September 1810.

No. 1.—"To every English pint of the juice of fully ripe white currants, were added two English pints of cold water, and one pound of raw sugar.

"The fermentation was promoted by gentle agitation every day for eight or ten days. But no article was added to promote fermentation.

"When it appeared from the taste, that the liquor had obtained the pure vinous state, without either great sweetness on the one hand, or any obvious acidity on the other, which state was acquired in about the space of a month, the further progress of fermentation was checked by the addition of a small quantity of pure ardent spirit. One bottle of good whisky, free from any peculiar flavour, was added to 20 gallons of the wine.

"After this, the cask was bunged up, and allowed to remain at rest for six months. The pure wine was then racked

Digitized by Google

racked off from the sediment, into another cask, in which it was allowed to remain twelve months before it was bottled.

"The wine now sent to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, marked *Vino pellite curas*, was prepared in autumn 1805, so that it is at present five years old.

No. 2.—The wine to which the second prize was awarded, was marked *On n'est jamais trop vieux pour apprendre*. The following was the receipt which accompanied it:

"One Scotch pint of currant juice; one Scotch pint and a half of water; three pounds of sugar; half lump sugar, and half soft sugar.

"Mix them together in a tub, then fill your barrel. What is over, keep for filling up, as it works over; but it is better not to fill up more than twice. When done working, add one Scotch pint of aquavitæ or brandy, to twenty pints of the fermented liquor.

"The wine sent, is flavoured with a small quantity of clary wine, the growth and manufacture of Drumsheugh."

No. 3.—With the wine marked

Beatus ille qui procul negotiis,
. . . . . .
—Horna dulci vino promens dolio,
Dapes inemptas apparet.

the following receipt was sent:

"Squeeze the currants, when fully ripe, through a hair-searce. To every Scotch pint of juice add two of cold water; and to every Scotch pint of liquid so mixed, a pound and a half of raw sugar. Dissolve the sugar thoroughly in some of the water before it be put into the barrel. It will begin to work in twenty-four hours. Fill it up every second day with sugar and water made very sweet, (about one pound of sugar to a Scotch chopin of water,) first taking off all the scum with a spoon.

"If the weather happen to be very hot, and if the fermentation go on very briskly, filling up every third day will do better than every second day. When the fermentation is over, bung it up close, and paste brown paper over the bung. Put leather between the bung and the barrel, to keep it very close. Bottle it nine months afterwards."

September 1811.

No. 1.—The first prize was adjudged to wine marked *The true Falernian*, with which the following receipt was transmitted:

"This currant-wine was made in the year 1805, in the proportion of one English pint of currant-juice to two of water, with one pound of sugar; but with the Dutch red currant, which the makers of it consider as a great improvement, from the effect which that kind of currant has, both on the colour and taste of the wine; and on that account it ought certainly to be more cultivated.

"Wine made of the Dutch red currant does not require any spirits; and will keep as well as any foreign wine."

No. 2.—Was marked *Veritas*, and according to the sealed letter which accompanied it, the fruit, sugar, and water, were as under:

"To every Scotch pint of juice, a pint and a half of water; and to every pint of the mixture, a pound and a half of sugar."

No. 3.—Was marked *Noble deeds are done by wine*. According to the receipt sent, it was prepared in the following proportions.

"One English pint white-currant juice; one English pint water; and one pound of raw sugar.

"At the end of ten days, the fermentation was moderated by the addition of a little malt spirit."

September 1812.

For the year 1812, a prize-medal was offered for the best home-made wine without the use of any imported material excepting sugar.

Thirty-two different kinds were presented to the Society, many of which

Digitized by Google

which were excellent. But the judges gave the preference to a wine marked

Ce vin d'Ecosse
Merite quelque chose;

which was found to have been prepared according to the following receipt:

"For a twenty pint cask, five one-half pints of white-currant juice, eleven pints of water, and twenty-eight pounds of sugar are required. Mix all in a large tub; skim the liquor well; put it in a barrel, and fill up the barrel with water and sugar (one pound of sugar to a pint of water,) as long as the liquor ferments; afterwards add half a bottle of whisky; then bung up the barrel. The wine will be ready for bottling by April or May."

Biographical Account of James Elphinston.

From Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

James Elphinston was born at Edinburgh, Dec. 6, 1721. He was the son of the Rev. William Elphinston; his mother's maiden name was Honeyman; she was the daughter of the Minister of Kinef, and the niece of Dr Honeyman, bishop of Orkney. By the marriage of his sister with the late William Strachan, Esq. the King's Printer, he was uncle to the Rev. Dr George Strachan, vicar of Islington, rector of Cranham, and prebendary of Rochester; to the present Andrew Strachan, Esq. M.P. who succeeded his father as his Majesty's Printer; to the late Mrs Spottiswoode, the wife of the late John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode in Scotland; and to the late Mrs Johnston, the wife of the late Andrew Johnston, Esq. father of the present Gen. Johnston, and of the Lady of Sir Andrew Monro, bart.

Mr Elphinston received his education at the High School of Edinburgh, which for many generations has been among the most celebrated of the British Empire for Learning, and the eminent Scholars it has produced.—From the High School, it is presumed, Mr Elphinston went to the College of Edinburgh, as he mentions in one of his letters, a recollection from college; where, or soon after he left it, he became the tutor of Lord Blantyre. He took a pleasure in boasting of being a tutor when he was scarcely seventeen years old.—About the time he came of age he was introduced to the celebrated Historian Carte; whom he accompanied in a tour through Holland and Brabant, and to Paris, where he remained some time an inmate in the house of his fellow-traveller and friend, received great civilities, and perfected his knowledge and practice of the French language, in which he not only conversed, but wrote both in prose and verse with the facility and elegance of the most accomplished natives. On the death of Mr Carte, ten years after, Mr Elphinston mentioned him in the following manner to a friend: 'You will, I am sure, condole with me on the loss of my valuable friend Mr Carte. He was in London some weeks ago, preparing for the publication of his fourth volume. He was most cordial good company. But he breathed no less benefit to the public than to his friends. He told me, that, after finishing his history, when he could play with his time, as he phrased it, he meant to animadvert upon Lord Bolingbroke. Tho' this last must fall by his own inconsistence, what has England not lost in her Historian! and how light to me, in comparison, was a group of deaths, that crowded upon us in one morning, which separately might each have claimed a tear, but which were all swallowed up in Mr Carte's!—On Mr Elphinston's leaving France, he immediately repaired to his native country.—

His

Digitized by Google

His worldly circumstances, fortunately for many, were such as rendered it necessary for him to employ his talents and attainments with a view to his support; and soon after his return to Scotland, he became an inmate in the family of James Moray, Esq. of Abercairny in Perthshire, to whose eldest son he was tutor, and who, it appears from a letter of his mother's, had become his patron at that early period of his life. The manner in which she mentions it gives a pleasing idea of patronage: 'I heartily bless God for your safety and welfare, and that you enjoy the good company of your patron, which I know you so much wished and longed for.' The patronage that excites such longing is truly delightful and noble; it at once stamps a character of worth on the protected, and of good sense and amiable feelings on the protector. How long Mr Elphinston remained at Abercairny is uncertain; but in the year 1750 he appears taking an active part at Edinburgh in the circulation of Dr Johnson's "Ramblers," the numbers of which, with the Author's concurrence, he re-published in Scotland, with a translation of many of the mottos by himself.—Johnson was highly gratified with the successful zeal of his friend, and transcribed himself the mottoes for the numbers of the English edition when published in volumes, affixing the name of the translator, which has been continued in every subsequent edition.—In the year 1750, Mr Elphinston, while residing at Edinburgh, lost his mother, of whose death he gave a very affecting account in a letter to his sister, Mrs Strahan, then living in London. This being shewn to Johnson, brought tears to his eyes, and produced from his pen one of the most beautiful letters of condolence ever written. It was published among his Works. This debt Mr Elphinston had a melancholy opportunity of repaying, about two years after, when Johnson lost his wife, and again in 1759, on the death of his mother; nor was it paid in coin less sterling.—In 1751 he married Miss Gordon, the daughter of a brother of General Gordon, of Auchintoul, and grand-daughter of Lord Auchintoul, one of the Senators of the College of Justice before the Revolution of 1688. About two years after his marriage Mr Elphinston left Scotland, and fixed his abode near the Metropolis of England, first at Brompton, and afterwards at Kensington; where for many years he kept a school in a large and elegant house opposite to the King's gardens, and which at that time stood the first in entering Kensington. This noble mansion has since not only been hid by new houses, some of which stand upon the old play-ground, but defaced by the blocking-up of the handsome bow windows belonging to the once elegant ball-room at the top of the Eastern division of the house.—On that site of learning Mr Elphinston not only infused knowledge, taste, and virtue, into the minds and hearts of his pupils, but seized every opportunity of sacrificing to the Muses himself, and of extending instruction and service to the largest circle of the world.—In the year 1753 he made a poetical version of the younger Racine's Poem of 'Religion,' which, at the suggestion of Richardson, the amiable author of 'Clarissa,' &c. he sent to the author of the 'Night Thoughts,' whose applause it received, both for the utility of the Work and the spirit of the Translation. Finding no English Grammar of which he could approve, he about this time composed one himself for the use of his pupils, which he afterwards published in two duodecimo volumes. In 1763 he published his Poem intituled 'Education.' It is a complete plan of Reason detailed in spirited verse.—It was impossible for a man like Mr Elphinston to live at Kensington without adding to the number of his friend-

Digitized by Google

friends the great character who was then rector, Dr Jortin, whose death, in 1770, was severely felt by Mr Elphinston.

In March 1776, he gave up his school, but continued to reside in the same house in Kensington for some time longer, employing himself in a Translation of Martial, the Proposals for publishing which he now began to circulate. He removed from Kensington in 1778; and in the same year lost his wife. His grief on that event was deep. 'Such a loss,' as Dr Johnson wrote to him on the occasion, 'lacerates the mind, and breaks the whole system of purposes and hopes. It leaves a dismal vacuity in life, that affords nothing on which the affections can fix, or to which endeavour may be directed.' It is remarkable how ingenious grief is in starting accusations of deficiency towards a beloved object torn away from all future attentions. In a letter to his nephew he says: 'Though I flattered myself that I was neither inattentive nor insensible to what I enjoyed, various and poignant are the regrets I now feel, when I reflect how imperfectly I promoted the happiness of her I certainly held dearest on earth, and how often I rather intended than administered the numberless assiduities indispensable to the comfort of one who composed every comfort to me. The consolation and affection he received from his friends, and the flowing in of subscriptions to his Translation of Martial, conspired to draw him from despondence: and being advised to visit Scotland, he gave up his residence in London, disposed of his furniture, and in a short time set out upon his journey. In Scotland he received numberless civilities; and there was a talk among his friends of the necessity of establishing a Professorship of the Modern Languages at the University of Edinburgh, with a wish that he should fill the chair. The idea had been suggested by Mr (soon after Sir John) Sinclair, of Ulbster. The Lord Chief Baron Montgomery; Dr Robertson, the Historiographer of Scotland; the Earl of Dalhousie, who had been Mr Elphinston's pupil; Lord Elphinston, and others, were consulted on the subject: but it fell to the ground, and in the Autumn of 1779 he returned to London, having previously given a Course of Lectures on the English Language, first at Edinburgh, and then in the Public-hall of the University of Glasgow.—He now published his System of Orthography, under the title of 'Propriety ascertained in her Picture;' and determined to support his theory by practice, to make an effort to change the whole system of Etymology for that of Analogy, to set Derivation at defiance, and create a revolution in favour of Pronunciation; or, in his own words, to make *Orthography the Mirror of Orthoepy*. From this time, for the rest of his life, whatever he published or wrote was committed to paper in his new mode of spelling.—Mr Elphinston was a Quixote in whatever he judged right: in religion, in virtue, in benevolent interferences, the force of custom or a host of foes made no impression upon him; the only question with him was, *should it be, or should it not be?* Such a man might be foiled in an attempt, but was not likely to be diverted from one in which he thought *right* was to be supported against *wrong*. The worst that can be said of his perseverance in so hopeless a pursuit is, that it was a foible by which he injured no one but himself. Painful indeed is it to think that a man of such merit and virtue should, by a well-meant undertaking, contract means of comfort, already but too narrow: but, in Mr Elphinston's case, this pain is compensated to the observer, by contemplating the rectitude of soul and perseverance in frugality that preserved his mind untainted and unbroken. He lived upon the

Digitized by Google

the square with the world; and, supported by conscience and temperance, health and spirits never forsook him to the last day of his life. In his sister and brother-in-law he had real friends: but the sincerity of Mr Strahan in his opinion of Mr Elphinston's scheme, and the spirit of the latter, who defended his own judgment, created a difference which at one time wore the appearance, without having the reality, of alienation, as was fully proved. Mr Strahan died in the year 1785, and bequeathed 100 pounds a-year, 100 pounds in ready money, and 20 guineas for mourning, to Mr Elphinston, who expressed himself 'deeply sensible of a generosity, though not then first demonstrated, never before fully known.' His sister survived her husband about a month; and by her will left her brother two hundred a year more. Noble spirits! ye have now received him in the mansions of bliss, where your generosity is unceasingly repaid with a glorious and eternal interest. If the voice of a mortal can accompany an angel thro' the everlasting gates, receive with his heavenly the earthly tribute of one who now wafts it as his pen passes along the paper that records your worth.—Mr Elphinston was no solitary being: a more social or affectionate heart was never bestowed on man. Being now easy in his circumstances, he espoused a lady who, though many years younger than himself, had the discernment to appreciate the merits both of his head and heart. On the 6th of October 1785, Miss Falconar, the daughter of the Rev. James Falconar, and the niece of Bishop Falconar, bestowed her hand upon him; and a happier marriage, as proved by an experience of four and twenty years, has seldom been celebrated.—Soon after their marriage, the brother of Mr Elphinston, in a voyage to India, wrote a letter to his sister, which was to have been sent by a vessel met at sea, but he finished it too late; the vessel was under weigh: upon this he consigned the letter to an empty bottle, which he corked, and threw overboard. It was picked up, nine months after the date of it, by some fishermen, on the coast of Normandy, near Bayeux. This circumstance, apparently trivial, proved of great importance in the life of Mr Elphinston, as it was the cause of a friendship with M. De Delleville, the Judge of the Admiralty of Bayeux, from which he received much gratification. Besides this, it appears to have afforded the celebrated St Pierre some arguments in favour of his visionary system respecting the tides.

In the year 1787 he once more visited Scotland, where he was again received with affection and respect; and, after a short stay, he returned to England, and fixed his residence at Islington; where he continued for some years, cultivating friendship by social intercourse and epistolary correspondence; and where, having preserved a large collection of letters during the space of 40 years, he amused himself in his leisure with arranging and publishing a selection of them.—In the Spring of 1792, drawn by friendship, he removed from Islington to Elstre, in Hertfordshire, where his time was devoted to the same rational enjoyments; friendship, conversation, and letters; where Old Age gradually and not uneasily advanced upon him; and where, reposing on the affection, and supported by the increasing assiduity of an amiable and exemplary wife, he lingered cheerfully on the verge of eternity, prepared, if ever man was, to obey with equal cheerfulness the summons to pass it.—About three years ago the convenience of being nearer town induced him to take a house at Hammersmith, where he continued till his death, which took place on the 8th of October 1809, in the 88th year of his age. Though he may be said to have possessed uninterrupted health,

Digitized by Google

health, yet, a few weeks previous to his dissolution, one of his legs swelled, and put on an appearance that excited apprehension; but this was totally removed, and he continued well and happy during his remaining days, on the very last of which no unusual symptoms were observed to create alarm. He went to bed rather earlier than usual; but awoke in the night, and, endeavouring to sit up, found himself too feeble; on which Mrs Elphinston called in her sister, and shortly after he breathed his last, without a struggle or a pang. He was buried at Kensington; the same unwearied and never-failing attention which Mrs Elphinston had bestowed upon him for nearly a quarter of a century, continued after life; he had many years ago rather hinted than expressed a wish to her that his remains might be deposited there; the recollection was followed by a ready compliance, and he was attended thither by a number of friends who loved and revered him.—Mr Elphinston's Works were numerous: a critical investigation of them would lead to great length: most of them possess sterling merit; which, however, has been veiled by the orthographical clothing he perseveringly gave to all he wrote. He was a great Scholar, and an excellent Critic. As a Poet, his versification was sometimes flowing and smooth, at others, unharmonious, and sacrificed not only to sense, but too often to rhyme, in which he allowed no licence. As a Prose Writer, he had early habituated his pen to an inverted arrangement, which he carried into almost every subject he touched upon; but he was seldom obscure; and at times he wrote with a simplicity which shewed that he had the choice of style; as is apparent throughout his correspondence, which is, unfortunately, published in his own analogical orthography.—But, after all, it is as a man and a Christian that he excelled; as a son, a brother, a husband, and a father to many, though he never had children of his own, as a friend, an enlightened patriot, and a loyal subject. His 'manners were simple, his rectitude undeviating.' In Religion, he embraced the State Establishment to its full extent. His piety, though exemplary, was devoid of shew; the sincerity of it was self-evident; but, though unobtrusive, it became impatient on the least attempt at profaneness, and an oath he could not endure. On such occasions he never failed boldly to correct the vice whencesoever it proceeded.—Mr Elphinston was middle-sized and slender in his person: he had a peculiar countenance, which perhaps would have been considered an ordinary one, but for the spirit, and intellectual emanation which it possessed. He had singularities, some of which were undoubtedly foibles. He never complied with fashion in the alteration of his clothes. In a letter to a friend in 1782, he says, 'Time has no more changed my heart than my dress;' and he might have said it again on the 8th of October 1809. The colour of his *suit* of clothes was invariably, except when in mourning, what is called a drab; his coat was made in the fashion that reigned, when he returned from France, in the beginning of the last century, with flaps and buttons to the pockets and sleeves, and without a cape: he always wore a powdered bag-wig, with a high toupee; and walked with a cocked hat and an amber-headed cane; his shoe-buckles had seldom been changed, and were always of the same size, and he never put on boots. It must be observed, however, that he lately, more than once, offered to make any change Mrs Elphinston might deem proper: but in her eyes his virtues and worth had so sanctified his appearance, that she would have thought the alteration a sacrilege. Mr Elphinston's principal foibles originated, some in virtue itself, and others in

Digitized by Google

in the system he had early laid down for preserving the purity of the English tongue. As an instance of the former, when any ladies were in company whose sleeves were at a distance from their elbows, or whose bosoms were at all exposed, he would fidget from place to place, look askance, with a slight convulsion of his left eye, and never rest till he approached some of them, and, pointing to their arms, say, "Oh yes, indeed! it is very pretty, but it betrays more fashion than modesty!" or some similar phrase; after which he became very good-humoured. In respect to the foible from the other source, it consisted in taking the liberty of correcting others in the mispronunciation of their words; but, far from meaning to hurt or offend, it was ovident that his intention was to oblige; and if it was not always received with deference, it ought at least always to have been attributed to the simplicity of his character, never to unpoliteness, and still less to churlishness.—How were these foibles obliterated by the genuine kindness of his heart and the benevolence of his soul! It were endless to relate the instances of them. One shall suffice, and conclude this tribute to his memory, which might easily be swelled to double its bulk, by detailing his virtues, sentiments, and opinions.—He had a friend, who lost a virtuous, amiable, and most beloved daughter.—The grief that such a loss inflicts is not to be soothed by the condolence of language; the wretched man fled from the spot where his happiness had received the blow: he fled also from society. Mr Elphinston, who understood Nature, assured him, that under his roof he should find a room where he might grieve undisturbed. This real friendship was accepted. In his house he remained for weeks, left entirely to the impulses of his own feelings. After a while, the conversation that was not forced was courted; and a degree of relief insinuated, which could never have been bestowed by active condolence. My child has opened her arms to receive him; she has paid her father's debt in Heaven, which he could never have acquitted on earth!

The following inscription is copied from a marble slab erected on the Eastern wall of Kensington church:

"Sacred
to the memory of
JAMES ELPHINSTON.
His mind was ingenuous,
his heart was affectionate,
his manners, though polished, were simple,
his integrity was undeviating;
he was a great scholar
and a real Christian.
JORTIN, FRANKLIN, and JOHNSON,
were in the number of his friends.
He was born at Edinburgh, Nov. 26, O. S. 1721. He died at Hammersmith, Oct. 8, 1809, and his remains are deposited near the South wall of the Church-yard.

In grateful remembrance of his virtues and affection, his Widow has caused this tablet to be engraven."

There is a small portrait of Mr Elphinston, which is extremely like, engraved by Caldwall.

Account of the Examination of the College of FORT WILLIAM.

Wednesday, Aug. 7. 1811.

PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS.

HIS Excellency Lieutenant-general George Hewett, vice-president and acting visitor of the College of Fort William, in the absence of the governor-general, having appointed this day for a public disputation in the Asiatic languages, to be held in conformity with the statutes of the college, the president and members of the college council, the officers, professors, and students of the college, met at ten o'clock at the government house,

Digitized by Google

house, where the members of the supreme council, the judges of the supreme court, and several of the civil and military officers at the presidency, with other European and native inhabitants of Calcutta, were also assembled.

As soon as his Excellency the acting visitor had taken his seat, the public disputations commenced in the following order:

PERSIAN.

Position.—"The difficulties of translation between the English and Persian languages, are far greater than between the former and any of the other languages of Europe."

Respondent,	M. Ainslie,
First opponent,	J. Young,
Second opponent,	J. Fendall,
Moderator,	M. Lumsden, Esq. L. L. D.

HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—"The art of printing affords the only means of perpetuating the history of nations with truth and accuracy, and of transmitting to posterity the benefit of improvements in science and literature."

Respondent,	J. C. C. Sutherland,
First opponent,	G. W. Traill,
Second opponent,	J. R. Hutchinson,
Moderator,	Captain J. W. Taylor.

BENGALEE.

Position.—"The advancement of mankind in the arts and comforts of civil life, is principally to be attributed to the operations and influence of commerce and navigation."

Respondent,	R. Lewin,
First opponent,	T. J. Dashwood,
Second opponent,	A. Anderson,
Moderator,	The Reverend W. Carey.

When the disputations were concluded, the president of the college council presented to the acting visitor, the several students of the college, who were entitled under statute VIII. to receive degrees of honour; as well as the students, who, at the late examination, had been found qualified to enter upon the public service; and had consequently obtained permission to quit the college, under the rule contained in section II. regulation III. 1807. The president read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student, in pursuance of the above statute, specifying the proficiency he had made in the prescribed studies of the college, and also the general tenor of his conduct, with the amount, if any, of the debt contracted by him during the period of his attachment to the college. When the certificates had been read, the acting visitor presented to each student, intitled to receive a degree of honour, the usual diploma; and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The students on whom his Excellency the acting visitor was pleased to confer degrees of honour on this occasion, and the languages, by their high proficiency in which, the degrees of honour were respectively conferred, are as follows:

1. Montague Ainslie, Persian and Hindoostanee.
2. James Charles Colebrooke Sutherland, Hindostanee.
3. George William Traill, Hindostanee.
4. John Ross Hutchinson, Hindostanee.
5. Richard Lewin, Bengalee.
6. Thomas John Dashwood, Bengalee.
7. Andrew Anderson, Bengalee.

The honorary prizes and medals, adjudged at the annual and quarterly examinations, were also distributed by the acting visitor to the following students:—

1. M.

Digitized by Google

1. M. Ainslie, as per annexed report, and two medals, adjudged in the 4th term of 1810, for proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee.

2. J. C. C. Sutherland, as per annexed report, and two medals, adjudged in the 1st term of 1811, for proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee.

3. A. Anderson, as per annexed report, and three medals, adjudged in the 1st term of 1811, for proficiency in Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee.

4. T. J. Dashwood, as per annexed report, and two medals, adjudged in the 4th term of 1810, for proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee; and one at the 1st term of 1811, for proficiency in Bengalee.

5. G. W. Traill, as per annexed report, and two medals, adjudged in the 1st term of 1811, for proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee.

6. J. R. Hutchinson, as per annexed report, and a medal, adjudged in the 1st term of 1811, for proficiency in Hindoostanee.

7. J. Fendall, a medal, adjudged in the 1st term of 1811, for proficiency in Persian.

8. A. Smelt, as per annexed report.

9. J. Yonge, as per annexed report.

10. J. A. Pringle, as per annexed report.

11. M. T. Whish, as per annexed report.

12. Lieutenant R. Young, as per annexed report.

13. R. Lewin, as per annexed report.

14. R. Saunders, as per annexed report.

15. J. P. Ward, as per annexed report.

16. C. Maceween, as per annexed report.

After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed, his Excellency the acting visitor delivered the following discourse:—

"*Gentlemen of the College of Fort William:*

It is not my intention to offer a full and formal discourse to you on the present occasion. But in conformity with the established usage, you will expect a short address from me, as the representative of Lord Minto, in his Lordship's absence on the public service.

"During the period of eleven years, which has elapsed since the foundation of a college at this presidency, for the instruction of the junior servants of the company, in such branches of knowledge as might be deemed requisite to qualify them for the discharge of their future duties, the principles and objects of this institution have been so amply and ably stated by the distinguished characters, who have successively filled the station of patron and visitor, that it cannot be necessary for me to enlarge on these subjects. Nor can it be required of me to show, at this time, how much the public interests in the administration of the government of this extensive and populous territory are involved in the success from year to year, of an institution, the principal object of which is to enable the civil servants of the company, about to enter on the arduous and important career of a public life, to obtain a competent knowledge of the current languages of the country; in which all personal communications with the natives must be held; all judicial, revenue, and commercial transactions be carried on; and official acts, of whatever nature, must, in general, be recorded and promulgated.

"I have great satisfaction in observing, that twenty students are reported by the examiners and council of the college, to have been found qualified, at the present examination, by their proficiency in two or more languages, to enter upon the public service. This equals the highest number

Digitized by Google

ber reported to have obtained the same qualification in past years; and is alone sufficient to maintain the credit of the college, as well as to prove its continued utility in accomplishing the purpose designed by it. This expediency of the requisition of a competent knowledge of two languages, as notified in the visitor's last discourse, and the practicability of a compliance with that requisition by diligence and exertion, (when not prevented by lengthened illness or particular impediments,) may also be considered as strongly confirmed. And the gratification which I derive from noticing, in the list of proficients about to leave the college, the names of some students who have been long attached to it, is enhanced by the reflection, that the government is not called upon to perform the painful duty of enforcing the penalty denounced for instances of wilful and obstinate neglect of study, and consequent disqualification, ascertained at a fourth annual examination.

"The character of the college is further supported in the present year, by the high proficiency of the gentlemen upon whom I have this day had the pleasure of conferring degrees of honour.

"Mr Ainslie, in the Persian and Hindoostanee language.

"Mr Sutherland, Mr Trail, and Mr Hutchinson, in the Hindoostanee language.

"Mr Lewin, Mr Dashwood, and Mr Anderson, in the language of Bengal.

"The eminent proficiency attained by Mr Ainslie, in two languages, has been acquired in nine months. He was admitted to the college in October 1810.

"Messrs. Sutherland, Traill, Hutchinson, and Anderson, were admitted at the still later period of December 1810. The admission of Mr Dashwood was also no longer since than September 1810. Mr Sutherland, besides his eminence in Hindoostanee, has obtained such proficiency in the Bengalee and Persian languages, as to be placed by the examiners in the second class of each of those languages. Messrs. Traill and Hutchinson, in addition to their high proficiency in Hindoostanee, are classed, the former in the second class of Persian; the latter in the second class of Bengalee, and third of Persian. Messrs. Dashwood and Anderson, to their eminence in the language of Bengal, have added such proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, as intitled them to a place in the second class of each of those languages. The distinguished merits of the whole of these gentlemen, for high, various, and rapid proficiency in the prescribed studies of the college, are so conspicuous, as to require only this general notice. Nor should it lessen their just claim to the tribute of applause, due for uniform meritorious conduct, evinced by diligent and zealous application, that they brought with them, as the basis of their late acquirements, the fruits of their former assiduity, either at the college of Hertford, or on their passage to India. On the contrary, the superstructure which they have raised upon such a foundation is equally honourable to themselves, and beneficial to the public; and I am happy to mention, as well to the credit of Messrs. Sutherland, Trail, and Hutchinson, as in the hope of their example being followed by others, that I understand, they availed themselves of the aid of Lieutenant Roebuck, Mr Gilchrist's able coadjutor in the second edition of his Hindoostanee Dictionary, to pursue their study of that language on their way to Bengal. Were such opportunities taken, whenever they occur, and the rudiments of oriental learning obtained at Hertford, improved as far as circumstances admit during the unoccupied time of a voyage to India, we might expect frequent instances of the

Digitized by Google

the junior servants of the company bringing with them, not only an elementary knowledge of the Asiatic languages, but such a degree of proficiency in them, as, with the favourable means of local instruction afforded by the college of Fort William, must render a short period of study in it sufficient to complete their qualification for the public service.

"In addition to those already mentioned, I am happy to notice in the list of students, reported qualified to leave the college, the names of four other gentlemen, whose collegiate studies have been of short duration. Mr Fendall, who was admitted in December last, has obtained a competent knowledge of the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee languages, such as entitled him to be placed by the examiners in the second class of each of these languages. Mr Pringle, who entered the college in the same month, has obtained a place in the second class of Hindoostanee and Bengalee. And Messrs. Yenge and Pares, who were admitted in October last, are both included in the second class of Persian and Hindoostanee. These instances of early proficiency, with those before mentioned, prove the increasing utility of the oriental instruction given at Hertford, in aiding and promoting the objects of the institution at this presidency: and although, I understand, the effects have been most obvious in the Persian and Bengalee languages, it is the opinion of the Hindoostanee professor, that the study of that language has, in many instances, been facilitated by the acquirements of the student in other Asiatic languages.

"In concluding what I have to say respecting the gentlemen about to leave the college, I must not omit an officer of the Madras establishment, who having visited Calcutta for the recovery of his health, and wishing to improve the opportunity of prosecuting his studies in the Persian and Arabic languages, applied for, and obtained permission to attend the lectures of the college. Lieutenant Young's limited residence in Bengal has confined his attendance to the short period of six weeks; but the profitable manner in which he has employed this time, is evinced by his holding the third place in the second class of Persian, at the late examination. I come next to the students who remain for the present in the college, and of these, Mr Lewin, who has obtained a degree of honour for his high proficiency in the Bengal language, is entitled to particular notice. The professor of that language, in his report of the last term, after bearing testimony to the general diligence of the gentlemen composing his first and second classes, adds, "Among these Mr Lewin has distinguished himself, by having translated a considerable part of Telemachus into the Bengalee language." Incompetent as I am to judge of the difficulty of this work, I cannot but deem the above report highly creditable to Mr Lewin; and though his not having obtained adequate proficiency in a second language, has, under an impartial adherence to the rule before noticed, prevented his immediate release from the college, I am happy to observe his name at the head of 11 students, whom the college council have reported qualified in one language, and so far advanced in another as to warrant the belief, that a short period of study will complete their qualification in a second language; on which grounds it is recommended, "that they be permitted to quit the college at any future quarterly examination, when they may be duly qualified to enter upon the public services by their proficiency in two languages." This measure, though it involves some deviation from the usual practice, being consistent with the general rule enacted by section 12, regulation 3, 1807, that "the future continuance of students in the college shall be regulated by their

Digitized by Google

their proficiency;" and also appearing to be expedient under the circumstances stated by the council of the college, I have determined, in concurrence with the judgment of the other members of the government on the spot, to sanction the adoption of it; subject to the future approbation of the patron and visitor; with whom it rests, in pursuance of the rule above mentioned, "to determine, from the reports of proficiency made to him after the public examinations, what students may be permitted to quit the college, as having completed the prescribed course of study." It may be expected that the prospect of early emancipation, thus held out to those who have already attained one language, will stimulate their utmost diligence and exertion in acquiring another; and whilst their own credit is raised by quick proficiency in proportion to their time of study, their labours will be gained to the service for which they are destined, some months sooner than if they had been kept from it to the end of another year. It must be remarked, however, that an option only is proposed to be given, of leaving the college, when qualified by a competent knowledge of two languages; without imposing the necessity of quitting it upon any student, who, from a praiseworthy desire of excellence, or from a wish to obtain the honourable distinction of superior proficiency at the annual examinations, may prefer to remain attached to the college till the expiration of the ensuing year. Such instances of peculiar merit have on former occasions received appropriate notice from this chair; and cannot fail of being always distinguished by the highest approbation.

"Before I conclude, I must express the particular satisfaction which I feel, in not having received from the college council the report of a single instance of irregularity among the students; and although, in the general statement of debts contracted by them, I am concerned to observe a considerable amount, in some instances, they appear to be chiefly those of students who have shewn the same inattention to their studies as their expences; and have consequently been detained in the college beyond the customary period. Such detention cannot be admitted as any excuse for the contraction of debt, on the contrary, with reference to the cause of it, in the student's own conduct, it must be considered an aggravation of demerit.

The information I have received from the council of the college, of the general conduct of the professors and officers of the institution, calls upon me to declare my entire satisfaction with their attention, zeal, and able discharge of their respective duties. Mr Hunter, the secretary of the college council, and one of the examiners, being absent on the public service, his place has been supplied, with not less diligence than ability, by Lieutenant Galloway, mentioned in the visitor's discourse of last year, as versed in the Arabic language, and employed in the translation of a celebrated treatise of Mohummedan law. Lieutenant Roebuck, of the Madras establishment, who has been already noticed as the joint editor of the Hindoostanee Dictionary, and who is now engaged in publishing an English and Hindoostanee Dictionary of the technical terms used in navigation, compiled during his passage from England to Bengal, has also acted, in the absence of Lieutenant Lockett, as assistant secretary to the college council, and as one of the examiners, in both of which situations his assiduity and zealous application of talents and knowledge, have entitled him to the fullest commendation.

"The learned professors of the college have distinguished themselves, as usual, in the past year, by composing, or promoting, works of literature and utility, in the languages respectively

Digitized by Google

tively taught by them. I will not detain you by an enumeration of such works, or of other literary undertakings and publications, under the patronage of the college and the government, since the period of the last disputation. But a list of them, which I possess, will be delivered to the secretary of the college council, for the purpose of being printed, as has been customary, with the report of this day's solemnities, for general information."

Catalogue of literary works, the publication of which has been encouraged by government, at the recommendation of the council of the college of Fort William, since the period of the disputation held in 1810.

1.—An Arabic Miscellany, compiled by Sheikh Ahmud, a learned native of Yemen, and now attached to the college. This work is partly composed of selections, in prose and verse, from various authors in the Arabic language; and partly of original pieces by the editor, who is himself a poet.—It is now in the press, and will be a valuable class-book for students of Arabic in the college; as well as generally useful in facilitating the study of the language.

2.—The Soorah, an esteemed Arabic dictionary, with the significations in Persian. An edition of this popular work, which has been rendered into Persian from the *Sehah*, and is in more general use than its Arabic original, or the *Kamoos*, has been undertaken by Moulavee Shookr Oollah, with the aid of other learned natives; and if correctly printed, will be an important acquisition to Arabian and Persian literature. It is calculated to occupy one thousand four hundred quarto pages.

3.—The Noojoom ool Foorkan, an index to the Koran, similar to the Index Verborum, annexed to the editions of the classics *in usum Delphini*. Mustafa Khan, an Afghan, is the author of this work; and Moulavee Neamut Ashruf the editor. It must be very useful, not only to those who read the Koran, and books of the Mohummudan religion and law, immediately connected with it; but to readers of Arabic in general; by enabling them to refer to the texts which are constantly cited from the Koran.

4.—The Kholasut ool Hisab, an Arabic treatise on arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, with a Persian commentary. The original treatise, which is held in high estimation, and exhibits a complete view of the state of the sciences, on which it treats, among the Arabs, was composed by Sheikh Buhaood Deen. The Persian comment, which includes a translation of the original, was written by the late Moulavee Roshun Alee, whilst attached to the Arabic department of the college; and Moulavee Jan Alee the present head moulavee in that department is associated with Turnee Churn, in editing the work; which, it may, therefore, be expected, will be correctly printed.

5. The Sekunder-nameh of Nezami, a celebrated Persian poem, on the subject of the heroic achievements of Alexander the Great; with a commentary. This work is edited by Budar Alee and Hoosein Alee, moonshies of the college, well qualified to superintend the publication; and the edition of the commentary to the original poem, which is in many places obscure, will be useful, not only in illustrating the particular work to which it is annexed, but in explaining the figures used by Persian poets in general.

6. The Sidhanta Cannadi, a system of Sanscrit grammar, and esteemed to be one of the best treatises, in elucidation of the grammatical principles of that ancient and difficult language. It is edited by Babooram Pundit, proprietor and conductor of the Sanscrit press.

7. The poetical works of Meer Tukkee, in the Hindoostanee language; edited by Turnee Churn, head

Digitized by Google

head mooonshee in the Hindoostanee department of the college; Meerza Kazim Alee Jewan, and Gholam Akbur, also attached to that establishment, under the inspection of Captain Taylor, the Hindoostanee professor. Meer Mohummud Tukkee, the author, was a native of Agra, but educated at Delhi, and afterwards resided at Locknow, where he died a short time ago. His works consist of epic poems, odes, and other poetical pieces, composed chiefly in the Oordoo, or Hindoostanee language. The whole of these will be included in the proposed edition of his Hindoostanee poems, but not his compositions in the Persian language, which are few and of less celebrity. Meer Tukkee is generally allowed to hold the second place in the order of Hindoostanee poets, and by some, his epic poetry is judged to rival, if not excel, that of Souda.

8. A collection of oriental proverbs, by Dr William Hunter, secretary and examiner to the college. In a course of reading and oral inquiry, for the purpose of completing his Hindoostanee and English dictionary, Dr Hunter collected a number of proverbs in the Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Punjabee languages; finding in them allusions to manners and customs, which have not been explained in any book yet published, and are not generally known. It appeared to him that a publication of the proverbs collected by him, with such illustrations as might be requsite to shew their origin, or application, would promote the cause of oriental literature, and at the same time throw light on the genius and sentiments of the people whose proverbial sayings are exhibited. In this view, the compilation, which, it is calculated, will fill above seven hundred octavo pages, cannot fail of being interesting; and an able execution of the work may be expected from the talents and learned knowledge of the compiler. In his absence, the publication is superintended by Lieutenant Roebuck, hereafter mentioned, whose researches have, also, contributed largely to the collection.

9. An English and Hindoostanee Dictionary of technical terms and phrases used in navigation; particularly in use among the Lascars, and other native seamen of India, in working a ship; comprising also the names given by them to the different parts of a vessel, and its appurtenances; with a collection of the usual words of command, and a grammar of the dialect to which the dictionary relates: by Lieutenant Roebuck, of the Madras establishment, at present acting as assistant secretary, and one of the examiners of the college of Fort William. This work, which was originally suggested and commenced by Dr Borthwick Gilchrist, was prosecuted by Lieutenant Roebuck, on his voyage from England to Bengal, and has been revised and finished since his arrival in India, with the aid of experienced serangs, and other competent persons, from different ports. It is intended for the use of European mariners, in all ships wherein Asiatic seamen are employed; and cannot fail of proving highly useful to the officers of the regular Indiamen, and the extra ships of the company; as well as to those engaged in the trade from port to port in India, or in the pilot vessels, or other service of the country.

10. An Oorya and English vocabulary, by Mohun Pershad Takoor, native librarian to the college, and author of a Bengalee and English vocabulary, already published. The Oorya language is the vernacular dialect of the province of Orissa; and as no dictionary or vocabulary of it has been yet printed, the present work will be of considerable utility. The compiler is well qualified for his undertaking, being a good English scholar; besides his knowledge of several

Digitized by Google

veral other languages, Asiatic and European.

The following works mentioned in the discourse of the visitor of the public disputation of 1810, *have been since completed and printed.*

1. The second volume of a grammar of the Persian language, by M. Lumsden, Esq. L. L. D. professor of the Arabic and Persian languages in the college of Fort William.

'The whole of this valuable work, comprising the most copious grammar extant of the Persian language, a considerable portion of the elements of Arabic inflexion, and observations on the structure of both languages, considered with reference to the principles of general grammar, is now printed, (though not yet published,) and cannot fail of securing to its author that celebrity as an oriental scholar and grammarian, to which his talents, learning, and industry so justly entitle him.'

2. The first volume of the Mukamat-i Hureeri has been published, and the second volume is in course of publication, under the inspection of the Arabic professor, by Moulavee Allah Dad, and Jan Alee, attached to the Arabic and Persian departments of the college, with a glossary, which will be highly useful in elucidating the difficult passages of this work, as well as of other Arabian authors.

3. Persian Selections, in six volumes, for the use of students of the Persian language. This work has been completed by Moulavies Allah Dad and Kurram Hoosein, under the inspection of the Persian professor. It is intended to be a class-book for Persian students in the college of Fort William; and being selected from works progressive in point of difficulty, is well calculated for improvement in that language.

4. The Persian Hidayah, or a Persian Version of that celebrated commentary on the Mohummudan law, of which an English translation was formerly published by Captain Hamilton; with a translation, also, in the Persian language of the Sirajeeyah, on the Moosulman law of inheritance, well known by the English version of Sir W. Jones. Both these works are edited by Moulavee Mohummud Rashed, one of the law officers of the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts, and are now completed, and published in four volumes. From the known talents and qualifications of the editor, who has revised the translation of the Hidayah, and himself translated the Sirajeeyah, there can be no question of the able execution, and consequent utility of this edition.

5. Mr H. Colebrook's translation from the Sanscrit of two authoritative treatises on the Hindoo law of inheritance, the Daya Bhaga and Mitacshara, has been published, with annotations by the learned translator; and from the high estimation in which these works are held, the former in Bengal, the latter throughout India, must be deemed a most valuable accession to the means of knowing and administering the Hindoo law of succession.

6. Grammatical Rules of the Oordoo language, in Hindoostanee verse, by Moulavee Umanut Oollah, lately attached to the college.

This, and the works hereafter mentioned, were described in the last discourse of the visitor.

7. The Lutaifi Hindee, a collection of humorous stories and anecdotes, in the Hindoostanee and Hindvee languages, and in the Persian and Nagree characters, with a vocabulary of the principal works in Hindoostanee and English, by Shree Laloo Lal Kub, bhakha moonshee in the college, with the aid of Lieut. Lockett, assistant secretary to the college council, and one of the public examiners.

8. A translation from Arabic into Hin-

Digitized by Google

Hindoostanee, of part of the Ikhwan oos Sufa, a moral and philosophical table, of great celebrity in the original, by Moulavee Turab Alee, and others, under the inspection of Captain Taylor, Hindoostanee professor of the college, and Lieutenant Lockett.

9. The Ramayun of Tulsi Das, in the Purbi, or dialect spoken to the eastward of Delhi, from the Sanscrit press of Babooram Pundit.

10. Grammatical principles of the Brij Bhakka, or dialect of Brij, comprising Muttra, Bindrabum and the adjacent territory, as far as Gwalior, with an English translation, by Shree Laloo Lal Kub, the bhakha moonshee before mentioned, assisted by Captain Taylor, professor of the Hindoostanee language, to whom is inscribed this attempt to facilitate the study of one of the Indian dialects, considered to form a principal part of the basis of that language.

A third volume of the Ramayuna of Valmeeki, in the original Sanscrit, with a prose translation and explanatory notes, by Mr Carey and Mr Marshman, has also been published since the date of the last disputation.

A dictionary of the Vernacular dialect of Bengal, which was mentioned in the visitor's last discourse, as undertaken by the professor of the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages, is now in the Serampore press; but from the extent of the work, and labour employed in tracing the etymologies, with a view to its more perfect execution, a considerable time will yet be required for the completion of it.

It may be added, that the conductors of the mission press at Serampore, who have distinguished themselves by printing numerous works, in various Asiatic languages, have recently cast founts of types for the Gooroomookee Naguree character, used by the Sikhs in the Punjab; as well as for the Telinga character; and that they have also succeeded in casting metallic types for the Chinese language.

It may be further mentioned, in concluding this report on the subject of oriental literature, and particularly the advancement of it by the college of Fort William, that the library of this institution has been enriched by several valuable manuscripts, Persian and Arabic, and that measures have been taken, with the sanction of government, for rendering it, as opportunities offer, the public repository of scarce and useful books, in all the languages of Asia.

View of the State of Literature and Literary Societies in PORTUGAL.

From Halliday's present State of Portugal. See. Clarke. Edinburgh 1812.

LITERATURE was at a much lower ebb in Portugal some years ago than at present, and the sciences certainly owe a great deal to the Marquis of Pombal. Previous to his time, an author had to submit his works, both before and after they were printed, to the examination and censure of a great number of tribunals; and, what was still worse, these tribunals were almost all connected with the Inquisition, and composed of clergymen. Pombal conferred the office of censor upon a Board, which included some of the lay members of the government, and which was called "The Royal Board for the general examination and censure of Books," and every work, when printed, bore on the title-page, that it was published with the permission of that Board. This Board, however, has been set aside, and the office of censor is now performed by the Board of Privy Council, "Meza de disembargo do Paço;" and the only real difficulty in publishing books is the want of purchasers, that is, if they relate to the arts and sciences, or history; politics, of course, are out of the question.

For many years past, the government has given every possible encour-

Digitized by Google

ragement to scientific pursuits, and the principal works of philosophy, natural history, chemistry, rural economy, &c. which have been published during the last century, have been translated into Portuguese at the expense of the state; and young men have been sent to the different Universities on the Continent, and in Great Britain, to acquire a knowledge of the sciences taught at these schools.

Only two newspapers are published in Lisbon at present, the "Gazette," a daily paper, and the "Telegraph," which is published three times a-week. The Gazette contains very few observations beyond the dry detail of passing events; but the Telegraph is written with great spirit. A weekly paper, called the "Minerva Lusitana," was published for some time at Coimbra, but it is now discontinued. When I left Lisbon in May last, the first number of the Coimbra Review, a monthly publication, had just come out. One of the French papers published in London, the "Courier de Londres," was translated into Portuguese, and re-published at Lisbon; but as it was found to interfere with the profits of the Gazette, it has been prohibited.

There are several very extensive booksellers' shops in Lisbon, where most of the continental works may be met with, up to 1807; and at the University-Press of Coimbra, some works have been printed in a very superior manner. The Royal Academy of Sciences has a very good printing-office, and there are two or three private printing-offices in Lisbon by no means bad. The paper used in works of any consequence is chiefly foreign, and principally from England or Holland, as the little which is manufactured in the country is extremely bad-coloured and coarse. At present, paper is a considerable article of export from this country to Portugal, and is the best printing-offices, the types are English. A great number of pamphlets are daily issuing from the press in Lisbon, chiefly invectives against the French, and respecting Sebastianism; some beautiful detached poems make their appearance occasionally; but no work of any importance, if we except GAMA, or, the Discovery of India, an epic poem, and the History of the French Invasion, have been published since the commencement of the present war. Within the last twenty years, several very valuable papers have been published by the Academy of Sciences, and many of the Classics, and ancient works connected with the history and antiquities of Portugal, have been re-printed at the University-Press in Coimbra. At present, a very splendid edition of the "Flora Lusitana," with coloured plates, is publishing in that city. The collection of unpublished books relating to the history of Portugal, published by the Royal Academy, contains many valuable documents of great importance to the historian; and the "Vestiges of the Arabic Language in Portugal," by Friar John de Souza, is a work of great interest to those who are fond of Oriental literature. Every work of true merit is sure to meet with a powerful patron in his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and from the catalogue of books published at Rio de Janeiro, both original and translations, which I have seen, it is evident that literary pursuits are not neglected in the New World. The most valuable of the English medical works have been translated into Portuguese, particularly the works of Darwin, Cullen, Brown, &c.; and Hamilton on Purgatives, and Duncan's Dispensary, are now, I believe, in the press. Cullen's Nosology forms the text-book in the University of Coimbra.

Among literary establishments, the ancient University of Coimbra certainly holds the first rank. It was established

Digitized by Google

established by King Dennis at Lisbon in 1291, but transferred to Coimbra in 1308, where it has remained, with an exception of fifty-six years that it was removed to Lisbon, in the reigns of Don Ferdinand and John I, and where it flourished under the auspices of the great Prince Henry. John III. who enlarged and regulated this University, established it in its present situation at Coimbra, and men of eminence in the arts and sciences were invited from every nation in Europe, to become Professors in that school; and we find many of the most distinguished scholars of the 15th century teachers at Coimbra in this King's reign. In the reign of Joseph I. its regulations were altered and enlarged.

The principal officers of the University are, the Reformer, who has the direction of all matters connected with the institution; the Rector, or, in his absence, the Vice-Rector, who presides in the College of Deans; and the Chancellor, the principal superintendant in matters of learning, and who confers all academical honours, and presides at the examinations of the students. Each Faculty is represented in the Council of the University by its Dean, and all transactions relating to money and property are managed by a Board of three Deputies chosen by the University, with the Treasurer, and Clerk. There are six Faculties, viz. Theology, Canon Law, Jurisprudence, Medicine, Mathematics, and Philosophy, and degrees are given in each of these Faculties. The Professors are called "Lentes," as Professor, in Portuguese, signifies only a teacher or schoolmaster; and there are substitute Professors and demonstrators, in addition to the regular Professors of the University. The lectures and examinations are all in Portuguese; the terms are the same as in our English Universities, and the lectures are free to all students. Bachelors and Masters degrees are the most common, as few take the degree of Doctor in any of the Faculties, unless they have a prospect of becoming a Professor in the University. There is a fine Museum of natural history belonging to the University, but the most valuable articles have been packed up, and sent to Lisbon. The collection of philosophical instruments is good, and well arranged. The library is by no means so extensive as many in private convents, but contains most of the modern publications. The botanic garden is small, but is well arranged, and contains a very extensive collection of exotic, as well as indigenous plants. Botany and mineralogy have been much studied in Portugal, but the country is more favourable to the former than to the latter.

At Coimbra, the student of medicine has to serve a long apprenticeship at the University before he can graduate. During the first year, he must attend the Greek and Latin classes, and the lectures on arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, and natural history. If approved at the public examinations, he is allowed the second year to attend the lectures on algebra, the application of algebra to geometry, integral and differential fluxions, and general and particular physics. In the third year, he is obliged to attend chemistry, botany, and agriculture; and if approved at the public examinations, he is permitted to commence the study of medicine. In the first year of his medical studies, and fourth of his University course, he attends the lectures on anatomy, surgery, and midwifery. In the second year, he studies physiology and pathology; in the third, materia medica and pharmacy; in the fourth, nosology and the theory of physic; and in the fifth of his medical course, and eighth of attendance at the University, he attends the lectures on the practice of physic: for the last three years, he is also obliged to

Digitized by Google

to attend the hospital and clinical lectures; but this long course is only necessary for the student to take a Doctor's degree, which is very expensive. The greater part of the physicians in Portugal, therefore, are only Bachelors, who are licensed to practice by the University and Board of Health.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon deserves next to be mentioned. It was founded by her present Majesty, and has done much for the advancement of science. The memoirs published by this Society are, many of them, interesting and well written, and many of the prize essays deserve to be more generally known. Lord Wellington was lately made an honorary member, and the Society have offered a sum of money for the best Essay on his Lordship's campaigns in that country. The acting members are divided into three classes, viz. Natural history, mathematics, and literature; but the Academy consists of the honorary and foreign members, veteran members, and corresponding members, as well as of the acting members.

The College of the Nobles, founded in 1761, was, previous to the war, a most excellent institution, as in it the young nobility were brought up and educated under proper masters; but its halls are now deserted, and the building is made a barrack for a regiment of militia. There is an academy for the instruction of the youths destined for the sea-service, and another for the artillery and engineer corps; and public teachers are maintained by government in every part of the kingdom, for the instruction of youth; but, as is well observed by a German traveller in that country, "there is no want of means; the defect is in the choice of them, the requisite taste for knowledge not having yet been found, and nobody knowing how to impart it."

Scottish Review.

Outlines of Natural Philosophy; being heads of Lectures delivered in the University of Edinburgh. By John Playfair, Professor of Natural Philosophy, &c. &c. 8vo. Constable and Co.

THE depth of Mr Playfair's knowledge in the science to which he has devoted himself, and his capacity of agreeably communicating its truths, are too generally known to require any observation. They are such as must, doubtless, render acceptable any communication which he may make to the world on the subject of them. The present work seems to be chiefly composed for the purpose of rendering his academical instructions more easily comprehended and retained. They are, however, so copious, as to be sufficient to convey, to persons who have bestowed any previous study upon these subjects, a very complete view of the Professor's system and principles.

There is scarcely, perhaps, in academical labour, any task so hard as that of comprehending, within the limits of a single course, the vast variety of subjects comprehended under the appellation of Natural Philosophy. It is less, indeed, a science, than an assemblage of sciences, each capable in itself of furnishing room for a series of lectures. The present volume, tho' of considerable magnitude, contains the outlines of only part of the system. The following passage gives a perspicuous view of the nature and object of the different branches now treated of.

"When bodies are free to obey the impulses communicated to them, the science which treats of their motion is called DYNAMICS.

"Dynamics is the most elementary branch of the doctrine of motion, and

Digitized by Google

and the most general in its principles.

"As there is here no question concerning the figure of the moving bodies, we may abstract entirely from the consideration of it, and treat of the bodies as if their matter were concentrated in mere physical points. The term Dynamics signifies literally the doctrine of *power*, power or force being known to us only as the cause of motion, and measured by the motion it produces.

"When bodies, whether by external circumstances, or by their connection with one another, are not left at liberty to obey the impulses given, the principles of dynamics must receive a certain modification before they can be applied to them. The science of dynamics, thus modified, is called MECHANICS.

"According to this distinction, the motion of a body falling freely to the ground belongs to Dynamics; the motion of the same body descending on an inclined plane belongs to Mechanics, &c.

"The doctrine of Machines belongs to mechanics; for in every machine, the connection of the parts prevents them from immediately obeying the impulses received.

"When the bodies to which motion is communicated are fluid, another modification of the principles of dynamics takes place, which constitutes the science of HYDRODYNAMICS.

"In each of these three sciences, there are cases in which the forces conceived to act balance one another, and produce, not motion, but rest. These cases in dynamics and mechanics constitute a particular branch, to which the name of *statics* has been given. The similar cases in fluids form the branch of hydrodynamics, called *hydrostatics*. Hydrodynamics is also subdivided, according as the fluids are incompressible like water, or elastic, like air."

In this classification, Mr Playfair, we presume, has, as is perhaps proper in teaching the science, followed the received system, rather than one of his own formation. For our parts, we can scarcely avoid thinking that there is, at the present day, a propensity to carry the subdivision of these sciences to excess. All those above enumerated, consisting merely in the application of the doctrine of forces to the different forms of matter, are so very nearly allied, that it would seem more systematic to class them under some general head. Again, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, Aerostatics, and Pneumatics, really appear to us to be different parts of one science; since they relate to the same substance; and Rest, produced by the balancing of opposite powers, may fairly be considered as a modification of the principle of motion.

It might not perhaps suit the taste of many of our readers were we to make copious extracts from the more abstruse parts of this volume. We shall draw them, therefore, from passages which relate to a subject very generally interesting—the phenomena of meteorology, which are treated of under the head of *pneumatics*. The following is Mr Playfair's theory on the subject of the winds.

"The principal cause of those currents of air to which we give the name of *Winds*, is the disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere by the unequal distribution of heat.

"In order that an equilibrium may take place in an elastic fluid, circumfused about a solid, to which it gravitates, every level stratum of the fluid, that is, every stratum, which, when continued round, cuts the directions of gravity everywhere

Digitized by Google

at right angles, should be of the same density, and, therefore, of the same temperature. As this is not the case, the equilibrium of the atmosphere is inconsistent with the actual distribution of heat on the earth's surface.

"The general tendency, in such circumstances, is for the heavier columns to displace the lighter, and for the air at the surface to move from the Poles toward the Equator. The only supply for the air thus constantly abstracted from the higher latitudes, must be produced by a counter-current in the upper regions of the atmosphere, carrying back the air from the Equator toward the Poles. The quantity of air transported by these opposite currents, is so nearly equal, that the average weight of the air, as measured by the barometer, is the same in all places of the earth.

"If the surface of the earth were wholly covered with water, so that there was no part of it more disposed than another to obstruct the motion of the air, or that had a greater capacity than another, of acquiring or communicating heat, the air would probably circulate continually in this manner from the Poles to the Equator, and back again, without any irregularity whatsoever.

"In consequence of the rotation of the earth on its axis, another motion is combined with that of the currents just described. The air, which is constantly moving from points where the earth's motion on its axis is slower, to those where it is quicker, cannot have precisely the same motion eastward with the part of the surface over which it is passing, and therefore must, relatively to that surface, describe a curve having its convexity turned to the east. The two currents, therefore, from the opposite hemispheres, when they meet toward the middle of the earth, have each acquired an apparent motion westward; and as their opposite motions from south and north must destroy one another, nothing will remain but this motion, by which they will go on together, and form a wind blowing directly from the east.

"This is the cause of the *Trade Wind*, which (with certain exceptions) blows continually between the Tropics, or rather between 30° on the one side of the Equator, and 30° on the other.

"The Trade Wind declines somewhat from due east toward the parallel to which the sun is vertical at different seasons of the year. As the sun approaches the southern tropic, the Trade Wind is directed somewhat to the south; and as he approaches the northern, somewhat to the north.

"The cause usually assigned for the Trade Wind, is the constant motion toward the west of the spot to which the sun is vertical, and where, of course, the rarefication is greatest. This, it is supposed, draws along with it the air from the east. This, however, is by no means satisfactory, and it seems certain, that if the Trade Wind were produced in this way, it must have great rapidity, in place of being a gentle breeze, at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour.

"The opinion that the Trade Wind is produced by the air in its motion southward falling back toward the west, is mentioned, but rejected by Halley. It has since been espoused by Franklin and La Place, and is, on the whole less objectionable than any other."

We agree with our author in considering the common cause assigned for the trade wind as unsatisfactory. But with regard to his own theory, it would seem necessary, in order to confirm it, that the currents, unless at the im-

Digitized by Google

immediate point of junction, should proceed either in a north-west or south-west direction.

Mr Playfair proceeds to make the following observations on the subject of wind.

"Sudden and strong gales of wind appear almost always to arise from a diminution of the weight of the air in the tract where the wind prevails, and are accompanied, or preceded, by a fall of the barometer.

"The sudden sinking of the barometer almost always indicates a gale of wind, tho' a gale that is sometimes at a considerable distance.—When the barometer begins to rise, it is a symptom that the gale has reached its height; and though it may still continue to blow for a long time, it is usually with decreasing violence.

"Notwithstanding these irregularities, there is in most countries a tendency to periodical winds, more or less remarkable, according to the steadiness of the climate.

"Even with us, where an insular situation, with a great continent on one side, and a great ocean on the other, unites all the causes of a variable climate, then East wind usually prevails in the spring, from the vernal equinox to the summer solstice, and beyond it; during the rest of the year, the Westerly winds prevail, tho' not without frequent incursions of the east, by which our most unpleasant weather is always produced.

"The *Etesian*, or northerly wind, prevails very much in summer all over Europe. Pliny describes it as blowing regularly in Italy, for forty days after the summer solstice, lib. ii. cap. 47. It is part of the great current that carries the atmosphere of the higher latitudes down to the tropical regions."

Mr Playfair's ideas as to the cause of rain, will also be found very deserving of attention.

"If two portions of air, of different temperatures, and both saturated with humidity, be mixed together, a precipitation of humidity must necessarily take place.

"If, therefore, large portions of the atmosphere, of different temperatures, and saturated, or nearly saturated, with humidity, be driven against one another by contrary winds, the consequence must be a precipitation of humidity, or the formation of clouds.

"The clouds thus formed, are not disposed equally over the whole atmosphere, but occupy a peculiar region, elevated at an average between two and three miles above the earth.

"The mixture of different portions of air is likely to take place most frequently when the two opposite currents already mentioned come in contact with another. This is at the height of 18,000 feet and upwards, which agrees very well with the medium height of the clouds.

"The clouds thus formed, have their particles united into larger masses or drops by different causes, such as mutual attraction of aqueous particles, the force of the wind, or the operation of electricity, and so fall down in rain on the surface of the earth.

"The intimate connection between rain and the existence of different currents of air is evident from many appearances.

"1. When the Trade Winds blow uniformly, hardly any rain falls; but when the monsoon changes, heavy falls of rain seldom fail to take place.

"2. In the tropical climates, the rainy season is always on the sun's approach to the zenith, at which time

Digitized by Google

time also the winds are most variable.

"3. There are some spots of continual rain, which seem to be where opposite streams of air constantly meet one another.

"4. There are several tracts on the earth's surface, where it hardly ever rains. They are usually far inland, and have extensive plains, without any of those inequalities of surface that promote the mixture of air.

"5. In the midst of those deserts, where mountains occur, moisture is precipitated, sometimes in the form of rain, but most frequently of dew, so that there are springs of fresh water, and great fertility produced.

"6. There is in our climate hardly any instance of rain without a change of wind, and very rarely a change of wind without rain in a greater or smaller quantity.

"7. The lowness of the mercury in the barometer is a sign of rain.—It is a certain indication of the subversion of the equilibrium of the atmosphere, and makes it probable that before equilibrium is restored, winds from different quarters, and of different temperatures, must come into collision with one another.

"The Hygrometer is an instrument intended to measure the quantity of humidity contained in the air at any time. The power of evaporation to produce cold has been very happily applied by Professor Leslie, to the construction of an instrument of this kind.

"The vapour raised up into the air, is of a quantity sufficient to afford all the rain that falls, or to supply all the springs, and, of consequence, all the rivers derived from them on the surface of the earth.

"Dr Halley shewed, that the evaporation from the sea alone is a sufficient supply for all the waters that the rivers carry into it. His calculation was founded on a very complex view of the subject, and liable to several objections. Buffon took a more simple view of the matter, by selecting one of those lakes that sends out no stream to the ocean, and shewing that the probable evaporation from the surface of the lake is equal to all the water carried into it.

"The quantity of rain that falls in different places in the same year, and in the same place in different years, is extremely various; and even in the temperate zone runs between the extremes of 18 and 100 inches.

"In places not very distant from one another, the difference in the quantity of rain is often very great.—The neighbourhood of the sea on one hand, and mountains on the other, is most favourable to the production of rain; from the first is derived a humid atmosphere, and from the second the prevalence of winds of different temperatures.

"When the rain exceeds 25 inches a-year, the climate is to be accounted moist. In the year 1809, the rain that fell at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, was 28.5; at Glasgow 25.1; at Largs, at the mouth of the Clyde, 40.6; and at Gordon Castle, on the east coast of Scotland, 24.5: At London, in the same year, 20.7; in the preceding year, the fall was but 18.8. In some places of this island, such as Kendal and Keswick, the rain amounts to 64 and 68 inches in a year.

"The region of the air in which the precipitation of humidity takes place, is frequently one where the temperature is below freezing; the frozen particles then uniting, as in the case of melted vapour, form flakes of Snow, which reach the surface in that same state, when the cold

of

Digitized by Google

of freezing continues down to the surface.

"When the aqueous particles first form a drop, and are afterwards frozen in their descent, they become Hail, which is sometimes found crystallised with some degree of regularity. The whiteness and opacity of the hail, is probably owing to the congelation being performed where the air is very rare. Professor Leslie has remarked, in the curious experiments he has made on the production of ice by evaporation, in a receiver where the air was considerably rarefied, that the ice is more porous, and less transparent, than that which is formed under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

REMARKS on the Constitution and procedure of the Scottish courts of law. By James Glassford, Esq. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Fowling; a poem in five books, descriptive of Grouse, Partridge, Pheasant, Woodcock, Duck, and Snipe shooting. By the Rev. John Vincent, B. A. Curate of Constantine, Cornwall. 2d Edition. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Poetry.

PROCRASTINATION.

LOVE will expire; the gay, the happy dream
Will turn to scorn, indiff'rence, or esteem:
Some favour'd pairs, in this exchange, are blest,
Nor sigh for raptures in a state of rest:
Others, ill match'd, with minds unpair'd, repent
At once the deed, and know no more content;
From joy to anguish they, in haste, decline,
And with their fondness, their esteem resign;
More luckless still their fate, who are the prey
Of long-protracted hope and dull delay;
Mid plans of bliss, the heavy hours pass on,
Till love is wither'd, and till joy is gone.

This gentle flame two youthful hearts possess'd,
The sweet disturber of unenvied rest:
The prudent *Dinah* was the maid belov'd,
And the kind *Rupert* was the swain approv'd:
A wealthy Aunt her gentle niece sustain'd,
He, with a father, at his desk remain'd;
The youthful couple, to their vows sincere,
Thus lov'd expectant! year succeeding year,
With pleasant views and hopes, but not a prospect near.

Rupert some comfort in his station saw,
But the poor Virgin liv'd in dread and awe;
Upon her anxious looks the Widow smil'd,
And bade her wait, 'for she was yet a child.'
She for her neighbour had a due respect,
Nor would his son encourage or reject:
And thus the pair, with expectations vain,
Beheld the seasons change, and change again:
Meantime the Nymph her tender tales perus'd,
Where cruel aunts impatient girls refus'd;
While hers, though teazing, boasted to be kind,
And she, resenting, to be all resign'd.

The Dame was sick, and when the Youth applied
For her consent, she groan'd, and cough'd and cried;
Talk'd of departing, and again her breath
Drew hard, and cough'd and talk'd again of death!
'Here you may live, my *Dinah!* here the boy
'And you together my estate enjoy:'
Thus to the lovers was her mind express,
Till they forbore to urge the fond request.

Servant, and nurse, and comforter, and friend,
Dinah had still some duty to attend;

Digitized by Google

But yet their walk, when *Rupert*'s evening call
Obtain'd an hour, made sweet amends for all:
So long they now each other's thoughts had known,
That nothing seem'd exclusively their own;
But with the common wish, the mutual fear,
They now had travell'd to their thirtieth year.

At length a prospect open'd,—but, alas!
Long time must yet, before the union, pass:
Rupert was call'd in other clime, t' increase
Another's wealth, and toil for future peace:
Both were the Lovers; but the Aunt declar'd
'Twas fortune's call, and they must be prepar'd:
'You now are young, and for this brief delay,
'And *Dinah's* care, what I bequeath will pay;
'All will be yours; nay, love, suppress that sigh,
'The kind must suffer, and the best must die:'
Then came the cough, and strong the signs it gave,
Of holding long contention with the grave.

The Lovers parted with a gloomy view,
And little comfort, but that both were true;
He for uncertain duties doom'd to steer,
While hers remain'd too certain and severe.

Letters arriv'd, and *Rupert* fairly told
"His cares were many, and his hopes were cold;
"The view more clouded, that was never fair,
"And love alone preserv'd him from despair:"
"In other letters brighter hopes he drew,
"His friends were kind, and he believ'd them true."

When the sage Widow *Dinah's* grief descry'd,
She wonder'd much why one so happy sigh'd;
Then bade her see how her poor Aunt sustain'd
The ills of life, nor murmur'd nor complain'd;
To vary pleasures, from the Lady's chest
Were drawn the pearly string and tabby-vest;
Beads, jewels, laces,—all their value shown,
With the kind notice—'They will be your own.'
This hope, these comforts cherish'd day by day,
To *Dinah's* bosom made a gradual way;
Till love of treasure had as large a part,
As love of *Rupert* in the Virgin's heart.

Whether it be that tender passions fail,
From their own nature, while the strong prevail;
Or whether Av'rice, like the poison-tree *,
Kills all beside it, and alone will be;
Whatever cause prevail'd, the pleasure grew
In *Dinah's* soul,—she lov'd the hoards to view;
With lively joy those comforts she survey'd,
And Love grew languid in the careful Maid.

Now the grave Niece partook the Widow's cares,
Look'd to the great, and rul'd the small affairs;
Saw clean'd the plate, arrang'd the china show,
And felt her passion for a shilling grow:
Th' indulgent Aunt increas'd the Maid's delight,
By placing tokens of her wealth in sight;
She lov'd the value of her hoards to tell,
And spake of Stocks, and how they rose and fell.

This passion grew, and gain'd at length such sway,
That other passions shrank to make it way;
Romantic notions now the heart forsook,
She read but seldom, and she chang'd her book;
And for the verses she was wont to send,
Short was her prose, and she was *Rupert's* Friend.
Seldom she wrote, and then the Widow's cough,
And constant call, excus'd her breaking off;
Who, now oppress'd, no longer took the air,
But sate and doz'd upon an easy chair.
The cautious Doctor saw the case was clear,
But judg'd it best to have companions near:
They came, they reason'd, they prescrib'd—at last,
Like honest men, they said their hopes were past:
Then came a priest—'tis comfort to reflect,
When all is over, there was no neglect:
And all was over—by her Husband's bones,
The Widow rests beneath the sculptur'd stones;
That yet record their fondness and their fame,
While all they left, the Virgin's care became;

Stock

* Allusion is here made, not to the well-known species of *Sumach*, called the Poison Oak, or *Toxicodendron*, but to the *Upas* or Poison-Tree of *Java*: whether it be real or imaginary, this is no proper place for inquiry.

Digitized by Google

Stock, bonds, and buildings;—it disturb'd her rest,
To think what load of troubles she possess'd:
Yet, if a trouble, she resolv'd to take
Th' important duty, for the donor's sake;
She too was heiress to the Widow's taste,
Her love of hoarding and her dread of waste.

Sometimes the past would on her mind intrude,
And then a conflict full of care ensued;
The thoughts of *Rupert* on her mind would press,
His worth she knew, but doubted his success:
Of old she saw him heedless; what the boy
Forbore to save, the man would not enjoy;
Oft had he lost the chance that care would seize,
Willing to live, but more to live at ease:
Yet could she not a broken vow defend,
And Heav'n, perhaps, might yet enrich her friend.

Month after month was pass'd, and all were spent
In quiet comfort and in rich content:
Miseries there were, and woes, the world around,
But these had not her pleasant dwelling found;
She knew that mothers griev'd, and widows wept,
And she was sorry, said her prayers, and slept:
Thus pass'd the seasons, and to *Dinah's* board
Gave what the seasons to the rich afford;
For she indulg'd, nor was her heart so small,
That one strong passion should engross it all.

A love of splendour now with av'rice strove,
And oft appear'd to be the stronger love:
A secret pleasure fill'd the Widow's breast,
When she reflected on the hoards possess'd;
But livelier joy inspir'd th' ambitious Maid,
When she the purchase of those hoards display'd:
In small but splendid room she lov'd to see
That all was plac'd in view and harmony;
There as with eager glance she look'd around,
She much delight in every object found;
While books devout were near her—to destroy,
Should it arise, an overflow of joy.

Within that fair apartment, guests might see
The comforts cull'd for wealth by vanity:
'round the room an Indian paper blaz'd,
ith lively tint and figures boldly rais'd;
Silky and soft upon the floor below,
Th' elastic carpet rose with crimson glow;
All things around implied both cost and care,
What met the eye, was elegant or rare:
Some curious trifles round the room were laid,
By Hope presented to the wealthy Maid:
Within a costly case of varnish'd wood,
In level rows, her polish'd volumes stood;
Shown as a favour to a chosen few,
To prove what beauty for a book could do;
A silver urn, with curious work was fraught;
A silver lamp from Grecian pattern wrought:
Above her head, all gorgeous to behold,
A time-piece stood on feet of burnish'd gold;
A stag's-head crest adorn'd the pictur'd case,
Through the pure chrystal shone th' enamell'd face;
And, while on brilliants mov'd the hands of steel,
It click'd from pray'r to pray'r, from meal to meal.

NELSON:

A DIRGE: BY JOHN MAYNE.

Author of the Poems of Glasgow, and the Siller Gun.

SAW ye the streets when Nelson died,
When his funereal train drew near,
The troops arrang'd on ev'ry side,
The people gazing in the rear?

I saw the streets when Nelson died:
When his funereal car drew near,
Not one brave heart but deeply sigh'd,
Not one fair cheek without a tear

A nation's grief bedew'd his grave,
Devotion mourn'd him as her own;
For, in the battle truly brave,
He fear'd th' Omnipotent alone!

O! how it sooth'd the hero's shade,
Though weeping still at Trafalgar,
When in the grave his dust was laid
With all the pride and pomp of war!

Intomb'd in yonder hallow'd fane,
With requiems due his ashes rest;
Archangels, with a solemn strain,
Inshrin'd his spirit with the blest!

Nelson, to men and angels dear,
Thy name shall never never die!
Britain embalms it with a tear,
And Fame records it with a sigh!

IMPROMPTU.

BRAVE Elliot, as you all well know,
Gibraltar's rock protected,
And well he beat the Spanish foe,
Tho' by a Duke directed.

A scene like this you soon will see,
In Roxburghshire repeated,
And Dukes and Dons again will be
By Elliot's name defeated.

HIS-

Digitized by Google

Historical Affairs.

EAST INDIES.

BY the arrival of the ship Doris from India, we have intelligence of the surrender of the Islands of Macassar and Timour to a small expedition, consisting of a few British ships of war, and the 30th and 84th regiments.

On the 21st July, the Doris spoke his Majesty's ship Malacca, Captain Butterfield, ten days from Java, bound to Madras, and from her learnt that the expedition fitted out from Batavia, against Palambang, in the island of Sumatra, had been completely successful; and that the army, on its return to Java, had again been employed against the Rajah, or Prince of Jacjoccattra, who, it appears, had shewn symptoms of disaffection to the British Government during the absence of the troops.

This force was commanded by Colonel Gillespie, who stormed the fortress and town in which the Rajah had taken post, and had succeeded in obtaining a complete victory—the Rajah was taken prisoner, and the whole of his property captured. The Rajah had 10,000 men in arms, and his loss in killed and wounded is said to have been very great. Colonel Gillespie was wounded in the arm, but was getting better, and our loss is inconsiderable.

The general intelligence received from India, as far as regards the British and Indian chiefs, is of a pacific tendency; but it appears that the Indian chiefs are as much embroiled in quarrels with one another as ever.

MUTINY AND MASSACRE AT TRAVANCORE PREVENTED.

Within a few days previous to the departure of the Doris from Madras, intelligence reached that Presidency of a dangerous mutiny, for the most fell and sanguinary purposes, having been newly detected at Travancore. The following letter from an Officer at Quilon to his friend at Madras, gives the best account of any we have seen, of this horrible affair:

"*Quilon, May* 30.

"As you have probably heard but vague reports of what is going forward at Travancore, I take the liberty, as it may not prove uninteresting, of informing you of the danger myself, and every other European officer in Quilon, have escaped. I must commence by telling you, that we have had, as State prisoners, a Dewan of Travancore, lately for some misdemeanour deposed; also a man called Pyche Rajah. These together, by bribery, had corrupted a native officer of the 14th regiment of infantry, and they engaged him to bring into their plans the greatest part of the native troops of Quilon; and, I am sorry to say, in a great measure succeeded. The Rajah, the prime instigator of the whole plot, proposed, that when sufficient numbers of sepoys came into their views, to attempt the murder of all the European officers in the place, and to be accomplished in the following manner:—They had heard that the 18th regiment was to be reviewed on a certain day, and that every officer in the cantonment, the Resident included, were to dine at our mess in the evening. The conspirators were to fall upon us when assembled, and to strike off the head of every one. When this horrible murder was accomplished, they were to remain quiet till morning, on the appearance of which the drums were to beat to arms, and the three corps were to be thus disposed of:—one was to march to the southern lines, another to the northern, and the third to the Arunghaut pass, for the purpose of preventing the march of troops into the country. Several battalions were also to be immediately raised, and by these means they expected to keep possession of Travancore. I must tell you, that, to accomplish the intended massacre, and to make it the more easy, the lines were to be fired: and if the officers left the mess-house, which they expected they would do, they intended to bayonet them as they came out. This abominable and atrocious design was prevented only by the absence of one man, who had promised to make his appearance with fifty associates. It was two days after found out by a sepoy, who overheard a few of the conspirators talking of the business, and lamenting why it was not accomplished, and appointing the next public party, which they expected would be on the 4th of June, as the day of business. The Commanding Officer was informed of the whole by this man.

"The brigade was immediately ordered on'

Digitized by Google

out, for what purpose not an officer knew. The native officer above-mentioned was called to the front, with about thirty sepoys, by name—these were from the 14th regiment, and were immediately put in irons, and sent to the main-guard. A field officer, one captain, and 2 subalterns, were immediately ordered on duty; and it was then that the officers knew the extent of the danger they had providentially escaped, but never dreamed that more of the native troops were concerned. The following morning a board of officers was held, and a few sepoys turned King's evidence. They informed the Committee of what I have already told you, but did not implicate another person. It was thought strange that so few should have the temerity, without other assistance to attempt such a vile murder; but the following morning a Fakeer, and one or two other persons, were taken up on suspicion, and when the Committee had met, they gave in evidence that two-thirds of the troops, with the native officers, were concerned. The Fakeer called out a great number, by name, from the 14th native officers; five from the 18th, two or three from the 11th and 9th; implicated some of the Resident's Peons, natives of the place, and several officers' servants: he also said, nearly all the sepoys of the 14th, and several from the other corps, were engaged in the plot; said, that the man in charge of the public cattle had been bribed, and many others.

"The danger was now thought very great, and Quilon was in great agitation and alarm. It was deemed necessary to make an immediate example of one or two of the ringleaders. All the native officers who had been implicated from the different corps, were sent off to Trichinopoly that day, under the guard of fifty of the Resident's Peons, and the whole under the charge of an officer of the 14th. The 14th itself was ordered to leave Quilon, with its European officers, the following morning, and to march to the same place; but they march in the course of this day instead, as twelve hours was rather too short a notice. On the same day that this information was received (the day before yesterday,) the troops were ordered under arms, and formed a line in brigade at five o'clock. Three guns were advanced to the front of the line, about one hundred paces from the centre; also a gun from each flank the same distance. The latter were primed and loaded with grape shot, and pointed towards the battalion, as it was expected the sepoys would make some opposition to the severe measures in contemplation. Two of the guns in the centre were only loaded with powder. Two prisoners, the Jemidar, that I first mentioned, and a writer, who had been most guilty, were brought forward, and, without ceremony, were lashed each to the muzzle of a gun. The troops, upon seeing this, were still as death—not a murmur—no, not even a breath was to be heard—and at this awful crisis, Balmain, the Brigade-Major, read over the sentence that had been awarded the prisoners, by the board of officers which sat in the morning, and the Colonel gave the words—"Ready, Fire!" An involuntary shudder ran through the whole line, but nothing more. The Colonel then informed the troops why he was obliged to have recourse to this severe measure, and ordered the whole line to march round the bodies, and return to their barracks."

ISLAND OF JAVA.

By the same arrival, Java government Gazettes have been received to the date of 9th March last. The intelligence contained in these papers relate principally to those judicial and commercial regulations consequent on conquest, and which will, it is to be hoped, tend to render the acquisition advantageous to the British, and ultimately promote the happiness of the natives and settlers.

Governor Raffles has directed the formation of a Javanese corps, which, when completed, would consist of 4000 men. Colonel Gibbs, and Captain Fraser were superintending the enlistments at Sourabaya.

The legion of the native Prince Prangwedono, comprising 1500 men, had been taken into British pay. The officers and men would wear the British uniform. The Prince was to be Colonel Commandant, and all the officers were to be appointed by Government, from his family or on his recommendation. They would have local rank, except when acting with British troops. Lieut. Paul had been appointed Adjutant to the legion. Twelve hundred Spanish dollars are to be allowed the Prince monthly, for the subsistence and all other expences attending the legion.

All the courts of justice on the island have been new-modelled on the plan of those of Great Britain, so as to separate the judicial from the police duties, and insure the prompt, free, and impartial administration of Justice. The principal courts are established at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: that at Batavia is supreme. These officers and magistrates commenced the exercise of their duties on the 1st of February. In criminal cases, the prisoner is to be confronted with the evidence, and a jury be called to judge of the fact; in civil cases, the mode of proceeding to be conformable

to

Digitized by Google

to that existing previously to the establishment of the British Government; and civil cases, where natives only are concerned, are to be tried by native direct courts, who are to transmit their decisions quarterly to the British court of justice, unless in causes where the amount exceeds 50 Spanish dollars, when their decisions may be reviewed.

From the list of members of the three principal courts of justice, published in the Gazette, we perceive that the whole of them are Dutchmen, not excepting the residents.

The paper currency (termed Porbolingo paper) issued by General Daendels, occasioned some embarrassment to the Government. In order that individuals may be as little prejudiced as possible, it is still to be deemed a legal tender in all transactions in the eastern districts; but not at any fixed value, except in contracts concluded previously to the 14th February. The paper currency to be liquidated by half-yearly lotteries, one of which was to be drawn the 14th March last.

All the teak timber found in the Government stores, or lying felled in the forests, at the time of the reduction of the island, and claimed by those employed in the expedition, has been purchased by Government from the prize agents, at a fair valuation. The amount to be paid in silver money, by bills of exchange, on one of the Presidencies of India, within six months, from February 11th 1812.

The commercial regulations announced in the Gazettes are as follows:—regular customs-houses; established at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya; and no description of vessels are allowed to enter for trade at any other port in Java. At Batavia, a duty is levied at the rate of 6 per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods and merchandise imported by sea, and to be paid within one month. Cloths, the manufacture of native eastern ports, to pay 15 per cent. Goods transferred in the roads, to pay duties as if actually landed for sale; but on goods landed, declared for exportation, and not for sale, the importer shall pay half duty on the invoice value, and give security that they be not tendered for sale. A duty of 12 per cent. *ad valorem*, to be levied on all European and Chinese goods, imported in Asiatic and European vessels. All goods and merchandise having paid the import duty, are exempted from export duty.

At Samarang and Sourabaya, the import duty is eight per cent. *ad valorem*; but the export does not differ materially from that at Batavia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We find the following intelligence from this settlement in a Madras paper of the 4th April last.

Madras, April 4, 1812.

The Mangalore, Captain Patrick, arrived in the river on Saturday last, from New South Wales and Bencoolen. From the latter port, she brings a detachment of the 20th regiment native infantry.

The Mangalore sailed from Port Jackson, in New South Wales, on the 15th December. The accounts of that date represent the colony of Sydney and its several subordinate settlements, in a state of continued and increasing prosperity. Uninterrupted tranquillity prevailed, the troops and colonists were healthy, provisions abundant; additional tracts of land were brought into cultivation; and agriculture and other improvements were rapidly advancing.

A newly-discovered Island, in the latitude of about 54 south, named Macquarrie Island, in compliment to the Governor of the British possession of Austral Asia, had opened an additional and fruitful field to adventurers in the seal fishery, and the enterprise of those individuals who prosecuted the fishery at Macquarrie Island had been abundantly rewarded.—Upwards of 80,000 seals had been caught at that island in the course of a few months.

Governor Macquarrie embarked from Sydney in November, in a colonial schooner; and sailed on a tour to the southern settlements. His Excellency was expected to return to Sydney early in January.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES.

Our last Number contains an account of the restoration of tranquillity between the government on the river Plate and the Portuguese settlement at Brasil. The ship George Canning has since arrived from Buenos Ayres, bringing accounts to the 8th August, from which it appears that that unfortunate country still continues the scene of anarchy and confusion. A conspiracy it seems had been entered into by a number of European Spaniards to overturn the government of the Junta, and re-establish the authority of the mother country. Their scheme, however, before it was properly matured, had been discovered, and all who were suspected of being concerned in the plot, put under arrest. The passengers by the George Canning, a few days previous to their departure, witnessed the execution of 28 of the Royalists, in the public streets, by the Republicans. The unhappy victims were seated in chairs in a row, and shot; and were afterwards linked together, an-

her

Digitized by Google

hung in a cluster. Upon the restoration of tranquillity many of the Spaniards who had been under arrest, had been set at liberty, whilst others had been sent out of the country. Through the interference of Lord Strangford, a perfect good understanding was maintained between the Portuguese Government and the Junta. Information had reached Buenos Ayres, that all the Peruvian mines, and the mint at Potosi, were in the power of the army of Lima. In consequence of the deficiency of specie, arising from the cause, sales of goods were very heavy. Produce was not plentiful, nor likely to be so, for a length of time; as the ravages of the civil war, on the eastern side of the river Plate, had ruined the Estancius, where hides and tallow of the first qualities were prepared. The punishment of the conspirators had revived the animosity of the Government and inhabitants of Monte Video, against the Junta of Buenos Ayres; and active preparations were making for the recommencement of hostilities.

CARACCAS.

The New York papers recently received contain a variety of articles relative to the counter-revolution in the Caraccas, the substance of which is, that the terror inspired by the earthquake had such an influence over the minds of the survivors, as to produce a complete change of sentiment with respect to their new Government. La Guira was the last place which hoisted the flag of Ferdinand VII. About forty of the leaders of the revolution were taken along with Miranda, and the last accounts state, that they have been sentenced to suffer death.

MEXICO.

Advices have been received, by way of New Orleans, from Mexico, to the 19th of August, by which we are informed, that the Republican arms had of late been very successful. The insurgents have two armies, which are commanded by Generals Morellos and Ryan. The former had taken Acapulco, after a long blockade. After its capture he pushed on towards the Table Land, or plains of New Spain, defeated the Royal Army and advanced towards Vera Cruz. The Royal General, Callejas, fell back, in order to save his magazines in his rear, and to get aid from Vera Cruz. He also entrenched himself near the Castle of Puotte, where Morellos attacked him, and gained a complete victory. Callejas and part of his Staff are reported to have been taken prisoners. After this victory Vera Cruz was invested. It is also said that the city of Mexico was besieged by 70,000 men, under Ryan. Several persons had left the United States with a view to join the Insurgents.

PERU AND CHILI.

The Foudroyant, 80 guns, Admiral De Courcy has arrived at Plymouth, from the Brazils. By that vessel we learn, that the Royalists, or Ferdinand's party, have been completely successful over the insurgents in Peru and Chili, where tranquillity has been restored, and the Government of South America re-established.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

UNSUCCESSFUL INVASION OF CANADA.

(From the London Gazette.)

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, to Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal, 17th August 1812.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that an invasion of Upper Canada took place on the 12th July last, the enemy having on that day crossed the river Detroit with a force, composed of regular troops and militia, together with 40 or 50 cavalry, amounting in the whole to about 2300 men, under the command of Brigadier-General Hull, and took post at Sandwich.

The militia in the neighbourhood not being able to oppose any effectual resistance, retreated upon their approach towards Fort Amherstburgh, about 12 miles distant. Part of the enemy's force having since advanced to within six miles of that fort, several skirmishes have taken place between them and the troops of the garrison, which have constantly terminated in favour of the latter, with the loss of several men on the part of the enemy, and of only one soldier of the 41st killed, and another wounded, and a similar loss on the part of the Indians; and, I am happy to say, that, on these occasions, his Majesty's 41st regiment in a particular manner distinguished themselves.

Letter from Major-General Brock to Sir George Prevost.

Head-quarters, Detroit, Aug. 17, 1812.

SIR,

I have had the honour of informing your Excellency, that the enemy effected his passage across the Detroit river on the 12th ultimo, without opposition, and that after establishing himself at Sandwich, he had invested

ravaged the country as far as the Moravia town. Some skirmishes occurred between the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St George and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. I judged it proper, to detach a force down the river Thames, capable of acting in conjunction with the garrison of Amherstburg offensively, that Captain Chambers whom I had appointed to direct this detachment, experienced difficulties that frustrated my intentions. The intelligence received from that quarter admitting of no delay, Colonel Proctor was directed to assume the command, and his force was soon after increased with sixty rank and file of the 41st regiment.

In the mean time, the most strenuous measures were adopted to counteract the machinations of the evil disposed, and I soon experienced the gratification of receiving voluntary offers of service from that portion of the embodied militia the most easily collected. In the attainment of this important point, gentlemen of the first character and influence shewed an example highly creditable to them; and I cannot on this occasion avoid mentioning the essential assistance I derived from John M'Donald. Esq. his Majesty's Attorney-General, who, from the beginning of the war, has honoured me with his services as my Provincial Aide-de-Camp. A sufficiency of boats being collected at Long Point for the conveyance of three hundred men, the embarkation took place on the 8th instant, and in five days arrived in safety at Amherstburg. I found that the judicious arrangement which had been adopted immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Proctor, had compelled the enemy to retreat, and take shelter under the guns of his fort:—that officer commenced operations by sending strong detachments across the river, with a view of cutting off the enemy's communication with his reserve. This produced two smart skirmishes on the 8th and 9th instant, in both of which the enemy's loss was very considerable, whilst ours amounted to three killed, and thirteen wounded; amongst the latter I have particularly to regret Captain Muir and Lieutenant Sutherland, of the 41st regiment, the former an officer of great experience, and both ardent in his Majesty's service. Batteries had likewise been commenced opposite Fort Detroit, for one eighteen-pounder, two twelve, and two five and a half inch mortars; all of which opened on the evening of the 15th, (having previously summoned Brigadier-General Hull to surrender) and although opposed by a well-directed fire from seven twenty-four pounders, such was their construction, under the able directions of Captain Dixon, of the royal engineers, that no injury was sustained from its effect.

The force at my disposal being collected in the course of the 15th, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, the embarkation took place a little after day-light on the following morning, and by the able arrangements of Lieutenant Dewar of the Quarter-Master-General's department, the whole was, in a short time, landed without the smallest confusion at Spring Well, a good position, three miles west of Detroit. The Indians, who had in the mean time effected their landing two miles below, moved forwards and occupied the woods, about a mile and a half on our left.

The force, which I instantly directed to march against the enemy, consisted of thirty royal artillery, two hundred and fifty 41st regiment, fifty royal Newfoundland regiment, four hundred militia, and about six hundred Indians, to which were attached three six pounders, and two three-pounders. The services of Lieutenant Troughton, commanding the royal artillery, an active and intelligent officer, being required in the field, the direction of the batteries was intrusted to Captain Hall, and the marine department; and I cannot withhold my entire approbation of their conduct on this occasion.

I crossed the river, with an intention of waiting in a strong position the effect of our force upon the enemy's camp, and in the hope of compelling him to meet us in the field; but receiving information upon landing, that Colonel M'Arthur, an officer of high reputation, had left the garrison three days before with a detachment of five hundred men, and hearing soon afterwards that his cavalry had been seen that morning three miles in our rear, I decided on an immediate attack. Accordingly the troops advanced to within one mile of the fort, and having ascertained that the enemy had taken little or no precaution towards the land side, I resolved on an assault, whilst the Indians penetrated his camp. Brigadier-General Hull, however, prevented this movement, by proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of preparing terms of capitulation. Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Donnell and Captain Glegg were accordingly deputed by me on this mission, and returned within an hour with the conditions which I have the honour herewith to transmit.

The force thus surrendered to his Majesty's arms cannot be estimated at less than two thousand five hundred men. In this estimate, Colonel M'Arthur's detachment is included, as he surrendered, agreeably to

th

Digitized by Google

the terms of capitulation, in the course of the evening, with the exception of two hundred men, whom he left escorting a valuable convoy at some little distance in his rear; but there can be no doubt the officer commanding will consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.

The enemy's aggregate force was divided into two troops of cavalry; one company of artillery regulars; the 4th United States regiment; detachments of the 1st and 3d United States regiments, volunteers; three regiments of the Ohio militia; one regiment of the Michigan territory.

Thirty-three pieces of brass and iron ordnance have already been secured.

When this contest commenced, many of the Indian nations were engaged in active warfare with the United States, notwithstanding the constant endeavours of this Government to dissuade them from it. Some of the principal chiefs happened to be at Amherstburg, trying to procure a supply of arms and ammunition which for years had been withheld, agreeably to the instructions received from Sir James Craig, and since repeated by your Excellency.

From that moment they took a most active part, and appeared foremost on every occasion: they were led yesterday by Colonel Elliot and Captain M'Kee, and nothing could exceed their order and steadiness. A few prisoners were taken by them during the advance, whom they treated with every humanity; and it affords me much pleasure in assuring your Excellency, that such was their forbearance and attention to what was required of them, that the enemy sustained no other loss in men than what was occasioned by the fire of our batteries.

The high sense I entertain of the abilities and judgment of Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, induced me to appoint him to the important command at Niagara; it was with reluctance I deprived myself of his assistance, but had no other expedient; his duties as head of the Quarter-Master-General's department were performed to my satisfaction by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls, Quarter-Master-General of the militia.

Captain Glegg, my Aid-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Excellency; he is charged with the colours taken at the capture of Fort Detroit, and those of the 4th United States regiment.

Captain Glegg is capable of giving your Excellency every information respecting the state of this province, and I shall esteem myself highly indebted to your Excellency to afford him that protection, to which his merit and length of service give him a justifiable claim.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ISAAC BROCK, Major-Gen.

We have private accounts from Quebec to the date of the 6th October, which state that the force under General Prevost consisted of 7000 men, of which 3000 were regulars, about 3840 militia, and 160 Indians. About 80 more Indians of the clan of St Regis had offered their service, on the condition of obtaining rank and pay, but this accession not being immediately made, they went over to the Americans.

The force of General Dearborn was composed of 18,000 men, and 3 or 4000 men were advancing to join him under General Bloomfield. The Americans had also about 15,000 men at Oldenburg, 180 miles above St John's fort.

The superior discipline of the British force, it was confidently expected, would counterbalance the numerical superiority of the Americans.

General Prevost was encamped south of Montreal, near to St John's, which is on the opposite side of the river St Lawrence. General Brock was in the vicinity of the fall of Niagara, and was proceeding against the fort of that name, with the fullest confidence of success.

Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, who sailed from Spithead on the 14th of August, arrived at Halifax on the 26th Oct. with the San Domingo, and Poictiers,—the Magnet having parted company in a gale of wind.—Sir John found at Halifax, the Africa (Vice-Admiral Sawyer,) Junon, Shannon, and Herring schooner.—A letter received from an officer of the San Domingo says,—"We find on our arrival, that the Americans appear determined to prosecute the war with all possible fury, and it is likely we shall have our hands full of it.—They have already nearly 400 privateers at sea; some of them are very large, and are gone even to the chops of the British Channel.

The American papers, which have been received from New York to the 30th September, from Boston to the 3d October, and from Halifax to the 6th, exhibit ample proofs of the determination of the American government to persist in the prosecution of the contest with this country. The proposed negociation of Sir J. B. Warren is alluded to in the National Intelligencer, and it is remarked, that if he comes in a real spirit of amity, the impediments to peace may be speedily removed. In the mean time, great preparations appear to be making to reinforce the Canadian army, in the conquest of

Digitized by Google

of the British possessions in that quarter appear to be a favourite object in the war projects of America.

THE NORTHERN WAR.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF MOSKWA, OR BORODINO.

Report of the Commander in Chief, Prince Kutusow to his Imperial Majesty, from the field of battle near Borodino, Aug. 27. (8th Sept.) 1812.

After my last, in which I reported that the enemy, on the 24th August, (5th Sept.) had commenced the attack, with the greater part of his force, on the left wing of our army, the 26th (6th Sept.) passed without his making any considerable movement; but yesterday, taking advantage of a thick fog, at four o'clock in the morning, he bore down upon our left wing with his whole force, and the battle becoming general, it was not terminated until night.

The loss on both sides has been great; but that of the enemy must far exceed ours. The troops of your Majesty fought, with indescribable valour; batteries were taken and retaken, and, where the enemy employed his greatest force, his efforts were ineffectual to acquire a single foot of ground.

I have passed the night in the field of battle, and have collected my forces, augmented my artillery, and strengthened my ranks with the militia of Moscow, and I indulge the hope, that with the assistance of Divine Providence, and with the bravery of our troops, we shall now be able to undertake offensive operations.

To my regret Prince Bagration is wounded by a musket ball in the leg; Lieutenant-General Touchkoff, Prince Goutchakoff, Major-General Backmeteffs, and Counts Woronsoff and Knetoff are also wounded.

We have taken prisoners and artillery, and one General of brigade is made prisoner. The night has closed in, but I have not yet been able to obtain more particulars.

KUTUSOW.

Dispatch from Gen. Kutusow, Aug. 29. (Sept. 10.)

The battle of the 26th has been one of the bloodiest of the present times. We have maintained the field of battle completely, and the enemy retreated to the position from whence he had advanced to the attack; but the very severe loss we have likewise suffered, and especially the circumstance of our most distinguished Generals being wounded, have induced me to retire on the road to Moscow: to-day my head-quarters are at Nora, and I myself am obliged to retreat still farther to meet the reinforcements which are coming to me from Moscow. The prisoners state the enemy's loss to be, according to the belief of the French army, 40,000. General Bonami is taken, and several killed and wounded; Marshall Devoust is wounded. There are continual skirmishes with the rear-guard. I have just received information that the King of Naples's corps is at Rowna, and that General-Adjutant Winzengerode has made a movement towards Smolensko, to cover the road to Moscow.

Report of the General in Chief Kutusow, to his Imperial Majesty, from the village Chilin, of the 4th, (16th.)

After such a bloody, but victorious battle, to our troops of the 26th August, I was obliged to leave my position near Borodino, for reasons I had already the happiness to apprize your Majesty of.—After that battle, the armies were much weakened; in such a situation, we retired to Moscow, having had daily great fighting with the enemy's advanced guard. The reinforcements which I expected were not yet arrived. The enemy formed two new columns, one on the Borowsk, and the other on the Twenigorode roads, endeavouring to act against my reserve, on account of which I could not venture another battle, which would not only have been ruinous to the army, but would have reduced Moscow to ashes. In this unpleasant situation, and after having consulted with the chief Generals, amongst whom were some of different opinions, I was obliged to permit the enemy to enter Moscow, out of which all the wealth, arsenals, and almost all the other property, Imperial or private, had been previously removed, and no inhabitants remained in the town. I most humbly report to your Majesty, that the entrance of the enemy into Moscow is not yet the annihilation of the empire. The contrary of this is the case. I have made a movement with my army towards the Toula road. This will enable me to have an open communication with the neighbouring Governments. Any other measure would have prevented this advantage, and would have separated me from the armies of Tormascow and Tschichagow.

I most confess, that the leaving of the capital is a circumstance of regret; but considering the advantages which may accrue to us, and the conservation of our armies, it is no longer a subject to be deplored. The line I have now taken enabled me to command the roads from Toula to Koluga, by which I hope to annoy the whole line of the enemy,

Digitized by Google

enemy, extending from Smolensko to Moscow, and cut off all reinforcements which the enemy receive; and, by manœuvring, I hope to compel him to leave Moscow, and to change his whole line of operation.—The General Winzengerode has received orders from me to be himself on the Twer road, having, in the mean time, a regiment of Cossacks on that to Jaroslaub, for the securing the inhabitants from molestation by the enemy's small divisions. I am not far from Moscow; and having collected my troops, I can boldly await the approach of the enemy, and, as long as the army of your Imperial Majesty is entire, and animated with its known courage and zeal, the loss of Moscow is not yet the loss of the Empire—for the rest, your Majesty may be assured, that this event is consequent on the loss of Smolensko.

KUTUSOW.

Proclamation of the Emperor of Russia, on the taking of Moscow by the French.

"BY ORDER OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY,

"It is with a heavy heart we are compelled to inform every son of the country, that the enemy entered Moscow on the 3d (15th) of September. The glory of the Russian empire, however, is not thereby tarnished. On the contrary, every individual is inspired with fresh courage, firmness, and hope, that all the evils meditated against us by our enemies, will eventually fall upon their own heads. The enemy has not become master of Moscow, by overcoming, or weakening our forces; the Commander in Chief, by the advice of a Council of War, has found it expedient to retire at a moment of necessity, in order, by the best, and most effectual means, to turn the transient triumph of the enemy to his inevitable ruin. However painful it may be to Russians, to hear that the original capital of the empire is in the hands of the enemy of their country, yet it is consolatory to reflect that he is possessed merely of bare walls, containing within their circuit neither inhabitants nor provisions. The haughty conqueror imagined, that, on his entrance into Moscow, he would become the arbiter of the whole Russian empire, when he might prescribe to it such a peace as he should think proper; but he is deceived in his expectations: he will neither have acquired the power of dictating, nor the means of subsistence. The assembled and daily increasing forces of the districts of Moscow, will not neglect to block up every avenue, and to destroy such parties as may be detached for the purpose of collecting provisions; until the enemy shall perceive that his hopes of astonishing the world by the capture of Moscow were vain, and he be compelled to open a passage for himself by force.

"His situation is as follows:—He entered Russia with 300,000 men, the principal part consisting of natives of different kingdoms, serving and obeying him, not from free will,—not in the defence of their respective counties,—but solely from terror. The half of this multifarious army has been destroyed, partly by our brave troops, partly by desertion, and partly by hunger and sickness; with the remainder he is come to Moscow. His audacious eruption, not only into the very heart of Russia, but into its ancient capital, will, no doubt, gratify his ambition, and give him cause of boasting; but the character of that measure must be determined by its result. He has not entered a country where every step he takes inspires all with terror, and bends both the troops and the inhabitants to his feet. Russia is unaccustomed to subjection, and will not suffer her laws, religion, freedom, and property, to be trampled upon; she will defend them to the last drop of her blood. Hitherto the general zeal against the enemy clearly evinces how powerfully our empire is guarded by the undaunted spirit of her sons.

"Thus, no one despairs; nor is this a time to despair, when every class of the empire is inspired with courage and firmness,—when the enemy, with the remainder of his daily decreasing forces, at a distance from home, in the midst of a numerous people, is surrounded by our armies, one of which stands before him, and the other three are endeavouring to cut off his retreat, and to prevent him from receiving any fresh reinforcements,—when Spain has not only thrown off his yoke, but also threatens to invade his territories,—when the greatest part of Europe (exhausted and enslaved by him,) serving him involuntarily, is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the moment when she shall tear herself from his heavy and insupportable chains,—when his own country sees no end to the torrents of its blood shed for his ambition.

"In the present disastrous state of human affairs, will not that country acquire eternal fame, which, after encountering all the inevitable desolations of war, shall at last, by its patience and intrepidity, succeed in procuring an equitable and permanent peace, not only for itself, but also for other powers; nay, even for those who are unwillingly fighting against us?—It is gratifying and natural for a generous nation to render good for evil.

"Almighty God! turn thy merciful eye to

Digitized by Google

to thy supplicating Russian church. Vouchsafe courage and patience to the people struggling in a just cause, so that they may, thereby overcome the enemy; and in saving themselves, may also defend the freedom of kings and nations!"

EVACUATION OF MOSCOW BY THE FRENCH.

The campaign in Russia appears to be ended for the winter; and the French troops, disappointed in their hopes of winter quarters by the burning of Moscow, and harrassed in their endeavours to procure subsistence by numerous bands of Cossacs hovering on their flanks, are preparing to evacuate the country, and seek for repose and subsistence in the more friendly provinces of Poland. Bonaparte, after leaving a garrison in the Kremlin, left Moscow on the 19th Oct.; on which day the head-quarters of his army were at Disna. On the 18th, his advanced guard, under Murat, was attacked and defeated, on the Kaloiga road, by Marshal Kutusoff, with the loss, according to the Russian official accounts, of 38 pieces of cannon, a standard, 1500 prisoners, and 2000 killed and wounded. On the 22d Moscow was re-occupied by the Russians under General Winzingerode. The following official notice of these events has been transmitted by Lord Cathcart:

"*St Petersburgh, Oct. 27, 1812.*

"On the 18th of October, Marshal Kutusoff, having learnt that the corps of Victor had quitted Smolensk to reinforce the Grand Army, resolved to attack the advanced guard, under the orders of Murat, being 45,000 strong, in face of our troops, in order to defeat the same before the junction of Victor, and before Napoleon could support him with the main body of his army. The attack completely succeeded: 38 pieces of cannon fell into our hands, as well as a standard of honour belonging to the first regiment of cuirassiers. We have made 1500 prisoners, amongst whom is a General. Two thousand men were left on the field of battle. Our loss is inconsiderable.

"On the 22d, the corps of General Winzingerode entered Moscow, and obliged the garrison, which the enemy had left in it, to evacuate that capital in such haste, that the French hospitals remained in our power."

From the first entrance of the French into Moscow, to the date of its evacuation, a desultory and harrassing warfare had been carried on by the Russians, against their enemies: which, no doubt, in a great measure, led to the important results above mentioned.

Private accounts from Russia state, that, in the action of the 18th, Prince Poniatowski, who commands the 8th corps of the French, was killed, and Generals Jonville, Moncey, and Daru, made prisoners.

Count Winzingerode, it is also stated, after the recapture of the place, having ventured too far in reconnoitering, was unfortunately taken prisoner by a detachment of the enemy. The weather was uncommonly bad, and the roads in the worst state; so that the French, in the exhausted state of their draught horses, being unable to carry off their artillery, were forced to leave them in the hands of the Russians.

Lord Cathcart has also transmitted a long report from General Wittgenstein, detailing an action with the French on the Dwina under Marshal St Cyr, whom he had defeated and driven from Polotsk, after an obstinate resistance; also an account of the repulse of M'Donald by General Steinhill, in the same quarter.

The accounts from Russia describe the exertions for recruiting the armies as most successful; the same spirit of determined resistance to the invaders pervading all ranks of the community.

The British Government, impressed with a firm belief of the determination of the Russians to maintain the contest, have determined to afford every assistance in carrying their military preparations into effect; and accordingly nearly 100,000 stand of arms have been shipped for the Baltic.

Altona papers, lately received, state that great alarm prevailed in Warsaw, on account of the vicinity of some strong bands of Cossacs; that the barriers had been shut, and a proclamation issued to quiet the minds of the people, by Count Stanislaus Potocki, the President.

The Diet of Poland issued, on the 6th of October, an order for raising a new levy of 40,000 men, to be completed in six weeks. The official document inserted in the Warsaw Gazette states it to be at the request of Bonaparte.

The Twenty-fifth French bulletin has been received, which mentions the evacuation of Moscow by their troops, and also the action of the 18th, in which they acknowledge some loss. The following is a copy of the bulletin:

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Nollskoe, Oct. 20.

All the sick who were in the hospitals of Moscow left them on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. for Mojaisk and Smolensk. The

Digitized by Google

The artillery caissons, the ammunition taken, a great quantity of curious things, and trophies, were packed up and sent off on the 15th. The army received orders to bake biscuit for 20 days, and hold itself in readiness to march. In effect, the Emperor left Moscow on the 19th. The head-quarters were the same day at Desna.

On the one side, the Kremlin has been armed and fortified, at the same time it has been mined in order to blow it up. Some think the Emperor will march upon Toula and Kalouga, to pass the winter in these provinces, and occupy Moscow by a garrison in the Kremlin; others suppose the Emperor will blow up the Kremlin, and burn the public establishments which remain, and that he will approach within an hundred leagues of Poland, to establish his winter quarters in a friendly country, and near to receive every thing which exists in the magazines of Dantzic, Kowno, Minsk, and Wilna, and recover from the fatigues of war. The latter observe, that Moscow is distant from Petersburgh 180 leagues of bad road, while Witpsk is only 130 from Petersburgh; that from Moscow to Kiow, is 218 leagues; whilst from Smolensk to Kiow, is but 112 leagues; from whence they conclude that Moscow is not a military position, or that Moscow possesses no longer political importance, since that town is burned, and ruined for 100 years.

The enemy shewed many cossacks, who annoyed our cavalry. The advanced guard of cavalry placed in advance of Viukova, were surprised by a band of cossacks, they were in the camp before they could mount on horseback; they took a park (un pare) of General Sebastiani's of 100 baggage waggons, and made about 100 prisoners. The King of Naples mounted on horseback, with the cuirassiers and carabineers, and perceiving a column of infantry, of four battalions, which the enemy sent to support the cossacks, he charged it, broke it, and cut it in pieces. General Dezi, aide-de-camp to the King, a brave officer, was killed in this charge, which honours the carabineers.

The Viceroy has arrived at Fomenskoi; all the army is in march. Marshal the Duke of Treviso has remained at Moscow, with a garrison.

The weather is very fine, like in France during the October, perhaps a little warmer; but on the 1st of November we may expect cold. Every thing indicates, we must think of winter quarters, our cavalry particularly require it; the infantry refresh themselves at Moscow.

Among the valuable curiosities that have fallen into the hands of Bonaparte, by the possession of the Kremlin, or Citadel of Moscow, is a Greek manuscript of the New Testament of the year 400. There is no work of the kind extant so ancient by several hundred years. There are some of the next oldest editions in the Vatican at Rome. In England, we believe, there are no editions of the New Testament older than 1 or 800 years.

The Paris journals contain an account of the trial, before a military commission, of 26 Russians, accused of setting fire to Moscow, 10 of whom were found guilty and executed, and 16 remanded to prison.

SPAIN.

RETREAT OF THE BRITISH ARMY FROM BURGOS.

The intelligence which we have this month to communicate from the Peninsula, is by no means gratifying. The tide of fortune, we are sorry to say, appears to have changed; and the lately victorious army of the Marquis Wellington is again obliged to act on the defensive.

The following official details of the operations of the allied armies in Spain, bring down the history of the campaign to the 31 instant.

War Department—Downing Street, Oct. 25. 1812.

It appears by a dispatch received this morning from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Villa Toro, 11th October, that the enemy had made two sorties, in which they had materially injured our works, and we had suffered some loss. In the last, Major Cocks, of the 79th, who has so frequently distinguished himself, was unfortunately killed. Notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy, our troops were established within about 100 yards of the enemy's interior line. A good breach had been effected in another part of the same line, and our troops were established close to the breach. The enemy were still upon the Ebro, and had not made any movement to interrupt our operations.

Killed and Wounded in the Siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 6th to the 10th Oct. inclusive.

British.—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 4 serjeants, 82 rank and file, killed; 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 7 serjeants, 3 drummers, 200 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

Portuguese.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 34 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file missing.

Total.—1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants,

Digitized by Google

tants, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 4 serjeants, 116 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 8 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 8 serjeants, 3 drummers, 265 rank and file, wounded; 18 rank and file missing.

Killed.—Adjutant Hobson, 2d battalion, 58th foot; Major Hon. C. Cocks, 1st battalion, 79th ditto; Ensign Buckeridge, 1st battalion, Coldstream Guards; and Captain H. Perry, 5th Cacadores.

Wounded.—Captain Stewart, Acting Engineer, 1st Royal Scots, slightly; Captain M'Pherson, ditto, 38th foot, ditto, since dead; Ensign Lawrence, ditto, 38th foot, slightly; Ensign Twigg, ditto, 38th foot, slightly; Captain Clitherow, 1st battalion, 3d guards, severely; Lieutenant Elgie, royal artillery, slightly; Captain Power, ditto, slightly; Lieutenant Dumaresq, Assistant-Engineer, 1st battalion, 9th foot, severely; Major Arnott, 12th Portuguese regiment.

Extracts from dispatches from Lord Wellington.

Cabezon, 26th Oct. 1812.

I have been so much occupied by the movements and operations of the army since the 18th instant, that I have not been able to write to your Lordship.

The operations of the castle of Burgos continued nearly in the state in which they were when I addressed your Lordship on the 11th inst. till the 18th. Having at that time received a supply of musket ammunition from Santander, and having, while waiting for that necessary article, completed a mine under the church of St Roman, which stood in an outwork of the second line, I determined that the breach which we had effected in the second line should be stormed on that evening, at the moment this mine should explode; and that, at the same time, the line should be attacked by escalade.

The mine succeeded, and Lieut.-Colonel Browne lodged a party of the 9th Cazadores, and a detachment of Spanish troops of the regiment of Asturias, in the outwork. A detachment of the King's German Legion, under Major Wurmb, carried the breach, and a detachment of the guards succeeded in escalading the line; but the enemy brought such a fire upon these two last detachments, from the third line, and the body of the castle itself, and they were attacked by numbers so superior, before they could receive the support allotted to them, that they were obliged to retire, suffering considerable loss. Major Wurmb was unfortunately killed.

It is impossible to represent in adequate terms my sense of the conduct of the Guards, and German Legion upon this occasion; and I am quite satisfied, that if it had been possible to maintain the posts which they had gained with so much gallantry, these troops would have maintained them. Some of the men stormed even the third line, and one was killed in one of the embrasures of that line; and I had the satisfaction of seeing, that if I could breach the wall of the castle we should carry the place.

Another mine was commenced under the second line from the church of St Roman, of which we remained in possession.

The enemy had, on the 13th, moved forward a considerable body of infantry, and six squadrons of cavalry from Briviesca to reconnoitre our outposts at Monasterio.—They attacked the picquet at the bridge in front of that town, but were repulsed by the fire of a detachment of the infantry of the Brunswick Legion. In this affair, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, who commanded at Monasterio, was wounded, but not severely, and I hope I shall soon again have the benefit of his assistance.

I had long had reports of the enemy's intention to advance for the relief of the castle of Burgos with the army of Portugal, reinforced by troops recently arrived from France, and with that part of the army of the north which was disposeeble; and they did advance in considerable force against the post at Monasterio on the evening of the 18th.

The subaltern of the Brunswick Legion, who commanded a picquet in St Olalla, disobeyed his orders in remaining in that village upon the approach of the enemy, and he was taken with his picquet. The enemy consequently obtained possession of the heights which command the town of Monasterio, and our outpost was obliged to retire on the morning of the 19th to the Burgos side of the town.

I assembled the troops, excepting those necessary for carrying on the operations of the siege, as soon as it appeared by the enemy's movement of the 18th that they entertained serious intentions of endeavouring to raise it, and placed the allied army on the heights, having their right at Ibeas, on the Arlanzon, the centre at Rio Vena and Magaradas, and the left at Soto Pallacio. The enemy's army likewise assembled in the neighbourhood of Monasterio. They moved forward on the evening of the 20th with about 10,000 men to drive in our outpost at Quintana Palla, and Olmos.

The former withdrew by order, but the latter was maintained with great spirit by the Chasseurs Britanniques. Seeing a fair opportunity of striking a blow upon the enemy, I requested Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Paget to move with the 1st and 4th divisions upon

Digitized by Google

upon the enemy's right flank, which movement, having been well executed, drove them back upon Monasterio, and our posts were replaced in Quintana Palla.

On the morning of the 21st, I received a letter from Sir Rowland Hill, of the 17th, in which he acquainted me of the enemy's intention to move towards the Tagus, which was already fordable by individuals in many places, and was likely to become so by an army. The castle of Chinchilla had surrendered on the 9th instant.

The enemy's force in Valencia was supposed to amount to not less than 70,000 men, a very large proportion of which, it was expected, would be disposeable for service out of that kingdom.

I had desired Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill to retire from his position on the Tagus, if he should find that he could not maintain himself in it with advantage; and it was necessary that I should be near him, in order that the corps under my command might not be insulated, in consequence of the movements which he should find himself under the necessity of making; I therefore raised the siege of Burgos on the night of the 20th, and moved the whole army back towards the Douro.

I felt severely the sacrifice I was thereby obliged to make. Your Lordship is aware that I was never very sanguine in my expectations of success in the siege of Burgos, notwithstanding that I considered success was attainable, even with the means in my power, within a reasonably limited period. If the attack made on the first line on the 22d or the 29th had succeeded, I believe we should have taken the place, notwithstanding the ability with which the governor conducted the defence, and the gallantry with which it was executed by the garrison. Our means were limited; but it appeared to me, that, if we should succeed, the advantage to the cause would be great, and the final success of the campaign would have been certain.

I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers and troops during the siege of Burgos, particularly with the brigade of Guards.

During the latter part of the siege the weather was very unfavourable, and the troops suffered much from the rain. The officers at the head of the artillery and engineer departments—Lieut.-Colonel Robe, and Lieut.-Colonel Burgoyne, and Lieut.-Colonel Dickson, who commands the reserve artillery, rendered me every assistance; and the failure of success is not to be attributed to them. By their activity we carried off every thing in the course of one night except the three 18-pounders destroyed by the enemy's fire, and the eight pieces of cannon which we had taken from the enemy on the night of the 19th ultimo, in the storm of the hornwork. Having sent our cattle to meet the equipment expected from Santander, we had not the means of moving the latter.

The enemy was not aware of our movement, and did not follow us till late on the 22d, when 10,000 men encamped on this side of Burgos.

The British army encamped at Celado del Camino and Hornillos, with the light cavalry at Estepan and Baniel. We continued our march on the following day, the right of the army to Torquemada, the left to Cordevilla, at which places we crossed the Pisuerga.

The enemy followed our movement with their whole army. Our rear-guard consisted of two light battalions of the King's German Legion under Colonel Halkett, and of Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry; and Major-General Bock's brigade was halted at the Venta del Pozo to give them support; the whole under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton.—Don Julian Sanchez marched on the left of the Arlanzon; and the party of guerillas, heretofore commanded by the late Martinez, on the hills to the left of our rear-guard.

Major-General Anson's brigade charged twice with great success in front of Celado del Camino, and the enemy was detained above three hours by the troops under Lieut.-General Sir S. Cotton in the passage of the Hormaza in front of that village.

The rear-guard continued to fall back in the best order, till the guerillas on the left having been driven in, they rode towards the flank of the rear-guard of Major-General Anson's brigade and four or five squadrons of the enemy mixed with them. These were mistaken for Spaniards, and they fell upon the flank and rear of our troops. We sustained some loss, and Lieut.-Col. Pelly, of the 16th dragoons, having had his horse shot, was taken prisoner.

The delay occasioned by this misfortune enabled the enemy to bring up a very superior body of cavalry, which was charged by Major-General Bock's and Major-General Anson's brigades, near the Venta del Pozo, but unsuccessfully, and our rear-guard was hardly pressed. The enemy made their charges on the two light battalions of the King's German Legion, formed in squares, but were always repulsed with considerable loss by the steadiness of those two battalions. They suffered no loss, and I cannot sufficiently applaud their conduct and that of Colonel Halkett who commanded them.

The exertions and conduct of Lieut.-General

Digitized by Google

and Sir S. Cotton, and of the officers and staff attached to him throughout this day, were highly meritorious, and although the charge made by the cavalry was not successful, I had the satisfaction of observing great steadiness in their movements. Major Bull's troop of horse artillery, under Major Downman and Capt. Ramsay, distinguished themselves.

The army continued its march on the 24th, and took up its ground on the Carrion, with its right at Duennas and its left at Villa Muriel, and the 1st batt. 1st guards joined us from Corunna.

I halted here on the 25th, and the enemy attacked our left at Villa Muriel. They were repulsed, however, by the 5th division of infantry, under the command of Major-General Oswald, in the absence of Lieut.-General Leith on account of indisposition.

I had directed the third battalion of the Royals to march to Palencia, to protect the destruction of the bridges over the Carrion at that place, but it appears that the enemy assembled in such force at that point, that Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell thought it necessary to retire upon Villa Muriel, and the enemy passed the Carrion at Palencia. This rendered it necessary to change our front, and I directed Major-General Oswald to throw back our left, and the Spanish troops upon the heights, and to maintain the Carrion with the right of the fifth division. The bridge of Villa Muriel was destroyed; but the enemy discovered a ford, and passed over a considerable body of infantry and cavalry. I made Major-Gen. Pringle and Major-Gen. Barnes attack these troops under the orders of Major-Gen. Oswald; in which attack the Spanish troops co-operated, and they were driven across the river with considerable loss. The fire upon the left had been very severe throughout the day, from which we suffered a great deal; and Major-Gen. Don Miguel Alava was unfortunately wounded while urging on the Spanish infantry in the pursuit of the enemy.

I broke up this morning from the Carrion, and marched upon Cubezon del Campo, where I have crossed the Pisuerga.

The enemy appear to be moving in this direction from Duenas. I propose to halt here to-morrow.

P. S.—I have the honour to inclose returns of the killed and wounded.

Killed and Wounded in the siege of Burgos, from 11th to 17th October, inclusive.

British—1 serjeant, 23 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 3 serjeants, 39 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese—4 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 27 rank and file, wounded.

Total.—1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 66 rank and file wounded.

Wounded.—11th October, 32d Foot—Ensign Quill, severely.—16th October, 1812, —1st Foot—Lieutenant Rae, acting engineer, slightly.—58th Foot—Ensign Baylis, slightly.—15th October, 1812.—12th Regiment of the line—Captain White, severely.

Killed and Wounded, from 18th to 21st October, inclusive.

British.—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 serjeants, 81 rank and file, killed; 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 119 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese.—8 rank and file killed; 1 Ensign, 2 serjeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Total—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 serjeants, 89 rank and file, killed; 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 serjeants, 160 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file, missing.

Killed. — 18th October. — Coldstream Guards—Captain Harvey.—19th October. —Coldstream Guards—Ensign Burgess.

Wounded. — 18th October. — 3d Foot Guards.—Lieutenants Holborn and Knox, severely.—Coldstream Guards, 1st batt.—Captain the Hon. W. G. Crofton, slightly; Captain the Hon. J. Walpole, severely.

Cabezon, Oct. 26.

Since I wrote your Lordship upon the 26th, I have had an opportunity of seeing the enemy's whole army, as they placed themselves opposite to us, on the Pisuerga, yesterday. They are certainly in very great strength. The army of Portugal has received a reinforcement of ten thousand men, including cavalry, from France; and I have reason to believe that there are two divisions of infantry now with this army belonging to the army of the north. The cavalry of the army of the north is certainly with the army of Portugal, and they have at least 5000 good cavalry.

No event of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship on the 26th. The enemy formed their army in the plain in our front yesterday. They have cannonaded different parts of our line without doing us any injury, excepting that Lieut. Col. Robe, of the Royal Artillery, was wounded severely, but not dangerously, yesterday.

Pueda, Oct. 31.

The enemy crossed the Carrion on the 26th and 27th, and formed their army on the heights near Cijales, on the last of those days, opposite our position on the left of the Pisuerga,

Digitized by Google

and their advanced guard about
s in front of their main body, and
distance from Cabegon.
28th, they extended their right,
avoured to force the bridges of Si-
nd Valladolid, the former of which
ided by Colonel Halkett, with his
of the 7th division, and the latter
nant-General the Earl of Dalhousie,
remainder of the 7th division. At
olonel Halkett being hard pressed,
the bridge. He at the same time
the Brunswick Oels regiment to
as, towards which quarter the ene-
ched troops on the evening of the
as soon as I found that this was the
thought it proper to break up from
rga and to cross the Douro, which
as effected without difficulty on the
ant, by the bridges of Puente Dou-
udela.
bridge of Tordesillas was destroyed
emy's approach to that town, on
ing of the 28th, and I had sent or-
he regiment of Brunswick Oels to
on its ruins, in such manner as to
he enemy from repairing the bridge.
mortification, however, of learn-
the night of the 29th, that this
had been obliged to abandon its
d as I had seen the enemy's whole
march towards Tordesillas on that
it was obvious that no time was to
I, therefore, marched the army at
hour yesterday morning to their
posted the troops on the heights
Rueda and Tordesillas, immediate-
te, and near the bridge of Tordesil-
found the bridge nearly repaired on
al, but the enemy had made no at-
pass it, and they have now no large
of troops in this neighbourhood.
n that some of them marched last
wards Valladolid, and others to-
oro.
received letters from Lieutenant-
Sir Rowland Hill of the 29th.
agus was every where fordable, and
y had passed a small body of troops
uente Dyenas.
wland Hill had collected his troops
camah. He was likely to receive
s to move upon Anvalo on the 29th.

Rueda, Nov. 3, 1812.

the opportunity of the return of the
r Myers to Corunna, to inform
t the army have continued in the
n which I placed them on the 30th
r; and the enemy have made no
o pass the Douro. The bridge of
as is repaired, and they are em-
the repair of that of Toro. Their
troops are extending along the Douro, from the latter place to Valladolid.

In the mean time, the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill will arrive this day and to-morrow on the Adaja. The General received my orders to break up from his position on the Jacamah on the 29th, and he intended to carry them into execution on the morning of the 30th. He had intended to destroy the Puente Lega, but the mine failed;—and the enemy having collected a large body of troops between the bridge and Aranjuez, they immediately attacked our post on the bridge, but were repulsed with considerable loss by the 2d battalion 47th regiment, and a detachment of the 95th, under the command of Colonel Skerret. I have not received the return of our loss upon this occasion, but I understand it is about forty men. No officer was touched. Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill mentions in high terms the conduct of the troops.—These circumstances delayed the march from the right of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's position till the evening of the 30th, and he has since continued it without being at all molested by the enemy.

The building called la China, in the Retiro, and all the guns, stores, &c. which that work contained, which had not been carried away, were destroyed before the troops were withdrawn from Madrid.

The Spanish divisions of Don Carlos d'Espana and Comte de Penne Villemur are with Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill.

A small body of the enemy's troops were at Valde Moro on the 31st, and entered Madrid at ten o'clock on the morning of the first instant.

I have accounts from the north, stating that Longa has taken a convoy escorted by 300 men near Victoria.

FRANCE.

CONSPIRACY AT PARIS.

On the 23d of last month a conspiracy, which had for its object the overturning the present government of France, was discovered at Paris, and the authors of the plot, with several of their accomplices, have since paid the forfeit of their lives for their rashness and folly. The principals in the conspiracy were three Generals of brigade, viz. Malet, Lahorie, and Guidal, who together with 21 others, charged as accomplices, were, on the 29th, tried by a military commission, and 14 of them, including the three Generals, were convicted and sentenced to be shot.

The whole of them, with the exception of

Digitized by Google

of the three Generals and one either belonged to the regiment of the guard at Paris, or were officers of the national guard stationed at Paris. Twelve of those condemned suffered the punishment of death on the same day, and two were respited. The remaining 10 were acquited, but were ordered to be at the disposal of the war Minister.

The French papers contain no particulars of the plot, but state that perfect tranquillity had been restored at Paris.

The following has been communicated by a gentleman recently arrived from Paris, as the statement circulated by the Members of the French Government, for the information of their private friends, as to the nature, extent, and termination of the conspiracy :—

The three Ex-Generals, Mallet, Guidal, and Lahorie, already sentenced and executed, endeavoured to bring about a new revolution in Paris.

They made use of a fictitious *Senatus Consultum*, by means of which they succeeded in deceiving the garrison of Paris. Having gone, on the 23d of October, at four o'clock in the morning, to the barracks occupied by the first division, and the dragoons of Paris, they read to them a proclamation, in which they informed them of the death of the Emperor, on the 7th, and ordered them, in the name of the Regent, to follow them.

The troops, believing what was told them, obeyed their orders, and suffered themselves to be led to different posts, where they relieved the guards; and at seven in the morning presented themselves at the Minister's of the General Police, and at the Prefect's of the Police, both of whom they arrested, and carried them to the prison of Laforce, under an escort of 300 men.

Meanwhile another division proceeded to the house of the Commandant of Paris, (Gen. Hullin.) Mallet informed him that he was no longer Commandant; and, on Hullin hesitating to resign his command, a pistol was discharged at him by Mallet, which mortally wounded him in the head.

Mallet next proceeded to the Chief of the Etat Major of Paris, to arrest him; but this officer (who appears to have been apprised of his danger,) had several officers in his apartment, who proving too powerful for Mallet, arrested him; they then harangued the troops who followed him, and having succeeded in persuading them that Mallet was a conspirator, and that the Emperor was not dead, the whole laid down their arms. The troops cantoned at Versailles and Gros Buis were now sent for, and the barriers having been shut, the conspirators were arrested.

At two o'clock, the Minister of the Police and the Prefect were liberated, the officers of the first division were arrested, and the troops sent out of Paris.

On the first report of the Emperor's death, which the conspirators spread all over Paris, the Bank was surrounded by a multitude, who endeavoured to exchange their notes for specie; but, in a short time, order and tranquillity were restored, and every thing quiet.

NEW CONSCRIPTION.

On the 1st September the Conservative Senate of France decreed as follows:

Art. 1. One hundred and twenty-thousand men, of the conscription for 1813, shall be placed at the disposition of the Minister of War, for recruiting the army.

Art. 2. They shall be taken from among the French born between the 1st of January and 31st of December 1793.

Art. 3. Seventeen-thousand men taken from the conscription of 1813, among those who shall not be called upon to form a part of the active army, shall be destined, according to the 5th and 11th articles of the *Senatus Consultum* of the 13th of March, and of the 14th article of the decree of the 14th of March, to replace the men wanting to complete the cohorts of the first band of the National Guard; and placed at the disposal of the Minister of War, who will call upon them should there be occasion.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF THE GUERRIERE FRIGATE BY THE AMERICANS.

(From the London Gazette.)

Copy of a letter from Captain Dacres of the Guerriere, to Vice-Admiral Sawyer, dated Boston, September 7 1812.

SIR,

"I am sorry to inform you of the capture of his Majesty's late ship Guerriere, by the American frigate Constitution, after a severe action, on the 19th August, in latitude 40 deg. 20 min. N. and longitude 55 deg. W. At two P. M. being by the wind on the starboard tack, we saw a sail on our weather beam, bearing down on us. At three made her out to be a man of war, beat to quarters and prepared for action. At four, she closing fast, wore to prevent her raking us. At ten minutes past four hoisted our colours and fired several shot at her; at twenty minutes

Digitized by Google

s past four she hoisted her colours turned our fire, wore several times to being raked, exchanging broadsides. she closed on our starboard beam, eeping up a heavy fire and steering is intention being evidently to cross w. At twenty minutes past five our mast went over the starboard quarter, ought the ship up in the wind; the then placed himself on our larboard aking us, a few only of our bow earing, and his grape and riflemen ng our deck. At forty minutes past e ship not answering her helm, he ted to lay us on board; at this time, ant, who commanded the forecastle, rried below, badly wounded. I im-ely ordered the marines and boarders he main deck; the master was at this hot through the knee, and I received re wound in the back. Lieutenant vas leading on the boarders, when the ming to, we brought some of our bow o bear on her, and had got clear of ponent, when at twenty minutes past r fore and main-masts went over the aving the ship a perfect unmanage-reck. The frigate shooting ahead, I hopes to clear the wreck and get the nder command to renew the action, st as we had cleared the wreck, our il yard went, and the enemy having new braces, &c. wore round within shot, to rake us, the ship laying in ough of the sea, and rolling, her main guns under water, and all attempts to r before the wind being fruitless; calling my few remaining officers to-, they were all of opinion that any r resistance would only be a needless of lives, I ordered, though reluctantly, lours to be struck.

loss of the ship is to be ascribed to ly fall of the mizen-mast, which en-our opponent to chuse his position. orry to say that we suffered severe-illed and wounded, and mostly whilst on our bow; from her grape and ry, in all fifteen killed, and sixty-ounded, many of them severely; none vounded officers quitted the deck till ig ceased.

frigate proved to be the United States onstitution, of thirty twenty-four-s on her main deck, and twenty-four vo pounders, and two eighteen-poun-her upper deck, and four hundred nty-six men; her loss, in compari-n ours, is trifling, about twenty, : lieutenant of marines and eight d first lieutenant and master of the l eleven men wounded, her lower ly wounded, and stern much shatter-ed, and very much cut up about the rigging.

The Guerriere was so cut up, that all attempts to get her in would have been useless. As soon as the wounded were got out of her, they set her on fire, and I feel it my duty to state, that the conduct of Captain Hull and his officers to our men has been that of a brave enemy, the greatest care being taken to prevent our men losing the smallest trifle, and the greatest attention being paid to the wounded, who, thro' the attention and skill of Mr Irvine, surgeon, I hope will do well.

I hope, though success has not crowned our efforts, you will not think it presumptuous in me to say, the greatest credit is due to the officers and ship's company for their exertions, particularly when exposed to the heavy raking fire of the enemy; I feel particularly obliged for the exertions of Lieutenant Kent, who, though wounded early by a splinter, continued to assist me; in the Second Lieutenant the service has suffered a severe loss; Mr Scott, the master, tho' wounded, was particularly attentive, and used every exertion in clearing the wreck, as did the warrant officers. Lieutenant Nicholl, of the royal marines, and his party, supported the honourable character of their corps, and they suffered severely. I must recommended Mr Snow, master's-mate, who commanded the foremost main deck guns in the absence of Lieutenant Pullman, and the whole, after the fall of Lieutenant Ready, to your protection, he having received a severe contusion from a splinter. I must point out Mr Garby, acting purser, to your notice, who volunteered his services on deck, and commanded the after quarter-deck guns, and was particularly active, as well as Mr Bannister, midshipman.

I hope, in considering the circumstances, you will think the ship intrusted to my charge was properly defended; the unfortunate loss of our masts, the absence of the third lieutenant, second lieutenant of marines, three midshipmen, and twenty-four men, considerably weakened our crew, and we only mustered at quarters two hundred and forty-four men, and nineteen boys, on coming into action: the enemy had such an advantage from his marines and riflemen, when close, and his superior sailing enabled him to chuse his distance.

JAS. R. DACRES.

The Guerriere before she struck, had sustained a loss of 15 men killed, and 63 wounded.

A Court Martial has been held at Halifax on Captain Dacres and the other officers, who were honourably acquitted of all blame in yielding to the superior force of the enemy.

SCOT.

Digitized by Google

Scottish Chronicle.

ELECTION OF PEERS.

ON Friday, the 13th of November, the election of the Sixteen Peers, to represent the Peerage of Scotland, took place at Holyroodhouse. Their Lordships were attended by James Walker and Walter Scott, Esqrs. two of the Principal Clerks of Session, as deputes to Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Clerk Register; by the Rev. Dr David Johnstone of North Leith, and the Rev. Dr John Inglis, Edinburgh, two of his Majesty's Chaplains, and by the other proper officers. The proceedings were opened by a most appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr Johnstone.

PEERS PRESENT.

Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry	E. of Selkirk
Duke of Atholl	Balcarras
Marquis of Queensberry	Aboyne
Earls of Rothes	Aberdeen
Caithness	Glasgow
Morton	Visc. Arbuthnot
Moray	Lords Forbes
Home	Gray
Kellie	Sinclair
Lauderdale	Napier
Kinnoul	Elibank
Elgin & Kincardine	Belhaven
Wemyss and March	Rollo
Leven & Melville	Ruthven
	Kinnaird—29

PROXIES.

Duke of Lennox.....to	Lord Forbes
Earl of Dundonald...	Lord Gray
Earl of Breadalbane..	Lord Kinnaird
Earl of Stair.....	Earl of Lauderdale
Lord Torphichen.....	Lord Forbes
Lord Reay.....	Lord Kinnaird—6

SIGNED LISTS.

Dukes of Gordon	Earls of Hyndford
Montrose	Portmore
Earls of Errol	Hopetoun
Eglinton	Vis. Stormont
Cassilis	Lords Somerville
Haddington	Blantyre
Galloway	Forrester
Northesk	Kirkcudbright
Dunmore	—17
Total number of votes	52

Mr Walker, the senior Clerk, then read over the roll of Peers commonly called the Union Roll; and after reading over the names of the Dukes, the name of Charles Marquis of Queensberry was inserted as Senior Marquis of Scotland, pursuant to an order of the House of Lords last session of Parliament, his Lordship having proved his right to that title.

When the Clerk called the Earl of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen rose, and said, that his Noble Friend had given him a proxy; but, as he resided at present in Ireland, it was not in his power to qualify himself according to law, although, from his situation, as Lieutenant of two counties in that kingdom, he clearly came within the limits of the act, which made provision for preserving their privileges to such Peers as were necessarily absent on his Majesty's service. His Lordship, while he did not mean to press the reception of his vote, still thought that Peers in his situation laboured under a great hardship, and he pledged himself, if their Lordships thought proper to return him their representative, to take measures for removing so obvious a grievance, and for preserving to their Lordships the privilege of voting in whatever part of the three kingdoms they might reside. The Earl of Lauderdale and Lord Kinnaird entirely coincided with Lord Aberdeen, and hoped his Lordship would bring the matter under the consideration of the House of Lords.

A signed list was given in for the Earl of Cassillis, but the Clerks objected to it on the grounds, first, that it was not sealed, and secondly, that the signature and the names in the list were not of the same hand-writing. After some explanations, however, between the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Kinnaird, and Mr Scott, it was agreed to allow the list to be taken into the number of votes, and the clerks to state shortly in the minutes, their reasons for thinking the list informal.

The usual ceremonies having been gone through, and votes marked, the Clerks declared the following Noble Lords to be duly elected, viz.—

* Charles Marquis of Queensberry.....50
* George William Earl of Rothes.....46
James Earl of Caithness.....39
Alexander Earl of Home.....49

Thor-

Digitized by Google

Thomas Earl of Kellie.....50
George Earl of Dalhousie.....50
Thomas Earl of Selkirk.....47
Alexander Earl of Balcarras.....49
George Earl of Aboyne.....50
George Earl of Aberdeen.....51
George Earl of Glasgow.....49
James Lord Forbes.....45
Alexander George Lord Saltoun.....48
* Francis Lord Gray.....45
Charles Lord Sinclair.....49
Francis Lord Napier.....44

Those marked thus * are new Peers, in room of the Earls of Strathmore and Haddington, and Lord Cathcart.

Votes were also given for the following Noblemen, viz.—

Duke of Roxburgh..1	Lord Colville.....1
Earl of Strathmore.1	Lord Reay.....14
Earl of Northesk...17	Lord Kinnaird....20

Several of these noble Lords were not candidates.

After the return was declared by the Clerks, Lord Kinnaird protested against it, and, without stating his reason for the present, expressed his intention of appealing elsewhere.

The election was not over till past four o'clock, and we never witnessed such a number of spectators on any former election.

At six o'clock the Peers sat down to an elegant dinner in Fortune's great room, Prince's-street, which was attended by several young Noblemen, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and several gentlemen of distinction. An excellent dinner was also given in the Prince's apartment in the Abbey, to the officers who were engaged in the business of the election.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The election for a Member for the county of Edinburgh came on the 26th of October, when, after a very keen contest, Sir George Clerk of Pennicuick, Bart. was elected by a majority of ten votes, there being,

For Sir G. Clerk.....56
— Sir John H. Dalrymple.....46

Several other counties were also contested. The candidates for Ayrshire were Sir Hew D. Hamilton and Major General Montgomerie, when Sir Hew was chosen by a majority of two only. For Perthshire, James Drummond, Esq. and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B. were candidates, when the former was elected by a majority of seven. For Wigtonshire, Lieut.-General the Hon. William Stewart, and J. Hunter Blair of Dunskey, Esq. were candidates, when General Stewart was chosen by a majority of six. For Roxburghshire, the Hon. Gilbert Elliot and Alexander Don, younger of Newton, Esq. were candidates, when Mr Elliot was elected by a majority of six.—The county of Ross and Stewartry of Kircudbright were also contested, when the Hon. W. F. Mackenzie was chosen for the former, and General Dunlop for the latter, both by considerable majorities.

The elections for the Burghs came on the 30th of October.—The only remarkable contest was for the burghs of Sterling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Culross and Queensferry.—The candidates were General Campbell of Monzie, and Henry Brougham, Esq. when the General was returned, but it is said the return will be disputed in the House of Commons.

HIGH TIDES, &c.

On the 19th of October the barometer at Edinburgh was lower than has been known for many years; on that day, the mercury was under 27 inches during the forenoon.—The weather had been very unsettled throughout the preceding week; for the most part boisterous, with occasional violent showers of rain and hail. The high westerly winds raised the tides on the east coast.

The tide rose, at Leith, to a greater height, on the morning of the 21st, than it has for some years past, by which several houses at the foot of the Sheriff-Brae were inundated, and received some damage; the Ballast Quay was also overflowed, and, on the receding of the water, a part of the street sunk about a foot. At high water, there were 17½ feet on the bar, and 20 feet in the harbour, being a rise of about four feet higher than the ordinary spring tides.

The tide at Eyemouth the same morning rose to a most extraordinary height, higher indeed than has happened in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the place. The banks for protecting the houses near the shore were completely destroyed, and the water rushing in, did considerable damage to the salt in the cellars, and the road along the beach is nearly washed away. What is rather remarkable, a ling of a pretty large size was found alive in a boat-builder's shop, into which it had been forced by the violence of the tide.

The tide rose very high the same day at Whitehaven, Newcastle, Belfast, and several other places, on both the east and west coast, and did considerable damage.

On the 3d of October there was a great storm at Ayr, when a boat from Belfast, with five persons on board, was wrecked off Ayr bar, and the whole were unfortunately drowned.

From the year 1750, the North Esk, in Kincardineshire, emptied itself into the sea upon

Digitized by Google

upon the lands of Kirkside and Woodstone. About a twelvemonth ago, however, in consequence of an overflow in the river, and a very high tide, it excavated a new channel on the lands of Comieston, upon which, on an average, one half of its contents continued to run during last fishing season. A new revolution has now taken place in the course of the river, which, on the 19th October, completely opened out its old channel upon the lands of Kirkside and Woodstone, by which a valuable property is restored to its former proprietors. This river had, several times previous to the first-mentioned date, undergone a similar change from the same causes; and, upon one of these occasions, it gave rise to a long and expensive litigation, between the new and old proprietors, which was at last decided in favour of the gentleman on whose grounds the river had begun to flow; all artificial means employed to obstruct or change the course of a river being declared illegal.

On the 19th current, in consequence of the late rains, the new bridge at Potarch, which was in a state of forwardness calculated to inspire all concerned, with a hope of a safe and permanent passage over the Dee this winter, has been almost completely demolished.

We are sorry to learn, that the ship Sir Simon Clarke of Leith, was captured on her passage, bound from Jamaica, by the American privateer, Globe, Murphy, of Baltimore, after a severe action, in which Mr Robert Sibbald, son of W. Sibbald, Esq. of Leith, and Mr James M'Kenzie, passengers, were killed; Captain Udny, William Martin, first mate, and Mr George Riddoch, passenger, severely wounded, the two latter since dead. The vessel reached Baltimore on the 24th August, but no further particulars since received.

Wexford, Oct. 26.

A melancholy accident happened at Tuskar on Monday morning last, of which the following are the particulars:—

Early in the summer, a Mr Needham, an eminent architect, was employed to superintend a light-house, ordered by Government to be erected on Tuskar Rock, and for this purpose, a number of experienced persons were sent down from Dublin, who, together with some people from this town likewise employed there, formed an aggregate of 25. They constructed for their accommodation, on the north side of the rock, near the place appointed for the structure, three small wooden houses; for the better security of which, massy iron bars were inserted in the rock, and to these the houses were fastened down by chains of an enormous size. It may not, for the information of some of our readers, be unnecessary to remark, that the rock contains nearly two acres, and that the habitations, at high water, were 40 feet above the natural level of the sea.—Having thus given a description of their situation, we shall now relate the effects of the storm. The wind was S. S. E. and it blew a perfect hurricane. How awful is the contemplation of such a scene! About four o'clock on Monday morning, the helpless inmates were suddenly roused by a wave breaking on the houses with a most tremendous crash, which was followed by others, in quick succession, equally terrific; and instantly the boards on which they slept began to float.—At this direful period, the tide having nearly two hours and a half to flow, those poor half-dressed creatures were compelled to leave their huts, and fasten ropes to headers and stretchers, stones weighing about a ton and a half each, preparing for the building, to which they clung. Now the work of destruction commenced; the houses had not been forsook more than two minutes, when there was not a vestige of them to be seen. The violence of the waves increased with the tide; the ponderous stones above-mentioned were hurled about as if pebbles; some of the persons made fast to them were killed, and others forced from their hold into the ocean. Some were so fortunate, while the waves were rebounding, as to gain the spot where the houses stood, and secured themselves by tying ropes to the bars in the rock. In this situation the waves at times rolled ten feet over them. When the tide fell, and left that part of the rock dry, the survivors proceeded to fasten a cable as tight as possible to two ring bolts about thirty yards asunder, to which they bound themselves by small ropes round the waist; but here, at the rise of next tide, they had nearly the same horror to encounter, as the waves several times broke over them. At the fall of this tide, they again untied themselves, and sought shelter from the butment of the building, where they were discovered about eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, (by the boat employed to attend the rock, she being enabled to reach the rock, in consequence of the weather becoming more calm,) having remained from two o'clock on Sunday, at which hour they dined, without any kind of sustenance. In the evening, ten of the unfortunate men were conveyed to town, exhibiting a truly distressing appearance; three were brought to the hospital, one of whom had his leg broken, and the others were much injured. In short, all suffered in some manner. One of the men came to town on Saturday, but fortunately missed the

Digitized by Google

the boat on her return, or he must inevitably have shared the same fate. What adds to this melancholy catastrophe is, that the greater part of them have left numerous families.

APPOINTMENTS.

(From the London Gazette.)

Whitehall, Oct. 9. The Prince Regent appointed Daniel Bayley, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul-General in Russia.

Oct. 31. The Prince Regent appointed Sir Rupert George, Bart., James Bowen, Esq., the Hon. John Douglas, John Harness Doctor in Physic, the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, and William Boothby, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for conducting the transport service, for the care of sick and wounded seamen, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war.

Nov. 3. The Prince Regent granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following gentlemen respectively, and the heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

William Congreve, of Walton, in the county of Stafford, Esq. Lieutenant-General in the army, and Colonel in the royal regiment of artillery.

William Payne, Esq. Lieutenant-General in the army, and Colonel of the 23d regt. of light dragoons.

Albemarle Bertie, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

Sir Henry Russel, Knight, Chief Justice of Bengal.

Sir Evan Baillie, of Portman Square, in the county of Middlesex, Knight, Major-General in the army, and late Provisional Commander of the forces in Bengal.

Barry Close, Esq. Major-General in the service of the East India Company.

Right Hon. Claudius Stephen Hunter, Lord Mayor of London.

Frederick John Falkiner, of Abbotstown, in the county of Dublin, Esq. with remainder to his nephew John Crosbie, of Killarny, Esq.

Benjamin Hobhouse, of Chantry-House, in the county of Wilts, and Westbury College, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.

Stewart Bruce, of the city of Dublin, Esq.

John Owen, of Orielton, in the county of Pembroke, Esq.

Jahleel Brenton, Esq. Post Captain in the royal navy.

Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, of Sloane Street, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, and of Kilscoran-House, in the county of Wexford, Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Ferns.

Gilbert Blane, of Blanefield, in the county of Ayr, and of Culverlands, in the county of Berks, Doctor of Physic, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary to his R. H. the Prince Regent.

John Lister Kaye, of Grange, in the county of York, Esq.

Sir Charles Ormsby, of the city of Dublin, Knight.

Æneas Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, in the shire of Inverness, Esq.

George William Leeds, of Croxton Park, in the county of Cambridge, Esq.

William Knighton, of Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor of Physic, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

George Jackson, of Forkhillan, in the county of Armagh, Esq.

Everard Home, of Well-Manor-Farm, in the county of Southampton, Esq. Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majesty.

Edward Kennedy, of Johnstown Mount Kennedy, in the county of Waterford, Esq.

Richard Nagle, of Jamestown-House and Castle Donore, in the county of Westmeath, Esq.

James Caleb Anderson, of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, Esq.

James Galbraith, of Shanevally, in the county of Donegall, Esq.

Major-General Kempt is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Fort William, in the room of Lieutenant-General M'Donald.

The Prince Regent has presented the Rev. John Taylor to the parish of Barra, vacant by the death of the Reverend Edmund MacQueen.

Colonel Oliphant, of Rossie, has appointed Æneas Macbean, Esq. W. S. Deputy-Writer to the Privy-Seal, in room of Archibald Milne, Esq. W. S. deceased.

The University and King's College of Aberdeen have re-elected the Right Honourable Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie, to be Rector of the University for the ensuing year; and Alexander Moir, Esq. of Scotstown, Thomas Buchan, Esq. of Auchmacoy, George Gordon, Esq. of Hallhead, and Alexander Leith, Esq. of Freefield, to be assessors during the same period.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq. Lord Dean of Guild.

Thomas Scott, Esq. Old Dean of Guild.

Messrs David Bridges, merchant.
William Dunlop, merchant.
John Dickson, mason.
John Paton, mason.
David White, wright.

RE-

Digitized by Google

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

LEITH.

Walter Gibson Cassels, Esq.
James Wyld, Esq.
Robert Ogilvie, Esq. } Bailies.

CANONGATE.

John Carfrae, Esq. of Craigend
George Kincaid, Esq. } Bailies.
William Wallace, Esq. Treasurer.

WESTER AND EASTER PORTSBURGH.

Andrew Walker, Esq.
John Miller, Esq. } Bailies, re-elected.

BIRTHS.

April. At Madras, the Lady of George Arbuthnot, Esq., a daughter.

June 25. On board the Juliana, East Indiaman, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, a son.

Sept. 8. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Lady of Colonel Douglas, of the 98th regiment, a daughter.

Oct. 6. At Beading's House, Woodbridge, the Lady of Major Fraser, royal horse artillery, a son.

11. At George's Square, the Lady of Gilbert Chisholm, Esq., a son.

— At Aberdeen, Mrs George Kilgour, a son, and twelfth child.

12. At Keith-house, East Lothian, Lady Margaret M'Lean, a son.

14. In Prince's Street, Mrs Henry David Erskine, a son.

— At New Gardens, the Lady of T. H. Miller, Esq., a son.

16. The Lady of James Ogilvie, Deputy-Commissary-General with the forces in Spain, a daughter.

— At Muncaster Castle, the Lady of Lord Lindsay, a son.

— At Richmond, the Honourable Mrs Buchan, a son.

17. At Niddrie, Mrs Spottiswoode, of Spottiswoode, a son.

18. At Ayr, Mrs Thomas Baird, a daughter.

20. At Dallar's-House, Mrs Campbell, of Skerrington, twin daughters.

— At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Cosmo Gordon, a son.

21. In Castle Street, Mrs Craigie, of Glenwick, a son and heir.

22. Mrs Torry, Heriot Row, a son.

23. Mrs Colonel Robertson of Halloray, a daughter.

26. The Lady of Major-General Oswald, a daughter.

29. Mrs John Wardrop, George Street, a son.

29. The Countess of Shannon, a daughter.

— At Mainhouse, Mrs Wilson, a daughter.

30. At Tarvit-house, Fifeshire, the Lady of J. H. Rigg, Esq. of Morton, a daughter.

Nov. 5. Mrs Wishart, Nicolson Square, a daughter.

6. At Allanton-house, Mrs Macdonald of Staffa, a son and heir.

Lately, At Guernsey, the Lady of Major Young, of the 97th regiment, a son.

— At London, the Lady of John Forbes Mitchell, Esq. of Thainston, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

March. At Calcutta, Wm. M'Kenzie, Esq. of the Madras establishment, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Allan, of Leith.

Oct. 6. Mr Thomas Jeffray, wine-merchant, Edinburgh, to Isabella, only daughter of the late Mr James Wilson, merchant, Dumfries.

— At Gayfield Square, Edinburgh, Mr John Hutchison, Wallace Park, Portobello, keeper of the Register of Sasins for the city of Edinburgh, to Agnes, daughter of Mr Henderson, Falside, Berwickshire.

12. At Tarry-house, Patrick Richard, Esq. late of St Vincent, to Miss Fleming, of Arbroath.

— At Leith-hall, Harry Niven Lumsden, of Auchindure, Esq. to Harriot Christian, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Alex. Hay, of Rannes.

— At Aberdeen, Captain Green, of the Royal Scots Fuzileers, to Francis Susan, youngest daughter of the late William Urquhart, Esq. of Craigston.

16. At Cumbernauld, Mr John Miller, merchant in Glasgow, to Bruce, fourth daughter of the late James Landers, Esq. Craigrie.

— At Marstow Church, Samuel March Phillips, Esq. second son of T. M. Phillips, Esq. of Carrendon Park, to Charemile, second daughter of Charles Grant, Esq. M. P. for the county of Inverness.

19. At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Baxter, minister of Birnie, to Anne, youngest daughter of the deceased James Campbell, Esq.

— At Perth, the Rev. H. A. Steete, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Gray, to Miss Elizabeth Lewis, only daughter of Dr John Lewis, Perth.

20. At Bowness church, Charles Parker, Esq. R. N. to Miss Catharine Allan.

22. At Bonnington Lodge, Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, of the 52d regiment of foot, to Margaret, daughter of John Craig, Esq.

24. At Loggie Easter, Adjutant James Mackenzie, of the Eastern Ross Local Militia,

Digitized by Google

lista, to Miss Innes, daughter of Dr Innes there.

Oct. 26. At Garnet-hill, Mr William Stuart, merchant, to Miss Jean Burns, daughter of the late Mr John Burns, merchant, Glasgow.

— At Erskine manse, the Rev. Dr John Gilchrist, minister of the East Parish of Greenock, to Miss Catherine Addie of Kilmarnock.

28. At Greenbank, John Fernie, Esq. to Miss Helen Carmichael.

— Mr James Horton, merchant, Sheffield, to Jean, daughter of Mr R. Dickson, plumber.

— At Kelso, Mr William Boyd, tanner, to Miss Williamson, daughter of Mr Williamson, tobacconist.

30. At Oldhamstocks, John M'Gregor, Esq. writer, Edinburgh, to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr George Dods, Cocklaw.

— At London, J. Davidson, Esq. of Chiswick, to the celebrated and accomplished actress Miss Duncan, of Drury Lane Theatre.

Nov. 1. At Holy Island, Mr Murdoch Cunningham, of Mound Place, Edinburgh, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr John Gregson, of the former place.

2. At Melville Place, Stirling, James Campbell, Esq. Merchant, Port Glasgow, to Miss Sarah Jean Forbes, third daughter of Dugald Forbes, Esq. Stirling.

3. At Greenock, Mr Duncan M'Bride, shipmaster, to Miss Mary Fish, eldest daughter of Mr John Fish.

4. At Montrose, John Jeffries, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Banff, to Mrs Jane Glegg, eldest daughter of the deceased David Gardiner, Esq. and widow of James Glegg, Esq. Surgeon, Royal Navy.

— At Montrose, Lieutenant David Souter, 71st regiment of foot, to Mary, youngest daughter of David Gardiner, Esq. deceased.

Lately, At Sirling, Richard Greene, Esq. Captain in the 70th regiment of foot, to Margaret, daughter of David Stephenson, Esq. of Newcastle.

— At London, John Hall, Esq. to Susannah, fifth daughter of the deceased Thomas Cumming, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

— At Fulham, Major Scott Waring, of Peterborough-house, to Mrs Esten, formerly of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh.

— The Reverend James Croft, to Miss Charlotte Manners Sutton, fourth daughter of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

DEATHS.

Jan. 15. At Sodrabava, Mr Charles Crichton, youngest son of the late Mr Robert Crichton of Auchenshough.

Feb. On board his Majesty's ship Statira, in the East Indies, universally beloved and regretted, Lieutenant George Cuninghame, R. N. son of the late Sir William Cuninghame, Bart. of Robertland, in the 23d year of his age.

March 6. At Muttra, in consequence of a fall from his horse while hunting, Ensign J. G. C. Lindsay, of the 1st batt. 1st native infantry, a most promising young Officer.

18. At Batavia, of the fever so fatal there to Europeans, Charles Graham, second son of Mr Graham at Mayfield.

April 21. Captain George Kippen, commander at Vellore, Madras, India, eldest son of the late Mr George Kippen, merchant in Glasgow.

July 9. At St Simeon's State, North America, Mrs Johannah Baillie, wife of George Baillie, Esq.

13. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. John Sutherland, of the 93d foot, son of Captain Sutherland, Shiberscross.

27. At Port Mahon, of a rapid fever, Mr David Johnston, ship-owner in East Wemyss.

Aug. 6. In Surinam, Mr William Wilson, son of Mr Thomas Wilson, writer in Edinburgh.

Sept. 23. Before the citadel of Burgos, while storming that place, Major Lawrie, of the 79th regt. of foot, eldest son of Andrew Lawrie, Esq. army-agent.

24. At London, Alex. Gerard, Esq. second son of the late Rev. Dr Alex. Gerard, of King's College, Aberdeen.

26. At New York, George Frederic Cooke, Esq. the celebrated tragedian, aged 57.

Oct. 1. At the Manse of Urquhart, in the 64th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry, the Rev. Charles Calder, minister of Urquhart, a man eminently devoted to his divine Master's service.

2. At Burgos, in consequence of wounds received in the siege of the castle of Burgos, Captain Donald Williamson, of the 42d regiment of foot, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Williamson of Banniskirk, Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteers for the Northern District; a young officer of much promise, and in whom his country and his friends have sustained a severe loss. A few days before his death, by the recommendation of Marquis Wellington, the Prince Regent conferred on him the brevet rank of Major. He did not survive long enough to be informed of the gratifying proof of the estimation in which his conduct and services were held. The Colonel's only other son, Captain Williamson, of the 94th, fell at the head of the grenadiers of that regiment, in the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 19th January last.

Oct.

Digitized by Google

Oct. 2. At Keith, Arch. Milne, Esq. of Chapeltown, writer to the signet.

4. At Carluke Manse, the Rev. Dr Scott, minister of that parish, in the 78th year of his age, and 52d of his ministry—near fifty years of which he was pastor of Carluke, where he was much esteemed, and is justly lamented.

5. At Lauder, Mr James Waugh, student of divinity.

— At Aranjuez, of a fever, Dr Thomas Gray, M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London and Edinburgh, and Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

— At Haddington, Mr John Martine, sen. at the advanced age of 87 years. He filled the office of chief magistrate of that burgh during 1780-1 and 1781-2.

6. At Keith-hall, William Keith, Earl of Kintore, Lord Inverury, and Lord Falconer, of Halkertown, &c. He is succeeded by his eldest son Anthony, now Earl of Kintore.

— At Coldstream, Dr Alexander Wilson.

— At Dunfermline, Mr Alex. Ramsay, rector of the grammar school in that place, in the 79th year of his age.

— At Glasgow, Mrs Ann Duncan, relict of Mr George Glen, merchant there.

7. Mrs Macadam, of Easter-house.

— At London, Lieutenant-Gen. Donald Macdonald, Colonel of the 35th regiment. He had been indisposed for some time, but until the end of last week, no fears were entertained for his valuable life. For a period of nearly forty years he had illustrated the character of a British officer, by the surest professional judgment, and the greatest ardour and intrepidity in difficult and trying service. As a soldier he must be the object of public regret. As a distinguished scholar, as a friend, as an accomplished gentleman, he will long be remembered with the sincerest admiration and esteem. The General, it is believed, was in his 56th year.

— At Stenbury, near Bristol, Mr John Stewart Powell, eldest son of Timothy Powell, Esq.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr William Sinclair, late of the customs, at the advanced age of 90.

9. At Paterson's Court, Broughton, after a long illness, William Guthrie, Esq. Joint Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, much regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

— Mrs Ker, of Carskerdo.

10. At Glasgow, Mr James Haig, manufacturer.

— At Bonnington, Robert Lawson, only son of the late Dr Robert Lawson, surgeon, Edinburgh.

11. At Hopearig, near Langholm, Mr Walter Borthwick.

— Mr Andrew Baillie, solicitor at law.

12. At Largs, Mrs Jane Montgomery, relict of John Hunter, Esq. merchant, Kilmarnock.

14. At Saltcoats, Miss Janet Dow, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. Robert Dow, minister of Ardrossan.

— At Edinburgh, Mr James Paterson, merchant, Bristo Street, much and justly regretted.

15. At Selkirk, Mary Plummer, daughter of Andrew Henderson, of Midgehope.

— At Loch Hill, aged 21, James Mylne, eldest son of George Mylne, Esq. of Landridge.

16. At Glasgow, Mrs Janet M'Culloch, relict of the late Archibald Macreddie, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

17. At Edinburgh, Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Rev. David Black, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton Hunter, relict of William Bogle, writer.

— At Fort George, in the 81st year of her age, after a long illness, Mrs Margery M'Kay, wife of Mr Duncan Fraser, of that place.

— At Glasgow, Mr W. Leechman Taylor, youngest son of the Rev. Dr William Taylor, Principal of the College.

19. At Hawick, Mrs Jane Turnbull, wife of Mr James Dickson, merchant there.

— At Blair Street, Mr Thomas Hutchison, late baker in Edinburgh.

20. At Dumfries, Miss Elizabeth Hepburn, daughter of the late Ebenezer Hepburn, Esq. Provost of Dumfries.

21. At Packington, the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford. His Lordship, we are informed, after a hearty supper, and the usual performance of his devotions, went to bed on Tuesday, and was in the course of the night attacked by the gout in his stomach, which caused his death. He was born July 4, 1751, and succeeded his father, the late Earl, May 9, 1777. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son Lord Guernsey.

— Susan Isabel Peddie, only daughter of Captain Peddie, 9th royal veteran battalion.

— At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Mackenzie, last surviving daughter of the late George Earl of Cromarty.

22. At Wemergill Hall, John Colpitts, Esq. steward to the Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore.

— At Scoonie Manse, Dr David Swan, minister of that parish, in the 77th year of his age, and 49th of his ministry.

— At Leith, after a short illness, Donald Munro,

Digitized by Google

Munro, son of David Munro, at Bridgend of Allness, Ross-shire, in his 18th year.

23. At Burntisland, Mrs Elizabeth Campbell, spouse of Mr John Archibald, merchant there.

24. At Dingwall, Miss Ross, daughter of the late Mr Angus Ross of Tain. The premature death of this young lady is particularly distressing, from its having been occasioned by her clothes catching fire on the preceding Wednesday.

— At Edinburgh, Mary Martin, eldest daughter of Mr William Alexander Martin, writer to the signet.

26. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, only daughof Archibald Drummond, Esq.

— At Carriden, Mrs Maxwell, senior.

— At Arbroath, John Colvill, Esq. Town Clerk of Arbroath, in the 57th year of his age, much regretted.

27. At Leith, Mr Francis Bell, in the 25th year of his age, fourth son of Mr Archibald Bell, St Andrews.

— At Balbinny, Mr George Jarron, of Balbinny.

29. At Drip Hill, after an illness of little more than 24 hours, William, second son of Mr Alexander Blackadder, and, on the day following, Alexander, his eldest son—the former two and the latter three years of age.

— At Torryburn, in the 16th year of her age, Catharine, eldest daughter of Mr Peter Henderson, supervisor of excise.

— At Glasgow, Mrs Marion Rodger, wife of Mr Alexander Campbell, Portland Street.

— Mrs Margaret Carre of Nisbet.

30. Patrick Telfer, Esq. of Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, and formerly of Trelawney, in the island of Jamaica.

31. At Glasgow, Mr James Ogilvy Gardner, supervisor of excise.

Nov. 1. At Oldplace, parish of Blantyre, Mrs Ann Coats, wife of Mr James Coats, merchant, Glasgow.

2. At Invergordon House, Ross-shire, Elizabeth, daughter of R. B. Æneas Mac-Leod of Cadboll, Esq.

4. At London, his Excellency Count St Martin de Front, Ambassador from the King of Sardinia to the British Court above 30 years.

Lately, at his seat at Bedwell, Sir Culling Smith, Baronet, in the 81st year of his age.

— At London, Thomas Hammersley, Esq. banker, in the 66th year of his age.

— At St Stephen's-green, Dublin, aged 84 years, the Dowager Countess of Meath.

— At Hertford, Baroness Dimsdale, in the 82d year of her age.

— In Spain, of wounds he received at the taking of the forts near Salamanca, Brevet-Major Hobart, of the 36th regiment.

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Nov. 2.	215	5½ prem.	58⅞
9.	215¾	5⅝ prem.	59¼
16.	216	5½ prem.	59
23.	215	5¾ prem.	58⅞

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1812.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Nov. 3.	420	28 00	64	22 00
10.	400	25 00	54	22 00
17.	300	25 00	53	22 20
24.	320	27 00	61	24 20

Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, London.

1812.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Nov. 2.	95 140	58 66	46 53	76 80
9.	90 140	56 69	48 53	76 79
16.	90 138	50 60	36 44	75 78
23.	90 140	50 68	36 40	76 80

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Oct. 30.	54 76	32 44	26 30	36 46
Nov. 6.	57 75	36 46	26 36	— 46
13.	55 72	35 45	25 36	— —
20.	55 70	34 44	25 33	32 34

Digitized by Google

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR DECEMBER 1812.

With a View of LOUDOUN CASTLE.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *December*..	890
High Water at *Leith* for *January*.....	ib.
Description of *Loudoun Castle*.....	891
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. History,	892
Proceedings of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.....	893
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the fine Arts.....	894
On Marriage, considered as suited to the different Professions: From the *Italian*.....	897
Account of Scottish public News and Daily Papers, down to the beginning of the Eighteenth Century,.....	898
Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Expenditure of the Civil List for the last Seven years...	909
Biographical Account of Mr *Smeaton*, the celebrated Engineer.....	909
General View of Crimes and Punishments during the two last Years.....	915
—*London* and *Middlesex*.....	ib.
—*England* and *Wales*.....	ib.
—*Scotland*.....	916
View of the Steps taken by the Russian Government to promote the Civilization of its Subjects.....	917
View of the Principles of Pantomime,.	925
Antiquities of *Sutherland*.....	928
Observations on Scotch Farming.....	931
Narrative of *Dr Clarke's* Journey thro' the *Holy Land* to *Jerusalem*.....	932
SCOTTISH REVIEW.	
Remarks on the Constitution and Procedure of the Scottish Courts of Law.	937
Literary Intelligence.....	940
New Works published in *Edinburgh*..,	942
POETRY.	
Sir Guyon, a Romaunt.....	943
My Heart is in *Scotland*.....	944
PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.	
House of *Lords*.....	945
—The PRINCE REGENT's Speech to both Houses of Parliament.....	ib.
House of *Commons*.....	948
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.	
AMERICAN WAR—Defeat of another American Army in *Canada*.....	951
SPAIN and PORTUGAL—*Lord Wellington's* Retreat into *Portugal*.....	952
Disobedience and Arrest of *General Ballasteros*.....	955
List of British Troops at present serving in the *Peninsula*.....	ib.
NORTHERN WAR—Disastrous retreat of *Bonaparte* from *Moscow*.....	956
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE—Arrival of the Russian Fleet at the *Nore*....	958
List of Enemy's Vessels captured or destroyed.....	959
Regulation for granting Pensions to Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces [illegible]ing an Eye or [illegible]b in Service...	960
Regulation for Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.....	ib.
SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.	
High Court of Justiciary.....	961
Royal Society,—Royal College of Physicians,—Royal Physical Society,—Royal Medical Society,—Wernerian Natural History Society.....	964
Speculative Society,—Caledonian Hunt, —Caledonian Horticultural Society, —Appointments.....	965
Births and Marriages.....	966
Deaths.....	967
Stocks and Markets.....	968
Index.....	969

Digitized by Google

State of the Barometer, &c.

From Nov. 26th to December 25th, 1812, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1812.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. I. P.	Weather.
Nov.					
26	30.1	43	52	0.45	Rain
27	30.31	40	42	—	Clear
28	30.25	36	41	—	Cloudy
29	30.	38	40	—	—
30	29.89	40	41	0.1	Rain
Dec. 1	30.	41	46	0.1	—
2	30.1	41	43	0.025	Showers
3	30.25	40	42	0.12	Rain
4	30.25	39	41	0.05	—
5	30.2	40	43	0.04	Showers
6	30.5	37	40	0.03	—
7	30.65	32	36	—	Clear
8	30.5	24	33	—	—
9	30.21	32	37	—	—
10	30.05	30	33	—	—
11	30.21	31	32	0.41	Snow
12	30.15	14	24	—	Clear
13	29.94	15	27	—	—
14	29.95	29	36	—	—
15	29.95	31	35	—	—
16	29.3	34	36	—	Cloudy
17	29.61	38	39	—	—
18	29.8	35	38	—	—
19	29.8	36	38	0.01	Showers
20	29.88	35	36	—	Cloudy
21	29.91	36	38	—	—
22	29.99	31	37	—	—
23	30.39	35	38	0.02	Sleet
24	30.5	34	38	—	Cloudy
25	30.65	35	38	—	—

Quantity of Rain,.....1.355

High Water at Leith for January 1813.

Day.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Fr.	1	—	—	1	11
Sa.	2	1	36	2	2
Su.	3	2	28	2	54
M.	4	3	21	3	47
Tu.	5	4	12	4	38
W.	6	5	4	5	30
Th.	7	5	55	6	20
Fr.	8	6	45	7	10
Sa.	9	7	35	8	0
Su.	10	8	26	8	51
M.	11	9	18	9	44
Tu.	12	10	11	10	38
W.	13	11	7	11	35
Th.	14	12	4	12	33
Fr.	15	12	59	—	—
Sa.	16	1	31	1	57
Su.	17	2	27	2	53
M.	18	3	21	3	46
Tu.	19	4	11	4	35
W.	20	4	59	5	22
Th.	21	5	44	6	25
Fr.	22	6	27	6	49
Sa.	23	7	10	7	31
Su.	24	7	52	8	13
M.	25	8	34	8	56
Tu.	26	9	19	9	41
W.	27	10	4	10	28
Th.	28	10	53	11	18
Fr.	29	11	43	12	9
Sa.	30	12	35	—	—
Su.	31	1	1	1	28

MOON's PHASES For January 1813, *Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	2.	5	8	aftern.
First Quart.	9.	10	14	evening
Full Moon	16.	5	51	aftern.
Last Quart.	24.	21	12	noon

January 7. Princess Charlotte of Wales born (1796.)
18. Queen's birth-day kept.
27. Duke of Sussex born (1773.)

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

LOUDOUN CASTLE.

Digitized by Google

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For DECEMBER 1812.

Description of LOUDOUN CASTLE.

THAT branch of the family of Campbell which hold the title of Earls of Loudoun, and were proprietors of this castle, may be traced to a considerable antiquity in Scottish History. In the reign of David I., who died about the middle of the twelfth century, it appears that Lambinus was proprietor of the lands and barony of Loudoun. His granddaughter, Margaret, married Sir Reginald de Crawford, who assumed the title of Loudoun, and was heritable Lord High Sheriff of the County of Air. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, Susanna, sole heiress to this house, married Sir Duncan Campbell, who assumed also the title of Loudoun, and succeeded to the hereditary office of Sheriff. Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, who succeeded in 1572, had acquired an immense property, and being a man of fine parts, was in great favour with James VI. He was created by that monarch a baronet and lord of parliament, by the title of Lord Loudoun, on the 30th June 1601. His granddaughter Margaret, who inherited his title and fortune, married John Campbell, Esq., eldest son and heir of Sir James Campbell of Lawers. He was a man of distinguished ability, and much esteemed by Charles I., who created him Earl of Loudoun, Lord Mauchline, &c. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, however, he considered it his duty to join the covenanters, and was one of their principal leaders, though he always endeavoured to promote conciliatory measures. He took an active part, afterwards, in resisting the usurpation of Cromwell, in consequence of which his title and estates were forfeited, but they were restored by Charles II. His successor, the fourth Earl of Loudoun, distinguished himself in the army, and was commander in chief of all the forces, first in America, and afterwards in Portugal. The present representative of this noble family, Flora, Countess of Loudoun, was married on the 12th July 1804, to Francis Earl of Moira, who assumed, in consequence, the title of Loudoun and Moira.

During the long period, in which this property was in the hands of the family, a number of edifices were raised upon it. The ruins of the antient castle still appear, about half a mile

Digitized by Google

a mile east from the present residence. On the same situation with the latter, there have been erected two square towers, one of which has been made the watch-tower of the present castle. A more modern building had been raised about 100 years ago; but the present proprietors have just built a much larger and more splended castle, the same of which we now exhibit a view. Its grandeur and extent, joined to the elevated situation which it occupies, render it one of the most stately edifices which adorn the western parts of Scotland.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Dec. ON the 10th of the month a heavy fall of snow took place; and this was followed by intense cold. On the 12th in the evening the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at $13\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$, or $18\frac{1}{4}$ degrees below the freezing point. This was equal to the cold which, a month before, had proved so destructive to the cavalry of the French army in Russia; and certainly *bivouacking*, or spending the night in the open air, in such a temperature, must have been misery in the extreme, even to the gay and careless troops of Napoleon. As an instance of the severity of the weather in this neighbourhood, it may be mentioned, that an otter was killed at the farm-offices of Ingliston, near a mile and a half from the river Almond, its usual haunt, which was completely frozen over. It may likewise be noticed, that about the same time a fieldfare was found taking shelter in a cellar in the south side of Edinburgh, altho it is well known to be a very shy bird.

Feroe Islands. That diligent naturalist Mr John Wilson, whose zeal we have more than once borne testimony to, lately made a trip to the Feroe islands, in the hopes of adding to his collection of birds and minerals. He sailed from Leith on the 17th of September (certainly too late in the season), and, owing to contrary winds, did not reach Thorshaven till the 7th of October. During this tedious passage several strong gales occurred, and Mr Wilson saw many more than he wished, of the stormy petrel, or Mother Carey's chicken, dipping among the foam of the billows. Mr Wilson first visited the island of Nelso, to the east of Stromoe, and about four miles from Thorshaven; an island remarkable for the quantity of zeolite, especially the variety called stilbite, contained in the amygdaloidal trap rocks of which it is composed: a small cavern here, has acquired the name of the Zeolite Cove. He next proceeded by boat to Kallefiord, and rode across mountains and morasses to Quivig, where Landt resided, and where some of the finest zeolites and calcedonies are to be found. Here a number of the natives assembled, bringing many specimens of minerals, to barter for goods with which they expected a stranger to be furnished. He likewise visited Lamhove, remarkable for its fine reniform and botryoidal calcedonies. The tempestuous weather hindered him from examining the cliff near Myggenaes, off Suderoe, where the stratification of basalt, and its alternation with beds of amygdaloid, slate-clay, and coal, is finely displayed by the action of the sea, according to the description of Landt; but he procured specimens of the coal found there.

On the 10th of October the snow lay two inches deep around Thorshaven, and a hard frost began. At this late season of the year all the numberless flocks of sea-birds which spend the summer about the Feroes, and breed there, had entirely disappeared. During his stay Mr Wilson observed only the following birds, which winter about the islands: Eider-ducks plentiful; black or grey guillemot; *swarthag*,

Digitized by Google

swartbag, or black-backed gull; great grey gull; arctic gull; cormorant; solan goose; numbers of kittiwakes. The raven, hooded crow, moss-cheeper, starling, wren, and golden plover, were the only land birds to be seen. He observed no snow-buntings. Of the waders, the whimbrel and snipe were frequent; he observed a solitary heron; and likewise a single specimen of the oystercatcher, or *tield* of the Feroese, which however, the natives told him, is not a winter inhabitant. He shot a brent-goose (anas bernicla,) there known by the name of *helsin-goose*. Mr Wilson did not succeed in procuring specimens of the great auk or *garfugel*, which is said by Debes to have been common at Feroe in his time, and easily tamed; nor did he observe the fulmar or *malimouk*. In short, he was much too late in the year for securing an ornithological harvest in those northern and stormy islands. He succeeded however in procuring many beautiful minerals. He left Feroe on the 20th of October; and experienced many sudden changes of weather, from clear and calm to thick and stormy, within a few hours; so that it was the 10th of November before he reached Leith.

CANONMILLS, 28th Dec. 1812. N.

Proceedings of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.

A General meeting of this society was held on Tuesday the 8th Dec. Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. in the Chair, When the following communications were read.

1. On the superiority of composts to simple dungs; by Mr David Wighton, gardener at Melville House.

2. On retarding the flowering of peach and apricot trees, by means of moveable skreens, with a plan; by Mr Archibald Gorrie, gardener at Rait.

3. On saving the seeds of brocoli genuine; by Mr Duncan Robertson, gardener at Megginch Castle.

4. On the origin of canker in fruit trees; by Mr Edward Sang, nurseryman, Kirkcaldy.

5. On destroying the gooseberry caterpillar; by Mr Robert Elliot gardener at Castle Craig.

On the report of Drs Rutherford and Home, as a committee appointed to examine dissertations received concerning the production of a soporific medicine from garden lettuce one medal was awarded to Dr Duncan, senior, and another to Mr Henderson, at Brechin Castle, for their interesting communications on this subject.

On report of the council, a medal was awarded to Mr Smith at Ormiston Hall, for his essay on the management of French pears; and to Mr Gibb, at East Linton, for his communications on the destroying of gooseberry caterpillars.

The committee appointed to inspect drawings of apples presented to the society, reported that the first medal had been assigned to a drawing of an oslin pippin, and the second to a drawing of a nonsuch apple; and that on opening the respective sealed letters, the former had been found to belong to Miss Mary Young, 48, Queen Street, and the latter to Miss Farquharson of Howden.

The committee for prizes reported, that, notwithstanding the unfavourable season, several very fine parcels of apples and pears had been produced; and recommended that two medals should be granted, for the best and next best of those fruits. The following prizes were accordingly awarded:—

Apples.—First prize to Mr James Kirk, gardener to the honourable Baron Hepburn, at Smeaton.—Second to Mr James Macdonald, gardener to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, at Dalkeith House.

Pears.—First prize to Mr James Smith,

Digitized by Google

Smith, gardener to the Earl of Hopeton, Ormiston Hall.—Second to Mr Robert Ingram, gardener to Sir William Erskine, at Torry.

Best late *Broccoli*.—To Mr Macdonald, Dalkeith House.

Best forced *Sea Cale*.—To Mr Smith, Ormiston Hall.

Best forced *Asparagus*.—To Mr David Ford, gardener to the Earl of Haddington, at Tynningham.

Some uncommonly large and beautiful specimens of Nonpareil and American Newton apples having been exhibited at this meeting, produced in the garden of Mr Oswald, of Auchincruive, in Ayrshire; it was proved, and unanimously agreed to, that an extra medal should be awarded to Mr Allan Cameron, gardener to Mr Oswald, for his great success in cultivating those fruits.

At this meeting, the following new members were added to the roll of the Society, viz.—

The honourable G. Abercromby of Tullibody.
J. Rutherfurd, Esq. of Edgerston.
Dr. James Hare, junior.
Frederick Fotheringham, Esq. Commissioner of Excise.
John Borthwick Gilchrist, Esq.
James Millar, Esq. advocate.
Dr William Farquharson.
Alexander Henderson, Esq. Banker.
Robert Smith, Esq. merchant.
Robert Johnston, Esq. one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh.
James Scott, Esq. surgeon.
Roger Ayton. Esq W. S.
Andrew Small, Esq. Craigside.
David Lowrie, Esq. at Inverleith.
Lieut.-Colonel Oliphant of Rossie,
Thomas Trotter, Esq. of Blackford.
Thomas Junor, Esq. W. S.
George Wood, Esq. surgeon.
William Creelman, Esq. of Coats.
John Reid, Esq. merchant Leith.
Henry Scott, Esq. manufacturer.
George Kincaid, Esq. Canongate.
Charles Ritchie, Esq. merchant.
Mr Thomas Crichton, Laurieston.
Mr J. Macnaughton at Edmonston.
Robert Edmonds, Esq. London.
Mr——Nash, seedsman London.
Mr——Cormack, seedsman, London.
Mr G. Thomson, seedsman, London.
Mr. J. Malcom, nurseryman, Kensington.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Collector Lorimer, Dunbar.
Mr Burnett, Viewfield.
Mr J. Harvey, gardener at Linkfield Hall.
Mr——Westland, gardener at Dunottar House.
Mr W. Bull, gardener at Drimmies.
Mr J. Liddle, gardener at Ardgowan.
Mr W. Affleck, gardener at Duddingstone Cottage.
Mr William Craufurd, gardener, North Park, Glasgow.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the fine Arts.

MR Bakewell, who has been engaged in a mineralogical examination of the inexhaustible mineral wealth of Charn-wood Forest, in Leicestershire, for the Earl of Moira, has lately discovered, amongst the Granitic Rocks of that district, a variety of Sienite of singular beauty, surpassing that from Eygpt, or the continent of Europe. Like other stones of this species, it consists principally of Hornblende and Felspar; the latter is of a pale red colour, the former is crystalline, and of a beautiful green, resembling Smaragdite. It exists in large blocks, and might be applied to purposes of ornamental or sepulchral architecture, and sculpture. It is from this kind of stone that the durable monuments of antiquity were constructed. This gentleman is engaged to deliver a course of Lectures on the Natural History of the Earth, and its mineral productions, at the Surrey Institution, to commence in January.

Captain

Digitized by Google

Captain Flinders has drawn up a statement of his remarks on the magnetic powers of the needle, made during his voyage for examining New Holland, in the Investigator. The observations contain the differences noticed at the binnacle, on changing the head of the ship from east to west: also the result of observations recently made at Sheerness, Plymouth, and Portsmouth, in different ships of war, all of which vary materially from those made by the Investigator. In the voyages performed by Cook and Vancouver, the differences appear to have been nearly the same as in the ship Captain Flinders commanded, and also of a contrary nature in the two hemispheres.

Sir Humphrey Davy attempts to account for those appearances which present themselves in bodies that are *heated*, in the following manner: Rejecting received hypotheses, he observes, "It seems possible to account for all the phenomena of heat, if it be supposed, that, in solids, the particles are in a constant state of vibratory motion, the particles of the hottest bodies moving with the greatest velocity, and through the greatest space; that, in fluids, and elastic fluids, besides the vibratory motion, which must be conceived greater in the last, the particles have a motion round their own axis with different velocities, the particles of elastic fluids moving with the greatest quickness; and that, in ethereal substances, the particles move round their own axis, and separate from each other, penetrating in right lines through space. Temperature may be conceived to depend upon the velocities of the vibrations; increase of capacity on the motion being performed in greater space; and the diminution of temperature during the conversion of solids into fluids or gases, may be explained on the idea of the loss of vibratory motion in consequence of the revolution of particles round their axis, at the moment when the body becomes fluid or aëriform, or from the loss of rapidity of vibration, in consequence of the motion of the particles through greater space."

Mr Sadler ascended from Belvidere-house, near Dublin, October 1, at 1 P. M. with the wind at south-west, and in thirty-five minutes had sight of the mountains in Wales: he continued in the same direction till three o'clock, when being nearly over the Isle of Man, the wind blowing fresh, he found himself fast approaching the Welch coast, and at four o'clock he had a distinct view of the Skerry light-house, and the prospect of consummating his ardent hopes of a speedy arrival in Liverpool. The wind now shifting, he was again taken off, and lost sight of land; when, after hovering about for a long time, he discovered five vessels beating down Channel; and, in hopes of their assistance, he determined on descending with all possible expedition, and precipitated himself into the sea. In this most critical situation, he had the mortification to find the vessels took no notice of him: obliged, therefore, to re-ascend, he now threw out a quantity of ballast, and quickly regained his situation in the air, to look out for more friendly aid. It was a length of time before he had the satisfaction of discovering any, and then observed a vessel, which gave him to understand, by signal, that she intended to assist him, but could not reach him. Two others also now appeared in sight, and one of them, tacking about, hoisted the Manx colours. Night now coming on, he was determined to avail himself of their friendly aid, and once more descended into the sea; but here the wind, acting upon the balloon as it lay upon the water, drew the car with so much velocity that the vessel could not overtake it; and notwithstanding he used his utmost efforts, and latterly tied his clothes to the grappling iron, and sunk them to keep him steady, still

Digitized by Google

still the balloon was carried away so fast, that he was under the necessity of expelling the gas: upon that escaping, the car actually sunk, and he had now nothing but the netting to cling to. His perilous situation, and the fear of getting entangled, deterred the men from coming near him; until, being in danger of drowning, Mr Sadler begged they would run their bowsprit through the balloon, and expel the remaining gas. Having done this, they threw out a line, which he wound round his arm, and was then dragged a considerable way before they could get him on-board, quite exhausted.

A little of the tincture of Jamaica dogwood, introduced into the cavity of a carious tooth, is said to produce instant and commonly permanent relief.

The perfumed cherry, or *Prunus Mahaleb*, coming into repute, is a pleasing tree for shrubberies. Its flowers are white, and diffuse a very pleasant smell. Any sort of cherry may be grafted, with success, on the stock of the perfumed cherry. It is propagated by seed sown in the autumn.

Dr J. Ogilby of Dublin has replied to Sir H. Davy's proposal for improving the arts of bleaching linen and cotton cloth, and shewn by demonstration, that both have been steeped for five days in very strong solutions of muriate of lime, without their texture being the lease impaired; and it has been calculated, that in the bleachers' steeping liquor, there never can exist one part of muriate of lime, to 2000 of water.

The Spanish government have sent two of the mortars used by the French at the siege of Cadiz, as a present to our Regent. These implements of war are said to weigh twenty tons, and carry a shell of one hundred weight to the distance of three miles.

The following relation was lately laid before the Imperial Institute, by Chaptal:—On the 10th of April 1812, at six minutes past eight in the evening, the night being very dark, the atmosphere was, on a sudden, illuminated by a whitish light, sufficient to see to read by, which lasted about fifteen seconds, and disappeared gradually. Two minutes and a half afterwards, a considerable detonation was heard, resembling the explosion of a mine, and followed by a commotion so strong, that several persons thought it was an earthquake. At Gailloe and at Alby, it was supposed that the powder magazine at Toulouse had blown up. Some minutes after this explosion, the sky cleared up, and the stars appeared. Two days afterwards it was known at Toulouse, that meteoric stones had fallen, six leagues from that city, in the commune of Burgau, in the department of Upper Garonne, and in that of Savenes, department of Tarn and Garonne. According to the account of M. Filhol, a distinguished physician at Grenade, near Burgau, and that of the curate of Savenes, it appears, that a great brightness was seen, like that of a rocket, and a number of explosions heard like a rolling fire of musquetry, which lasted several minutes, gradually died away, and was followed by a confused noise from the north-west. The different specimens brought to Toulouse, weighed from six to eight ounces. They are not whole, and have all of them part of their surface of a blackish colour, and, as it were, carbonaceous. In the interior, they are grey, and resemble the stones that fell at Aigle, but appear to contain a much greater quantity of metallic substance. Their specific gravity is 3813. The number of these stones seems to have been very considerable, but the darkness of the night, and the alarm of the spectators, probably prevented many of them from being found.

On

Digitized by Google

On MARRIAGE, *considered as suited to the different Professions.*

From the Italian of ANTONIO COCCHI*.

MARRIAGE has a remarkable effect upon the employments, to which every one, who wishes to escape poverty, must devote himself. These are, agriculture, merchandize, the court, civil and military offices, and the professions carried on in cities. That each of these affairs may be happily conducted, the utmost attention and liberty are evidently required: hence the famous saying of Hesiod; that its foundations are a house, a wife, and good ploughmen.

Merchandize, which disperses men into the most remote quarters of the globe, exposing them to a thousand labours and dangers, and filling them with burdensome anxieties, agrees little with domestic repose, and with the care of a family.

Those who, to acquire opulence, devote themselves to the fatiguing idleness and the splendid slavery of a court, can much better endure inconveniences, and employ assiduity and obsequiousness, when they are loosed from every other tie, and void of every other care. This can scarcely be expected from the husbands of young and amiable women, who besides can, much less easily than the unmarried, sustain that perpetual dissimulation, and that jealous secrecy, so necessary to courtiers. It is but too well known, that matrimony discovers entirely the true character of a man, unfolding his most secret passions, and often his most important secrets, to a person, who accompanies him in quiet solitude, and whose fidelity is naturally very precarious.

Able men are not only disposed to employ themselves in a court, but still more in civil government, which subsists, both in great and small states, by numerous ministers of different ranks. In that honoured career, where a man may propose to himself at once the acquisition of riches, the pleasure of power, and that of benefiting his country, he ought seriously to consider, whether the having a wife will contribute to the glorious end at which he aims.

Certain it is, that to rise above the vulgar crowd, and to establish a great fortune in the world, every one, who has not been born to it, must overcome infinite obstacles, must acquire much merit, and venture on very daring enterprizes. For which purpose it is necessary, that he should be freed from every other care, and should not think it impossible to arrive at stations still more elevated, because even moderate atchievements are performed only by those who aspire to the highest. Now, matrimony fills man with turbulent, though minute anxieties, and by confining him to the domestic circle, withdraws him greatly from public life; it places him in a fixed rank, from which he cannot easily rise. And as the wife is united to the husband by a relation so close, that she has an equal share in the private management of the family, and constitutes with him that power, so like a kingdom, that it is called a paternal kingdom, it is not possible that he should not participate the blame and losses, to which female imprudence and vanity is subject. Hence arise venality and avarice, often observable in the houses of Magistrates. Though originally of the most honourable principles, they are led to violate justice through the insidious counsels and deceitful insinuations of their wives, who, having "both keys to the heart of their husbands," avail themselves of the moments in which prudence is most dormont. We need not, therefore, wonder at seeing, both by history and our own observation, the most remarkable progress of fortune

* The stile of this author is considered, by the Italians, as a model of purity and elegance.

Digitized by Google

fortune to have been made by those who had no wife. The reflection of an ingenious author is thus verified, that "the actions and the laws, which have produced the greatest good to nations, have commonly for their authors, those who were destitute of children."

With regard to the military life, no one can surely doubt, that it demands personal liberty more than any other occupation. The dangerous, unexpected, and critical circumstances to which it is liable, are wholly opposite to the soft and secure leisure, which the love and the care of a family demand.

If matrimony is capable of bringing convenience and pleasure to any class of men, it is certainly that of labourers, not only in the lower and more mechanical arts, which are exercised by the common people in the city and the country, but likewise of those belonging to the middling class, by whose means food, clothing, edifices, and various instruments for human use, are formed. These artificers, making little use of the understanding, and very much of manual operations, and being commonly poor, derive great comfort and profit from the services of a wife, and from the aid of sons. The conjugal life appears to be also agreeable and useful to the three arts of design, of music, chiefly instrumental, and to the subalterns of jurisprudence and medicine. With regard to the higher professors of those arts there may be a doubt, since they are extremely occupied, and have their mind almost perpetually involved in profound speculations.

There is one class of distinguished professional men, to whom, from every human motive, matrimony seems to agree, rather than to any other. This consists of those who perform the mysterious observances of religion. These have ample wealth to divide among themselves, and live in the most tranquil repose, far from fatigue and danger, and completely free from those intellectual torments, which an enquiry after truth produces in the profounder sciences. Yet by some sublime motives, not understood by us, matrimony is prohibited by their own laws, and is abandoned to the profane vulgar. The conjugal life, being thus inconvenient for the excellent profession of the nobler arts, it is manifest that it cannot, for that reason, be suited to the wise man, who, if he follow any profession, can only belong to this higher class.

Account of SCOTTISH *public News and Daily Papers down to the beginning of the Eighteenth Century.*

(The materials of this article are derived from Nichols' Literary Anecdotes.)

MERCURIUS CALEDONIUS *; comprising the affairs in agitation in Scotland, with a survey of foreign intelligence, Dec. 31.—Jan. 8. 1660-1

Mercurius Publicus †, No. 1. Jan. 3-10. - - 1660

A Proclamation, for calling out Heritors and Freeholders to attend the King's host, June 7; printed at Edinburgh by the Heir of Andrew

---

* This paper, which was published once a week by a society of stationers at Edinburgh, is the earliest that occurs of Scottish manufacture; each army, before that period, having carried with them an English printer. Thus Robert Barker printed at Newcastle for King Charles in 1639, and Christopher Higgins, under the auspices of Cromwell, reprinted at Leith the London Diurnal of some passages and affairs in 1652, for the information of the English soldiers; and in 1658, the Mercurius Politicus, which in 1654 was transferred to Edinburgh, where it continued to be published till April 11. 1760; and was then reprinted under the name of Mercurius Publicus. The Caledonian Mercury was compiled by a son of the Bishop of Orkney, Thomas Sydserfe.

† This was an old title, revived at the Restoration; and the paper was regularly repub-

Digitized by Google

drew Anderson; reprinted at London, June 17, - - 1679

The Declaration of the Rebels now in arms in the West of Scotland, with an address against the Duke of Lauderdale, June 26, 1679

Some farther matters of fact, relating to the administration of Scotland, under the Duke of Lauderdale, July 10, - 1679

The impeachment of the Duke and Dutchess of Lauderdale, with their Brother my Lord Hatton; presented to his Majesty by the city of Edinburgh, - 1679

Scots Memoirs, by way of dialogue; No. 1. Feb. 10, - 1682-3

An Historical Account of books and transactions in the learned world; printed at Edinburgh*, 1688

An Account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Estates of Scotland; with license. Published by Richard Chiswell, at the Rose and Crown in St Paul's church-yard, No. 1. March 25. 1689

The Scotch Mercury; giving a true Account of the daily proceedings and most remarkable public occurrences in Scotland; No. 1. May 2-8, printed for R. Baldwin, - - - - 1692

A Proclamation for calling out Heritors and Fencible Men to attend the King's host; Edinburgh May 9. Printed for R. Baldwin, - - - - - 1692

The proceedings of the Parliament of Scotland; No. 1. Edinburgh, April 18, licensed April 29; sold by R. Baldwin, 1693

The Edinburgh Gazette, printed by James Watson*; No. 1. Feb. 28.—March 2.

The Edinburgh Courant†, No. 1. Feb. 14-19. - 1704-5

The Scots Courant, by James Watson, No. 1. September, 1705

The Edinburgh Flying Post, No. 1. October, - 1708

The Scots Postman, No. 1. Aug. 17. - - - - - 1709

The Edinburgh Gazette, or Scotch Postman; March, 1714-15

The Glasgow Courant, No. 1. Nov. 11-14, - - 1715

The Edinburgh Evening Courant, Dec. 24, - - 1718

republished at Edinburgh, till it was superseded by the *Kingdom's Intelligencer*, which, for many years, continued to retail the news of London to the people of Scotland.

* This Edinburgh Review is the first set on foot in Britain; for it was not till January of the following year, that there appeared in London "Weekly Memorials, or, An account of books lately set forth."

* Author of the History of Printing, and for several years the great newsmonger of Scotland, as Butler had been during a prior age. In 1699, after having published 41 numbers he transferred the Edinburgh Gazette to John Reid; but the two other papers next mentioned were established by him.

† This was begun by James Watson, who printed 55 numbers, and then transferred it to the heirs and successors of Andrew Anderson.

Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Expenditure of the Civil List for the last seven Years.

THE accounts referred to the Committee, contain a statement of the charge upon his Majesty's civil list for the period of seven years, from the 5th of July, 1804 (being the day on which the additional annuity of £.60,000 become payable under the act passed in that year); and the 5th of July, 1811, being the termination of the year preceding the present session; according to the mode in which the accounts of the civil list are now made up.

On a comparison of this charge with the estimate laid before the House,

Digitized by Google

House, by his Majesty's command, on the 7th of July, 1804, it appears to have exceeded the estimate in the whole period of seven years, by the sum of £868,000, being upon an average, £124,000 in each year. And it is remarkable, that an excess, to a considerable extent, appears even in those years of the period which immediately followed the formation of the estimate.

The services defrayed out of the revenues of the civil list are of many different kinds, affected by a great variety of considerations, some of them connected with the political state of the country, and others dependent only on the discretion of the crown and its ministers.

The reports of the Committees of 1802, 1803, and 1804, contain a detailed history of the progress of the civil list expenses for a period of eighteen years, from 1786 to 1804, and comparing the average of the first three years with the average of the last three years of that period, there appears to have been an increase upon the expenditure of the civil list, of £.238,000, *viz.* from £.903,000 to £.1,141,000. The annual excess was, for the most part, in the opinion of the Committees, obviously to be accounted for "by the advance of price which had taken place on all articles in which the establishment of the household is concerned; and in the other branches of a more public nature, by necessary additions to various articles of charge;" and they were also of opinion, that the revenue applicable to the charge of the civil list expenditure, was become inadequate to the various services which, in the estimate of 1786, it was calculated to meet; they accordingly recommended, "that a new estimate, more adapted to present circumstances, should be prepared and laid before parliament."

I. The first class of payments, according to the act 22 Geo. III. cap. 82, sec. 31, consists of "the pensions and allowances of the Royal family:" the estimate was £.222,500, but there has been a small saving upon the charge in the latter years, in consequence of the deaths of their royal highnesses the Dutchess of Cumberland and the Princess Amelia.

II. The second class, namely, "the salaries of the lord high chancellor of Great Britain, lord keeper or lords commissioners of the great seal, the speaker of the house of commons, and judges of the courts of king's bench and common pleas, and barons of the exchequer, the chief justice of Chester, and the justices of the courts of great session in the principality of Wales," consists of fixed salaries, correctly stated in the estimate at £.32,955 per annum, and the amount is therefore only affected by occasional vacancies, which has produced a saving of small amount.

III. The third class consists of "the salaries of the ministers to foreign courts, being resident at such courts."

The charge of the three years, 1801, 1802, and 1803, was upon an average, £.83,000. But it is obvious, that neither the actual establishment, nor the previous expense during years of war, can be adopted as a basis of comparison, inasmuch as our relations with foreign courts are liable to perpetual fluctuations.

Our intercourse with most foreign courts has been so much interrupted during the last seven years, as to have produced a reduction of expense in the whole period of more than £.200,000.

It appears, that in all cases of one minister succeeding another, the predecessor continues to receive the salary annexed to the appointment for some time after that of the successor has commenced; so that frequent changes tend to an increase of charge. This remark applies particularly to the court of Petersburgh, in consequence of the distance of that court, and the occasional difficulty of communication.

Digitized by Google The

The same causes, together with that of occasional appointments of acting ministers, appear to have occasioned a variation in the charges at Constantinople, Vienna, Lisbon, and in America.

However useful it may be on many occasions to the public service, that the stay of the former minister should be prolonged for some time after the arrival of his successor, yet as this additional charge admits of encroachment, it is the duty of the secretary of state, and lords commissioners of the treasury, to take care that it is kept within due bounds.

A considerable excess appears to have occurred at the court of Naples, now removed to the island of Sicily. A retrospective addition was made in 1810, to the allowance of the envoy extraordinary, in order, as it appears, to put that appointment upon a similar establishment with that of the ministers in Spain and Portugal; and during the period in which the mission was distinct from the appointment of commander of British forces in the island, the diplomatic character and allowances of an envoy appear to have been also given to that officer.

There appears to have been, during the whole period, some consolate appointments which were not included in the estimate; and the removal of the court from Lisbon to the Brazils has caused the establishment of a mission in the latter country, the necessity of which could not possibly be foreseen. In the last two years also, there appears to have been an embassy in Persia: and these unforeseen charges are to be set against the saving produced by the cessation of our intercourse with other courts.

Saving in seven years.....	£.211,898
Vacancies and cessation of intercourse, account for a saving of	379,035
excess in this point of view...	167,142
of this excess the amount of ..	86,404

was occasioned by the employment of Ministers, and Consuls, at courts and places not mentioned in the estimate of 1804; and the remainder, £.80,788 is to be accounted for, by the circumstances already observed.

IV. Fourth class, "the approved bills of all Tradesmen, Artificers, and Labourers, for any articles supplied or work done for His Majesty's service." Excess more than £.600,000 in seven years.

This class is divided into the four departments of the Royal household, viz. The Lord Chamberlain's department, the Lord Steward's, the department of the Master of the Horse, and that of Master of the Robes.

1. The estimate for the Lord Chamberlain's department was fixed, in 1804, at £.65,000, which would amount to £.455,000, for the seven years.

There has been an excess of more than £.400,000, about £.57,000 annually.

On an average of the three years preceding 1804 the annual expense of this department was £.83,000, which exceeded, by £.18,000, the amount at which the estimate was fixed; so that if the estimate had been formed upon the principle of previous expenditure, the excess in the seven years would have been £.267,000, being less by above £.130,000 than that which now appears on the face of the accounts; and the annual excess would have been £.38,000, instead of £.57,000.

A great proportion of the increased charge appears to have arisen in the office of works; and of the excess of £.140,000, no less than £.110,000, arose in that department. Were this comparison extended to the respective periods of seven years, the proportion would appear to be £.159,000, under the head of "Works;" to £.108,000, in the other branches.

Commissioners were appointed in 1805,

Digitized by Google

1805, to "examine into the expenditure and conduct of business in the Office of Works."

Considering that among these powers is that of examining all persons upon oath, that the proceedings of this board are not interrupted by any prorogation of Parliament, and that its former labours have been marked with a degree of zeal and ability which has frequently attracted the notice of this house; having also ascertained that the board is now directing its attention to this particular object of its enquiry, which their experience in similar investigations will doubtless enable them to pursue with great advantage, the committee have conceived themselves justified in refraining from entering into any examination of it.

The Wardrobe, and the Jewel office.

The estimate has been exceeded £.108,000, or more than £.15,000, annually. Of this a considerable proportion arose in the first year.

To this branch of the department belong the following services:

The furnishing and fitting up all the royal palaces, being the residences of their Majesties, or of any of the branches of the royal family.

The same services with respect to the two houses of parliament, the residence of the speaker of the House of Commons, the officers of the Treasury, and of the Secretaries of State.

The providing plate, chapel-furniture, &c. for His Majesty's ministers at foreign courts, and governors of foreign settlements;—of plate for certain great officers of state;—of robes and insignia for the Knights of the Garter and Bath; and of defraying the expense of royal funerals; together with various other miscellaneous charges.

It is obvious that several, if not all of the services here enumerated, are variable in their amount; and the whole charge is not so great but that a considerable increase of expense in any one particular, or the coincidence of unusual expenditure for more than one service, affects sensibly the total amount. It will, accordingly, be found, that not only in the instance immediately under consideration, but in several of the years of the former period, the charge of one year, as compared with the preceding, has not less than 10 or £.13,000.

The peculiar causes of increase in 1804-5, appear to have been, the removal of the royal residence from the Lodges at Windsor to the ancient castle; and the installation of the Knights of the Garter; which, together, appear to have carried up the expenses at Windsor to an amount greater by 14, or £.16,000, than its usual rate.

The expences in the next three years fell considerably; so that adding to these moderate years the extraordinary expense of that which preceded, the annual excess would be £.10,000, a rate of increase, at which, in the former period also, the expenditure of this department had been proceeding.

Of the period under consideration three years remain, of which one (ending 5th July 1809) was that in which the expense appears the highest in the whole account. This excess is to be attributed to the expenses incurred in refitting the apartments of some of their Royal Highnesses the younger princes in St James's Palace, and of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales at Kensington; to extraordinary expenses attending a new arrangement in the public offices at Whitehall, and to an unusual charge for the allowances above-mentioned to foreign ministers; also the fitting up Dorset House for the office of Secretary of state.

The expences of this department are in general increased by charges of a public nature, which do not appertain to the King's household; but rather to the administration of his civil

Digitized by Google

vil Government, and even to the accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament; so that of £.393,000, the total charge of this branch of the Lord Chamberlain's department, no less than £.117,000 appear to have belonged to services of this nature.

A very great proportion of this increase is unquestionably to be accounted for, in this, as in the former instance, by the gradual advance of prices.

Much of the expense of the Lord Chamberlain's department appears to be incurred by articles furnished at the specific requisition of individuals inhabiting the Royal palaces; and although it appears that these articles are not furnished without certain checks, established within the household, in order to prevent unnecessary issues; yet the very great increase that has in fact taken place, induces the Committee to recommend most earnestly, that not only those who have immediate superintendence of this branch of the civil list expenditure should keep a strict watch over it, but that the commissioners of the Treasury should regularly and frequently inspect the state and progress of this varying charge, with a view to limiting its amount.

2.—The estimate for the Lord Steward's department was settled in 1804, at £.75,000, which, for the whole seven years, would amount to £.525,000. The actual charge has been £.737,000, exceeding the estimate by £.212,000, upon the whole period, or by £.30,000, annually.

The average expense of the Lord Steward's department in 1801, 1802, and 1803, was £.84,000, and it is to be observed further with respect to the estimate of 1804, that in no one of the 9 years preceding that year, was the expenditure so low as £.75,000.

Upon this comparison then the annual exceeding appears to be £.21,000, instead of £.30,000.

A sudden excess in this department in the early part of the period, appears to be caused by the removal of their majesties to Windsor Castle, the Installation, and the residence of the royal family at Weymouth, and allowances in kind furnished to certain of the younger branches of the royal family, which ceased in 1806, when the parliamentary allowances to their royal highnesses the dukes of Clarence, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, were augmented by one-half.

The continual increase of expense in this department is, without doubt, to be referred, in a very great degree, to the general advance of prices in all the articles of consumption.

From the nature of the expenditure of this department, it requires the utmost vigilance, and a very minute attention, in order to preserve an effectual controul over it, so as to prevent that profusion and waste which is incidental to the consumption of every considerable household.

On that part of the expenditure which appertains immediately to the personal accommodation of their majesties, and which forms but a small part of the whole, the committee do not conceive themselves called upon to offer any observations: they proceed, therefore, to offer such suggestions as occur to them on the general expenditure of the household.

Of these, some are provided upon a regular establishment or scale of allowance, fixed at least thirty years ago, and officially called *Livery*; others are furnished by *Order*, that is, at the requisitions of the individuals desiring to be supplied, and having his majesty's authority to make their requisitions to the Board of Green Cloth. Both these modes appear to the committee liable to objection. The first, being established according to a fixed rate, is not adapted to the actual consumption of the parties to whom the distribution is made; the surplus therefore becomes the perquisite of the individual to whom it is supplied

Digitized by Google

supplied, and in that view, constitutes an expensive and inconvenient mode of reward.

The second applies to a variety of persons of different ranks; and at Windsor the whole expenditure is conducted in this mode; which appears in general to be subject to the same objections as the former, with the additional inconvenience of not being, like the former, limited by any fixed rule as to its extent.

They therefore suggest whether it might not be proper to limit the supply of articles by requisition, to the royal personages themselves; and (abolishing the system of *Livery*, as it now exists with respect to others) to substitute a principle of acthal and *bonâ fide* consumption confined within limits, which should on no occasion be exceeded.

The amount of these allowances should be frequently revised, and the general expenditure in the article to which they apply, should be brought under the consideration of the Commissioners of the Treasury at the end of each quarter, who should be furnished with accounts sufficient to enable them to ascertain the nature and causes of any excess that may arise. They are sensible that the establishment of an effectual system for maintaining economy in the royal household must, in the first instance, be the result of an enquiry carried on within the household itself; but they trust that the suggestions which they have made may tend to facilitate any arrangements which may be the result of that enquiry, and may also be the means of controlling the general expenditure.

Such of their royal highnesses as are resident in royal palaces, still continue to increase occasionally the expenditure of the Lord Chamberlain's department, including the Office of Works.

The committee are sensible of the delicacy of interfering with the munificence of the crown towards the younger branches of the royal family, by any specific recommendation; but as the parliamentary annuities enjoyed by their royal highnesses were considerably increased a few years ago, they think they may be considered as adequate to support the high stations which they fill. The committee therefore trust, that the principle which appears to have been acted upon before in the Lord Steward's department, may be adopted, at least in a great degree, in that of the Lord Chamberlain's; and that the charges upon the Civil List for furnishing, or altering the apartments which their royal highnesses may occupy in any of the royal palaces, may either be entirely discontinued, or be permitted to occur only on very particular occasions.

3.—*Master of the Horse.* The estimate appears to have been taken at a rate rather higher than the expense previous to 1804; the average expense has fallen short of the estimate so as to produce a saving of £.4,000.

4.—*Master of the Robes.* The charge in the early years rather exceeded the estimate; but, owing to circumstances which must be obvious to the house, it has in the last year been reduced, so as to leave a trifling saving.

V.—The fifth class is entitled "The Menial Servants of His Majesty's Household."

The charge has been greater than the estimate in the seven years, by £.25,000. It appears to have arisen chiefly from allowances given as compensation to various servants of the household, when the tables provided for them were discontinued.

The committee trust, that in adverting to the salaries of the menial servants of His Majesty's Household, they may be permitted to notice a custom which has prevailed, of demanding *periodical gratuities*, on the part

Digitized by Google

past of certain inferior servants belonging to the household, from persons attending the Court. It is understood the ground of these applications is the smallness of the salaries or wages enjoyed by these servants; and the committee submit whether it would not be expedient to take away the excuse made for the demand, by providing adequate salaries for all the servants of the royal household.

VI.—The sixth class is, "The Pension List." Excess £.124,000 in seven years.

But, in order to form a clear understanding of this class, it is necessary to divide it into its three branches:

1. The first division consists of the pensions which, under the 17th section of the act of 1782, are limited to £.95,000 per annum in the whole, and of which no one can exceed £.1,200. The estimate of this branch was taken in 1804, at an amount falling short of this legal limitation, and was probably formed upon the existing charge. In fact, the pensions actually paid have never equalled the estimate, so that there has been a saving thereupon of more than £.40,000; and a diminution, as compared with the legislative allowance, of £.60,000. But the committee have to observe, that this saving does not entirely arise from a forbearance on the part of the crown to grant pensions to the permitted amount, inasmuch as this list excludes the contingent and floating pensions, the non-payment of which occasions a diminution of the charge upon the Civil List, though it does not give any power of granting new pensions.

2. Pensions granted to persons who have served his Majesty at foreign courts, and which were not subjected to the restrictions of the above-mentioned section of the act of 1782.

Upon this head there has been a very great exceeding, the estimate having been of late years more than doubled by the charge.

It must be obvious, that the same circumstances in our political relations which have occasioned the diminution in the charge of ministers resident at foreign courts, already noticed under the third class, must have caused an increase of the pensions to foreign ministers not actually in employ.

3. Sundry small allowances, by way of annual bounty and compensations, paid within the four departments of the household. These have uniformly fallen short of the estimate of 1804, and appear to be rather decreasing.

VII.—The seventh class contains, "The Salaries of all other places payable out of the Civil List Revenues." The estimate being formed upon the actual rate of those salaries, was correctly taken at about £.55,000, or £.387,000 in seven years. There has been a small diminution of charge.

VIII.—The eighth class consists of, "The Salaries and Pensions of the High Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer." This class admits of no increase, nor any diminution, except in the case of occasional vacancies.

In the seven years, there has been a saving of £.3,500; but this has been principally occasioned by the circumstance of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Perceval, declining to receive the salary attached to that office from the period at which he became First Commissioner of the Treasury.

"Occasional Payments." The estimate has been exceeded by £.330,000 in the seven years; annual average, £.47,000.

After making allowance for the charges, amounting in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, to £.246,000, which were taken from the Civil List by the arrangement of 1804, the average of occasional payment for the three years preceding 1804, was £.217,000—exceeding the estimate adopted, by £.77,000

Digitized by Google

£.77,000. The result therefore is, that instead of an excess of £.330,000 upon the head of "Occasional Payments," there appears by this comparison to have been a diminution of expenditure, of more than £.200,000 in favour of this period.

1st. *Home Secret Service.*—Is limited, by act of 1782, to £.10,000, and has not varied.

2d. *Special Service and Royal Bounty.*—The estimate is £.12,000, or £.84,000 for seven years; the actual charge has been nearly double that sum, being at the rate of more than £.23,000 annually.

It may be stated thus for the 7 years:

1st. Royal bounty.....	£.58,900
2d. Allowances to various officers of the houses of parliament, and others, for business performed for the Treasury, for returns of average prices of corn, &c. &c.....	45,000
3d. Allowances to the magistrates of Middlesex and Westminster.....	8,800
4th. Taxes and fees.....	13,500
5th. Various other charges, mostly of a public nature, and particularized in an Analysis.....	39,600

The second, third, and fourth of these charges ought not, as the committee conceive, to be stated as special service.

Of the miscellaneous charges included in the 5th head, many are annual payments, and others not of the nature of special service.

Under the head of "Royal Bounty," are included several advances made, by his Majesty's command, to the Duke of Gloucester's family, at the period of the provision made for that branch of the royal family, upon the decease of the late duke his Majesty's brother.

An advance was also made to the Duchess of Brunswick out of the revenue of the Civil List, which was mentioned in his Majesty's most gracious message to this house of 10th May 1808, and an advance to her Majesty of £.10,250 which took place in 1810.

3d. *Extraordinary Disbursements of Foreign Ministers.*—This service was estimated, in 1804, at £.10,000, or £.70,000 in the seven years. The actual charge has been more than £.383,000 or £.54,000 annually.

It must be obvious that this charge is not reducible to an estimate that can approach to accuracy.

Several sums, amounting to £.45,000, appear to have been issued to various ministers, on account of losses sustained by their being under the necessity of suddenly quitting the courts at which they were resident; and there are indeed many other issues which appear to have been partly composed of similar compensations, the amount of which, however, is not in those instances distinguished from the expenses in general.

The sum of £.99,000 appears to have been expended on "Special Missions," including the sum of £.12,997 to Mr Frere, and £.14,134 to the Marquis Wellesley, for the expenses of their Special Missions to Spain.

Twenty-five thousand pounds appears to have been expended on the British palace at Constantinople, and £.11,000 applied to the establishment of the Persian ambassador in this country.

One less considerable article your committee think it right to notice, because it does not appear to them properly to belong to this particular head of charge, namely, £.1,060 paid to the Duke of Manchester, for "Expenses of his outfit as Governor of Jamaica."

4th. *Presents to Foreign Ministers.*—These were estimated at £.10,000 or £.70,000 in the whole period.—The actual charge has been £.99,000 or £.14,000 annually.

The former average was really £.14,000;

Digitized by Google

£.14,000; this average is scarcely exceeded at present.

5th. *Equipage to Foreign Ministers.*—This charge, estimated at £.4,000 or £.28,000 for seven years, has actually amounted to £.4,700 annually, or nearly £.33,000 in the whole.—This amount falls short by more than £.1,200 of the average of three years.

6th and 7th. *Contingent Expenses of the Treasury; also, Deficiency of Fees in the Treasury.*—Upon the first head, estimated at £.1,500 or £.10,500 at seven years, there has been an exceeding of £.9,000. This increase appears to have been progressive thro' the whole period, and to have exceeded the estimate in the last year by more than £.2,700.

The deficiency of fees consists of the sum by which the salaries of the secretaries and clerks of the Treasury exceed the amount of the fees received on public instruments passing thro' that office. It was observed in an Account presented to the House, July 9, 1804, that "It did not follow "that an increase of business should "occasion a proportionate increase of "fees, as the correspondence of the "office makes so material a part of "that increase, for which no fees are "charged." All public business having manifestly continued to increase, there has been necessarily an exceeding upon this charge.

8th. *Contingencies in the Offices of the three Secretaries of State.*—On this charge, estimated at £.19,600 or £.137,000 in the seven years, there has been a saving of £.9,000.

9th. *Messengers in the Offices of the three Secretaries of State.*—Taken at £.20,000 annually, upon which there has also been a saving of £.9,500 for seven years.

10th. *Deficiency of Fees in the Offices of the three Secretaries of State.*—Here there has been a saving of more than £.100,000; the actual charge having been £.56,000 in the period of seven years, whereas the amount of the annual estimate of £.23,000 would have been, in that period, £.161,000.

The remainder of the small and miscellaneous charges, forming part of the occasional payments, were estimated to amount, collectively, to £.14,000, or £.102,000 for the period of seven years; the actual charge, £.96,000, has fallen short of that estimate by £.6,000.

.....

The result of these comparisons is, that the excess of the expenditure of the seven years, ending the 5th July 1811, as compared with the average to 5th January 1804, has been £.502,000. The annual excess, upon an average of the seven years, has been £.71,000. The average yearly charge of the three last years has exceeded the estimate by £.64,000.—The excess of the last year has been £.52,000.

The principal excesses have arisen,

In the fourth class: in the bills of tradesmen in the office of Lord Chamberlain, (especially in the Office of Works,) and in the office of Lord Steward.

In the sixth class: upon the pensions to foreign ministers.

Among the occasional payments, in the charges appearing under the head of "Special Service and Royal Bounty;"—The extraordinaries of foreign ministers, and presents to ministers of foreign courts; and in the expenses of the Treasury.

The prominent causes of these excesses, are severally,—the advance in the prices of all articles of furniture and consumption: the enlarged establishment of different branches of the royal family: the peculiar and fluctuating state of our foreign relations: the increase of public business.

But your committee cannot too strongly urge the necessity of a strict attention on the part both of the officers of the royal household, and of the commissioners of the treasury, to the

Digitized by Google

economy and controul of their several departments. And, above all, they are anxious to mark the advantage which, in their opinion, is to be derived, from a minute and frequent investigation of the state of the Civil List, on the part of the board of Treasury. They conceive that the jealousy of that Board ought to be excited by any increase whatever, in any branch of this expenditure; and that for any additional expenditure taking place in any of the departments not under their immediate superintendance, they ought promptly to require explanations from the officer at the head of such department, so as to ascertain satisfactorily the causes of such exceeding.

By an act of the present session, it is enacted, that "whenever the amount of the deficiency of the Civil List Revenues shall exceed the sum of £.124,000 (therein stated to be the deficiency on an average of years, since the passing of the act of 1804) by the sum of £.10,000, the Lord High Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer for the time being, shall cause an account of such deficiency to be laid before parliament within one month after the same shall have arisen."

This provision appears to your committee to be most useful and important, as it furnishes an additional security against the occurrence of fresh excesses, inasmuch, as under this provision the circumstance of supplying the deficiency from occasional funds will not have the effect, which it has hitherto had, of preventing the necessity of acquainting the house with the excesses that may have occurred in the expenditure of the Civil List; and it must, as they conceive, necessarily impose upon the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the first instance, the obligation of a frequent inspection of the state of the Civil List.

Particulars of the allowances made, to sundry of his Majesty's servants public and domestic.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The allowances customarily made to his Majesty's Ministers and Servants abroad, are gold and silver plate, a canopy of state, chapel furniture, portraits of their Majesties, &c. The charge, of course, varies in each year according to the number of persons entitled to demand such allowances.

To Knights of the Garter, Bath, &c. Robes and Insignia.

Plate to great Officers of State.

DOMESTIC ATTENDANTS.

From the Lord Steward's Department, their Majesties, and the Royal Household, whether in London, at Windsor, at Kew, or at Weymouth, or any other place of occasional residence, are supplied with every article of household provision, with wine, and with fuel.

The persons and apartments upon the *Livery* are as follows, viz.

Their Majesties and the Princesses,	
Maids of Honour,	Council Chambers,
Teachers,	Physicians,
Dressers,	Chairmen,
Housekeepers,	Footmen,
Pages,	Porters,
Guard Chamber,	Wardrobe,
Librarian,	Clerks of Kitchen,
Exempts,	Wine Cellar,
State Rooms,	Spicery,

And many other inferior servants; and the articles so supplied are fuel, lights, bread, beer, table linen. All other articles furnished to the same persons are by *Order*. At Windsor the whole supply is by order; but the orders, except in the case of visitors and other extraordinary demands, become nearly as regular as the liveries, with this difference, that the supplies *by Order* admit of a reduction owing to the occasional cessation of the demand. This is particularly the case in regard to *Wine*, which is supplied to

Digitized by Google

to the several tables upon a scale which is seldom exceeded, but upon which there is often a saving.

TABLES SUPPLIED.

The following is a list of the tables, as supplied with wine at Windsor:

His Majesty's table,
Her Majesty's table,
The Equerries,
The Dresser,
The Pages,
The clerks of the Kitchen,
The Physicians,
Her Majesty's Council,
Occasional Visitors.

There is a Livery of Wine, which is called the *Pitcher List*; this is an ancient allowance of wine to various Persons on Holiday and Gala days.

Hy. Norton Willis,
Board of Green Cloth,
April 13, 1812.

Biographical Account of Mr Smeaton, the celebrated Engineer.

Prefixed to the Edition of his Works, 3 vols. 4to, London, 1812.

MR JOHN SMEATON, F. R. S. was born the 28th of May, 1724, at Austhorpe, near Leeds, Yorkshire, in a house built by his grandfather, where the family have resided ever since, and where our author died the 28th of October, 1792, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr Smeaton seems to have been born an Engineer. The originality of his genius and the strength of his understanding appeared at a very early age. His playthings were not those of children, but the tools men work with; and he had always more amusement in observing artificers work, and asking them questions, than in any thing else. Having watched some mill-wrights at work, he was one day, soon after, seen (to the distress of his family) on the top of his father's barn, fixing up something like a windmill. Another time, attending some men who were fixing a pump at a neighbouring village, and observing them cut off a bored pipe, he contrived to procure it, of which he made a working pump, that actually raised water. These anecdotes refer to circumstances that happened when he was hardly out of petticoats, and probably before he had reached the 6th year of his age. About his 14th or 15th year, he made for himself an engine to turn rose-work, and he made several presents to his friends of boxes, in wood and ivory, turned by him in that way.

His friend and partner in the Deptford Water-works, Mr John Holmes, visited Mr Smeaton, and spent a month with him at his father's house, in the year 1742, when consequently our author was about 18 years of age. Mr Holmes could not but view young Smeaton's works with astonishment: he forged his own iron and steel, and melted his own metals; he had tools of every sort for working in wood, ivory, and metals. He had made a lathe, by which he had cut a perpetual screw in brass, a thing very little known at that day.

Thus had Mr Smeaton, by the strength of his genius, and indefatigable industry, accrued, at 18 years of age, an extensive set of tools, and the art of working in most of the mechanical trades, without the assistance of any master, and which he continued to do a part of every day when at the place where his tools were; and few men could work better.

Mr Smeaton's father was an attorney, and was desirous of bringing his son up to the same profession. He was therefore sent up to London in 1742, where for some time he attended the courts in Westminster-Hall; but finding that the profession of the law did not suit *the bent of his genius*, (as his usual expression was,) he

Digitized by Google

he wrote a strong memorial to his father on the subject, whose good sense from that moment left Mr Smeaton to pursue the bent of his genius in his own way.

Mr Smeaton after this continued to reside in London, and about the year 1750 he commenced philosophical instrument maker, which he continued for some time, and became acquainted with most of the ingenious men of that time.

This same year he made his first communication to the Royal Society; being an account of Dr Knight's improvements of the Mariner's Compass. Continuing his very useful labours, and making experiments, he communicated to that learned body, the two following years, a number of other ingenious improvements, as will be enumerated in the list of his writings, at the end of this account of him.

In 1751 he began a course of experiments, to try a machine of his invention for measuring a ship's way at sea; and also made two voyages, in company with Dr Knight, to try it, as well as a compass of his own invention.

In 1753 he was elected a member of the Royal Society; and in 1759 he was honoured with their gold medal, for his paper concerning the natural powers of water and wind to turn mills, and other machines depending on a circular motion. This paper, he says, was the result of experiments made on working models in the years 1752 and 1753, but not communicated to the Society till 1759; having, in the interval, found opportunities of putting the result of these experiments into real practice, in a variety of cases, and for various purposes, so as to assure the Society he had found them to answer.

In 1754, his great thirst after experimental knowledge led him to undertake a voyage to Holland and the Low Countries, where he made himself acquainted with most of the curious works of art so frequent in those places.

In December 1755, the Edystone Light-house was burnt down, and the proprietors, being desirous of rebuilding it in the most substantial manner, enquired of the Earl of Macclesfield, then President of the Royal Society, who he thought might be the fittest person to rebuild it, when he immediately recommended our author. Mr Smeaton accordingly undertook the work, which he completed with stone in the summer of 1759. Of this work he gives an ample description in a folio volume, with plates, published in 1791; a work which contains, in a great measure, the history of four years of his life, in which the originality of his genius is fully displayed, as well as his activity, industry, and perseverance.

Though Mr Smeaton completed the building of the Edystone Light-house in 1759, yet it seems he did not soon get into full business as a Civil Engineer; for in 1764, while in Yorkshire, he offered himself a candidate for one of the receivers of the Derwentwater estate; in which he succeeded, though two other persons, strongly recommended and powerfully supported, were candidates for the employment. In this, he had the faithful and friendly support of Sir Francis Gosling, Alderman of London, and one of the Commissioners. That estate was forfeited in the year 1715, and the revenues thereof were applied by Parliament, towards the fund of Greenwich Hospital. It consists of mines of lead, containing much silver, as well as lands. It required better than common management, and above all, that knowledge absolutely necessary to bring mines of lead and coal to the most productive effect. This was the object of the Commissioners, and it has been amply repaid. Machines of all kinds, and better means on a great plan, were

Digitized by Google

were devised for a more easy and ample working these mines, by Mr Smeaton: while the correct judgment, patient industry, and great abilities and sincerity of Mr Walton the younger, of Farnacres near Newcastle, (his partner in the duty of receiver,) taking upon himself the management and the accounts, left Mr Smeaton leisure and opportunity to exert his abilities on these works, as well as to make many improvements in the whole of this estate of Greenwich Hospital.

By the year 1775 he had so much bussiness, as a Civil Engineer, that he was desirous of resigning the appointment for that Hospital, and would have done it then, had not his friends prevailed upon him to continue in the office about two years longer.

Mr Smeaton having thus got into full business as a Civil Engineer, it would be an endless task to enumerate all the various concerns he was engaged in. A very few of them, however, may be just mentioned in this place.—He made the river Calder navigable; a work that required great skill and judgement, owing to the very impetuous floods in that river.—He planned, and attended for some time, the execution of the great, or Forth and Clyde, canal in Scotland, for conveying the trade of the country either to the Atlantic or German Ocean. When this work had been executed from the Forth towards the Clyde, as far as a point intended for the junction of a collateral canal to Glasgow, the work stopped, and was discontinued a considerable time, by the funds being exhausted. Before that period, Mr Smeaton had declined accepting his salary, which was five hundred pounds a year, that he might not be prevented from attending to the multiplicity of other business; and conceiving the resident engineer, Mr M'Kell, was fully competent to conduct it afterwards. After a lapse of some time, the work was resumed, by public aid, and has been carried on, and lately completed, under the direction of Mr Whitworth, to the great benefit of trade and that country.

On opening the great arch at London Bridge, by throwing two arches into one, and the removal of a large pier, the excavation, around and underneath the sterlings of that pier, was so considerable, as to put the adjoining piers, that arch, and eventually the whole bridge, in great danger of falling. The previous opinions of some were positive, and the apprehensions of all the people on this head were so great, that many persons would not pass over or under it. The Surveyors employed were not adequate to such an exigency. Mr Smeaton was then in Yorkshire, where he was sent for by express, and from whence he arrived in town with the greatest expedition. He applied himself immediately to examine the bridge, and to sound about the dangerous sterlings, as minutely as he could. The Committee of Common Council adopted his advice; which was, to re-purchase the stones of all the City Gates, then lately pulled down, and lying in Moorfields, and to throw them pell-mell, (or *pierre perdu*,) into the water, to guard these sterlings, preserve the bottom from further corrosion, raise the floor under the arch, and restore the head of water necessary for the water-works to its original power; and this was a practice he had before and afterwards adopted on other occasions. Nothing shews the apprehensions of the bridge falling, more than the alacrity with which his advice was pursued: the stones were re-purchased that day; horses, carts, and barges were got ready, and the work instantly begun, tho' it was Sunday morning. Thus Mr Smeaton, in all human probability,

Digitized by Google

ty, saved London Bridge from falling, and secured it till more effectual methods could be taken.

In 1771 he became, jointly with his friend Mr Holmes above-mentioned, proprietor of the works for supplying Deptford and Greenwich with water; which, by their united endeavours, they brought to be of general use to those they were made for, and moderately beneficial to themselves.

Astronomy was one of Mr Smeaton's most favourite studies; and he contrived and made several astronomical instruments for himself and friends. After fitting up an observatory at his house at Austhorpe, he devoted much of his time to it when he was there: even in preference to public business, much of which he declined for the purpose of applying his attentions to private study, particularly to the subject of astronomy.

About the year 1785 Mr Smeaton's health began to decline; and, in consequence, he then took the resolution to avoid new undertakings in business as much as he could, that he might thereby also have the more leisure to publish some accounts of his inventions and works. Of this plan, however, he got no more executed than the account of the Edystone Light-house, and some preparations for his intended treatise on mills; for he could not resist the solicitations of his friends in various works. Mr Aubert, whom he greatly loved and respected, being chosen chairman of Ramsgate Harbour, prevailed upon him to accept the office of Engineer to that harbour, an office established at that time, as he had been occasionally consulted only, previous thereto; and to their joint efforts the public are chiefly indebted for the improvements that have been made there within these few years; which fully appears in a Report that Mr Smeaton gave in to the Board of Trustees in 1791, which has been published in various ways.

The powers of his mind were beginning to fail, in the observation of his intimate friends, and afterwards of all. He is known to have said, on talking of his health, that he found he had suffered more from the application he paid to the scheme, of a Canal from Birmingham to Worcester, (which was then very much contested in Parliament) than all the business he had ever met with.

Strong exertions were necessary; which, if he had been vigorous as he was wont, would have sat easy upon him; but, alas! with the deficiency then commenced, it was hard labour indeed, and thereby promoted the ruin fast approaching, and much to be lamented.

This lamentable tale is told, for the instruction of those engaged, and so circumstanced, at that period of life, when the powers of the mind are borne down by the complication and vastness of an object submitted to it.

The bill for that work passed by a small majority; but the difficult and contested part of that work has not as yet been attempted. He was not the proposer, but the supporter of that proposition.

It had for many years been the practice of Mr Smeaton to spend part of the year in town, and the remainder in the country, at his house at Austhorpe. On one of these excursions in the country, while walking in his garden, on the 16th of September, 1792, he was struck with the palsy, which put an end to his useful life the 28th of October following, to the great regret of a numerous set of friends and acquaintance.

The great variety of mills constructed by Mr Smeaton, so much to the satisfaction and advantage of the owners, will shew the great use he made of his experiments in 1758 and 1759.

Digitized by Google

1753. Indeed he scarcely trusted to theory in any case where he could have an opportunity to investigate it by experiment; and for this purpose he built a steam-engine at Austhorpe, that he might make experiments expressly to ascertain the power of the Old or Newcomen's steam-engine; which he improved and brought to a much greater degree of certainty, both in it's construction and powers, than it was before.

During many years of his life, Mr Smeaton was a constant attendant on Parliament, his opinion being continually called for. And here his natural strength of judgement and perspicuity of expression had their full display. It was his constant practice, when applied to, to plan or support any measure, to make himself fully acquainted with it, and be convinced of it's merits, before he would be concerned in it. By this caution, joined to the clearness of his description, and the integrity of his heart, he seldom failed having the bill he supported, carried into an act of Parliament. No person was heard with more attention, nor had any one ever more confidence placed in his testimony. In the Courts of Law he had several compliments paid to him from the Bench, by the late Lord Mansfield and others, on account of the new light he threw upon difficult subjects.

As a Civil Engineer, he was perhaps unrivalled, certainly not excelled, by any one, either of the present or former times. His building the Edystone Light-house, were there no other monument of his fame, would establish his character. The Edystone Rocks have obtained their name from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated nearly S. S. W. from the middle of Plymouth Sound. Their distance from the port of Plymouth is about fourteen miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points; and as they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the Channel, they were unavoidably, before the establishment of a light-house there, very dangerous, and often fatal to ships. Their situation, with regard to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, is such, that they lie open to the swells of the bay and ocean, from all the south-western points of the compass; so that all the heavy seas, from the south-west quarter, come uncontrouled upon the Edystone Rocks, and break upon them with the utmost fury. Sometimes, when the sea is to all appearance smooth and even, and it's surface unruffled by the slightest breeze, the ground swell meeting the slope of the rocks, the sea beats upon them in a frightful manner, so as not only to obstruct any work being done on the rock, but even landing upon it, when, figuratively speaking, you might go to sea in a walnut shell. That circumstances fraught with danger surrounding it, should lead mariners to wish for a light-house, is not wonderful; but the danger attending the erection leads us to wonder, that any one could be found hardy enough to undertake it. Such a man was first found in the person of Mr H. Winstanley, who, in the year 1696, was furnished by the Trinity House with the necessary powers. In 1700 it was finished; but in the great storm of November, 1703, it was destroyed, and the projector perished in the ruins. In 1709 another, upon a different construction, was erected by a Mr Rudyerd, which, in 1755, was unfortunately consumed by fire.

The next building was under the direction of Mr Smeaton, who, having considered the errors of the former constructions, has judiciously guarded against them, and erected a building, the demolition of which seems little to be dreaded, unless the rock on which it is erected should perish with it. Of his works, in constructing

Digitized by Google

structing bridges, harbours, mills, engines, &c. &c. it were endless to speak.

Of his inventions and improvements of philosophical instruments, as of the air-pump, the pyrometer, hygrometer, &c. &c. some idea may be formed from the list of his writings inserted below.

In his person, Mr Smeaton was of a middle stature, but broad and strong made, and possessed of an excellent constitution. He had great simplicity and plainness in his manners: he had a warmth of expression that might appear, to those who did not know him well, to border on harshness; but, such as were more closely acquainted with him, knew it arose from the intense application of his mind, which was always engaged in the pursuit of truth, or in the investigation of difficult subjects. He would sometimes break out hastily, when any thing was said that was contrary to his ideas of the subject; and he would not give up any thing he argued for, till his mind was convinced, by the deducement of facts, before unknown to him, and by sound reasoning. In all the social duties of life, Mr Smeaton was exemplary; he was a most affectionate husband, a good father, a warm, zealous, and sincere friend, always ready to assist those he respected, and often before it was pointed out to him in what way he could serve them. He was a lover and an encourager of merit wherever he found it; and many persons now living are in a great measure indebted for their present situation to his assistance and advice. As a companion, he was always entertaining and instructive, and none could spend their time in his company without improvement.

As to the list of his writings; besides the large work above-mentioned, being the History of the Edystone Light-house, and numbers of Reports and Memorials, many of which were printed, his communications to the Royal Society, and inserted in their Transactions, are as follow:

1. An Account of Dr Knight's Improvements of the Mariner's Compass. An. 1750, pa. 513.

2. Some Improvements in the Air-Pump. An. 1752, pa. 413.

3. An Engine for raising Water by Fire; being an improvement on Savary's Construction, to render it capable of working itself; invented be M. De Moura, of Portugal. Ib. pa. 436.

4. Description of a new Tackle, or Combination of Pulleys. Ib. pa. 494.

5. Experiments on a Machine for measuring the Way of a Ship at Sea. An. 1754, pa. 532.

6. Description of a new Pyrometer. Ib. pa. 598.

7. Effects of Lightning on the Steeple and Church of Lestwithial in Cornwall. An. 1757, pa. 198.

8. Remarks on the different Temperature of the Air at Edystone Light-house and at Plymouth. An. 1758, pa. 488.

9. Experimental Enquiry concerning the natural Powers of Water and Wind to turn Mills, and other Machines depending on a circular Motion. An. 1759, pa. 100.

10. On the Menstrual Parallax arising from the mutual Gravitation of the Earth and Moon, it's Influence on the Observation of the Sun and Planets, with a Method of observing it. An. 1768, pa. 156.

11. Description of a new Method of observing the Heavenly Bodies out of the Meridian. An. 1768, pa. 170.

12. Observations on a solar Eclipse. An. 1769, pa. 286.

13. Description of a new Hygrometer. An. 1771, pa. 198.

14. An Experimental Examination of the Quantity and Proportion of Mechanical Power necessary to be employed in giving different Degrees of Velocity to heavy Bodies from a State of Rest. An. 1776, pa. 450.

Ge-

Digitized by Google

General View of Crimes and Punishments, during the two last Years.

SEVERAL papers on this interesting and important subject, have been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. These papers are voluminous, but the subjoined are abstracts of their contents.

I.—LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

A return of the number of persons charged with criminal offences, who were committed to the different gaols in the cities of London and Westminster, and county of Middlesex, for trial, in the years 1810 and 1811; shewing the total number of the persons convicted, and their sentences; and also the numbers respectively of the persons acquitted; of those against whom no bills were found; and of such as were not prosecuted:—also, the number of persons executed, who received sentence of death.

In the year -		1810.	1811.
Committed -	Males - -	982	974
	Females - -	442	508
	Total	1424	1482
Of whom were -	Convicted -	884	872
	Acquitted -	290	326
	No bills -	250	264
SENTENCES.			
Death - - - - - - -		118	106
Transportation for	Life - -	9	25
	Fourteen years	8	10
	Seven years -	235	216
Imprisonment, and severally to be whipped, fined, pilloried, &c. for -	Five years -	1	—
	Three years -	2	—
	Two years and above one	28	35
	One year and above six months -	98	100
	Six months, and under	301	296
Whipping - - - - - -		32	27
Fined - - - - - -		52	57
		884	872
Executed (of whom six were executed in the present year) - - - - -		13	17

II.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

A return of the number of persons charged with criminal offences, who were committed to the different gaols in England and Wales, for trial, at the assizes and sessions held for the several counties and places therein, in the years 1810 and 1811; shewing the total number of the persons convicted, and their sentences; and also the numbers respectively of the persons acquitted; of those against whom no bills were found; and of such as were not prosecuted: also, the number of persons executed, who received sentence of death:

Years

Digitized by Google

		Years. 1810.	1811.	Total.
For trial, viz. -	Males -	3733	3859	7295
	Females -	1413	1478	2891
	Total	5146	5337	10,183
Of whom were	Convicted -	3158	3163	6321
	Acquitted -	1130	1234	2064
	No bills -	858	940	1798

SENTENCES.	1810.	1811.
Death - - - - - -	476	404
Transportation for: Life - - -	12	29
Fourteen years -	31	34
Seven years -	526	500
Imprisoned, whipped, fined, pilloried, hard labour, &c. for: Five years -	1	—
Three years -	5	4
Two years and above one	138	111
One year and above 6 mo.	424	381
Six months and under	1,397	1,523
Whipping and fine - - - -	148	147
Total - -	3,158	3,133
Executed - - - - - -	67	39

[Of whom six were executed in the present year.]

III.—TRANSPORTATION.

A return of the number of persons, male and female, who have been transported as criminals to New South Wales, since the month of July 1810.

Males - - -	400
Females - -	99
Total -	—499

IV.—SCOTLAND.

A return of persons, male and female, committed in the years 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810, to the several gaols in Scotland, till liberated in due course of law, and afterwards detained in prison for trial before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, or the Circuit Court of Justiciary, or reported by Sheriffs of counties as tried by a jury in the sheriff courts; and the numbers convicted, and acquitted or discharged, on account of the prosecutions against them being abandoned, or dismissed by sentence of court; and the sentences of such as were convicted; and the number of such as were convicted who have received unconditional pardons; and under each successive year, the numbers of those capitally convicted, who have been executed.

Committed for Trial in 1805, viz.

Males - - -	62
Females - - -	23
Total - - -	—85
Sentence—death -	5
Sentence—transportation for different terms, banishment, imprisonment, fugitation, &c.	42
Acquitted or discharged	38
	—85
Executed - -	3
Pardoned - -	2

Con-

Digitized by Google

Committed in 1806.

Males	- -	61
Females	- -	15
		—76
Death	- -	8
Transportation, &c.		39
Acquitted, &c.	-	29
		—76
Executed	- -	4

Committed in 1807.

Males	- -	67
Females	- -	10
		—77
Death	- -	6
Transportation, &c.		38
Acquitted	- -	33
		—77
Executed	- -	5

Committed in 1808.

Males	- -	68
Females	- -	19
		—87
Death	- -	6
Transportation, &c.		39
Acquitted	- -	42
		—87
Executed	- -	3

Committed in 1809.

Males	- -	91
Females	- -	15
		—106
Death	- -	13
Transportation, &c.		44
Acquitted, &c.	-	49
		—106
Executed	- -	4
Pardoned	- -	1

Committed in 1810.

Males	- -	90
Females	- -	22
		—112
Death	- -	5
Transportation, &c.		68
Acquitted, &c.	-	39
		—112
Executed	- -	3

Total.

Commitments	-	543
Convictions	-	313
Acquittals	- -	230
		—543
Executions	- -	22
Pardons	- -	5

View of the Steps taken by the Russian Government to promote the civilization of its Subjects.

(These particulars are drawn from a letter addressed to the American Review by a Russian [we believe Count Pahlen, the Russian ambassador.] It was written with the view of confuting the statements of Dr Clarke.)

AT the epoch of the expulsion of the Tartars (about the middle of the sixteenth century) our nation had made no advances in civilization, beyond the point which it had attained before their invasion. On the contrary, a long continued system of domestic oppression, under the tyranny of foreign tribes, must have impressed on its character, deep traces of inertness not easily to be erased. The few chronicles and legends in the Sclavonic, Latin, and Greek languages, which the piety, or, if Dr Clarke pleases, the superstition, of monks had collected in their obscure convents, were committed to the flames;—from the general destruction were only saved, some treaties concluded with the Eastern empire by the Grand-Dukes Oleg and Igor in the years 912 and 945, and a compilation of the code of Justinian, introduced into Russia by the Grand-Duke Jaraslaf, in 1017, under the title of *Russian Justice* (Pravda Rouskaja.) To these may be added some fragments of different annalists, from Nestor the monk of Kief, who wrote about A. D. 1100, down to John of Novgorod, who lived about A. D. 1230.

Such were the feeble sparks from which was to be rekindled with us the torch

Digitized by Google

torch of civilization.—Before we offer to our readers a very succinct abridgment of the course, which was followed for this purpose, from the expulsion of the Tartars to the present period, we request their attention to a circumstance well deserving of consideration. It is this—that every thing necessarily emanated from, and was subordinate to, the will of a government supreme and unlimited.

The Tartar yoke was not entirely shaken off until the year 1521, in the reign of Ivan Vasilievitish II. Under the same monarch, the first printing press was established in Russia.—In 1556, or agreeably to some authors, in 1562, the metropolitan Macary published "the Acts of the Apostles," the first book printed in our country. The first edition of the Bible did not appear till 1581.

The Tzar Fedor Alexeyevitish, brother to Peter the Great, founded at Moscow the Academy of Theology, about the close of the seventeenth century. This is the true date of the commencement of civilization in Russia.—As her political relations with the other European powers became more extensive and important, the want of information, the absence of industry, and the pernicious influence of the prevailing prejudices, became daily more sensible. Either from wisdom, or from necessity, the government exerted itself to find a remedy for this multitude of defects; and it succeeded in its endeavours, if not in proportion to the void which was to be filled up, at least in the degree requisite to meet the exigencies of the moment. Peter the First invited men of talents from foreign countries into his service, and these were not all treated in the manner the inquirer Perry is represented to have been. This prince added considerably to the number of institutions for the education of youth, and multiplied the printing establishments of his empire. We will not fatigue the reader by minutely detailing all that has been executed by the Russian government, in favour of public instruction, from the time of Peter the Great to our day.—The facts are so recent, and the subject has been discussed by so many authors (some as extravagant in their praise as others are in their abuse of what has been done,) that we should run the risk of offending in the same manner as Dr Clarke, by repeating truths, of which no person of general information is ignorant, and absurdities which every man of sense treats with disdain. It is important, however, to know that an impulsion has been given to the minds of men in Russia, of which, although it may be in the power of despotism to arrest the progress, the beneficial effects are not to be effaced.

We shall perhaps be told that the mode of instruction in Russia has always been defective—that the government has not persevered in attention to this important branch of administration—and that there are innumerable obstacles to its success in a political order of things, which unites all power in the hands of a single individual. To this argument we shall oppose facts. The results obtained from what has been done in little more than one century, are calculated to gratify the feelings of philanthropy.

It has been already mentioned that at the close of the seventeenth century there existed but one public school—the theological academy at Moscow. In 1806, the minister of public instruction, in an official report of the different institutions subject to his department, presented the following statement:

6 Universities—St Petersburgh, Derpt, Moscow, Vilna, Charcoff, and Casan.
43 Gymnasia—in the chief towns of departments.
442 Secondary schools—in the different district towns.

Digitized by Google

296 Parish schools.
235 Private academies.
Forming a total of 1022 establishments for education.

In the above were assembled 2258 teachers and 46,582 students of both sexes, exclusive of those in private schools of every description. In this account of 1022 schools are not included the great military schools, and other * places of education, which exist at St Petersburg and Mosoow, under special administrators, independent of the Minister of public instruction, and which would add very considerably to the number of both teachers and scholars.

The ecclesiastical seminaries underwent, in 1807, a new organization, conformable to the general plan of instruction which is the basis of the arrangement of the secular schools. The following report, presented by the synod to the Emperor in 1806, will give an idea of what they were at that epoch.

4 Principal academies.
36 Seminaries in different dioceses.
18 Inferior schools.
332 Teachers.
26,781 Students.

The funds annually appropriated to these establishments of instruction and education amount, by a computation which we have made from the statutes and other public documents, to the sum of 3,202,069 roubles—exclusive of the property belonging to the universities of Derpt and Vilna, which are endowed with real estates, valued at 210,000 roubles per annum, and of the parish schools which are supported by the different parishes and corporations. Neither are there included in the above computation the expenses of all the inferior schools in the provinces dismembered from Poland, the revenues of which are likewise derived from estates in land—nor those of the great school of surgery at St Petersburg, of which we have no returns in our possession... nor of the numerous houses of education for females at St Petersburg and Moscow, which are under the immediate direction of the Empress-mother.

The apprehension of tiring our readers makes us suppress a number of interesting details. All the arrangements adopted since the commencement of the present reign are marked with the same spirit of liberality and philanthropy. The whole system presents a degree of connection which has never been equalled in any other monarchy;—it embraces the immensity of the empire, and furnishes to every class of inhabitants the means of obtaining the sort of education appropriate to their station in society. It is, above all, in the organization of the universities, considered as the objects of principal importance, and which form the last link in the chain of instruction, that every attention has been sedulously paid to ensure the attainment of this great desideratum. Many professors of celebrity, whom the suppression of some of the universities in Germany had deprived of employment, have been invited to Russia;—others, who chose to withdraw from the theatre of war, have obtained a distinguished reception. These learned persons are interested in the success of the undertaking by the most powerful motives. An honourable rank in society, and emoluments sufficient to support that rank, are assigned to them;—they are at liberty to devote a portion of their time to giving private lessons, which

* The principal establishments of this description are the corps of noble cadets—the school for the children of deceased soldiers—the academy of the fine arts—the academy of commerce—the community of young ladies, nobles, and others—the institute of St Catharine—the institute of Mary—the school of mineralogy—that of jurisprudence—that of the pages of the court—the school of medicine and surgery—of navigation—of naval architecture.

Digitized by Google

which are of course lucrative in proportion to the zeal and activity of the tuition. Their apprehensions respecting the fate of their families, in case of their own deaths, are anticipated by liberal concessions in favour of their widows and children. Lastly, —the universities are rendered perfectly independent of the civil authorities, by having exclusively to themselves the direction of their internal police, to which is added the censorship of all books printed within their limits, provided they conform to the decree on that subject of the 4th July, 1804.

An examination of the decree in question will shew that the Russian government has neglected nothing, in order to do away all those restrictions of the press, which might shackle the progress of literature, and of rational liberty. Some indirect measures of coercion, others of encouragement, were thought indispensible to deter the ignorant from exercising offices of distinction, and to facilitate their being obtained by men of talent and merit. Subsequent regulations to this effect, have secured considerable advantages to those individuals who, after having successfully followed all the courses of instruction, and undergone an examination in one of the universities, choose to devote themselves to civil employments. On the other hand, all those who hold subaltern appointments in the different offices of administration are obliged, until they have attained the rank of counsellors of state, to produce with every promotion in their different grades, an attestation from one of the universities, that they have finished the studies necessary to qualify them for the proper fulfilment of the post for which they are candidates.

Such are, in substance, the most remarkable dispositions of the general system of public instruction in the Russian empire.—They have all been carried into effect, as regards the universities, the gymnasia and the district schools.—There yet remains much to be done with repect to the parish schools, the number of which will be prodigious, when the general plan (contemplating one at least for every two parishes,) shall be carried into complete execution. But this branch, important as it is, from its immediate influence upon the great mass of the nation, presents fewer difficulties than the schools of a higher order;—inasmuch as it embraces only the elements of education. The masters will be principally chosen from among the students of the ecclesiastical seminaries.

The organization of which we have been giving some account, did not, it is true, exist when Dr Clarke travelled in Russia: but his book made its appearance several years afterwards, and he must have been acquainted with the great changes which had been effected, in every part of the administration of the empire—changes which have rendered the superficial sketch he has traced, still more open to the charge of misrepresentation, than it would otherwise have been.

We have hitherto spoken only of what the government has done to enlighten the nation;—enough, we believe, to exculpate it from the accusation advanced by Dr Clarke, of being actuated by views absolutely contrary to this benevolent intention. In the short lapse of time which comprehends the whole history of the introduction of letters into Russia, there may indeed be found some intervals of stagnation;—but every thing considered, it cannot be denied that the spirit of the Russian government has, *in general*, been particularly favourable to the advancement of public instruction. We have yet to say a few words of the share every class of inhabitants, or more properly the whole nation, has taken in this honourable work. On this subject we experience a sentiment of pride (why should we disguise

Digitized by Google

disguise it?) which amply rewards us for the pain we have felt, in investigating the calumnies of a Clarke, and dwelling on the partiality of his eulogists. We defy them to produce an example of any other nation engaging with more earnestness, to advance the success of a great and liberal enterprise.

The facts, we are about to lay before our readers, are recorded in the official gazettes of St Petersburg.—They will also be found in "Storch's Periodical Journal," for 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806.

The counsellor of state, Paul Demidoff, bestowed, in 1803, the following gratuities on the different universities of the empire:—

Towards establishing an university at Yaroslaf in lieu of the gymnasium which was designed for that city,—certain villages belonging to him, in the government of the same name, with 3758 peasants,——producing a revenue of 25,000 roubles.—Moreover, a capital of 100,000 roubles, (to which he has since added 20,000 more,) to be expended in improving the buildings intended for this object by government.

To the university of Moscow,—the sum of 100,000 roubles, his library, and his cabinet of coins and medals, as well as his collection of minerals—the whole estimated at 250,000 roubles.

To the universities intended to be founded at Kief and Tobolsk,—the sum of 100,000 roubles, to be put out at legal interest in the public funds until these universities are opened for the admission of students.

The Emperor has caused a medal to be struck in honour of this distinguished act of patriotism.—Count Ilia Besborodko offered in 1805, for the purpose of founding an Athenæum for the higher sciences, at Nejine, (his birth-place, a small town in Lesser Russia,) the sum of 210,000 roubles in cash. He has, besides, secured to this school a perpetual income of 15,000 roubles in landed estate, and has given an extensive piece of ground situated in the town, together with a considerable quantity of building materials.

Colonel Prince Ourousof has presented to the university of Moscow his valuable mineralogical collection (mentioned in Dr Clarke's Travels, page 112.)

The privy-counsellor Soudienko gave, in 1804, the sum of 40,000 roubles, towards the foundation of secondary schools in Lesser Russia;—another sum of 15,000 roubles was offered for the same object by M. Kotshoubey, marshal of the noblesse of Pultawa.

The noblesse of the government of Charkoff have subscribed, for the founding of an university of that name, the sum of 400,000 roubles, payable in six years by annual instalments from the 1st September 1802.

The Burghers and Merchants of the different towns in that government have engaged to pay, for the purpose above mentioned, annually, 10,000 roubles for ten years.

The noblesse of the government of Ekaterinoslaf have subscribed in favour of the university of Charkoff the sum of 110,000 roubles, payable in ten years;—obliging themselves at the same time by a solemn engagement, to furnish this money out of their actual revenues, and without imposing any addition whatever, for this purpose, to the taxes paid by their serfs.

The noblesse of the government of Pensa engaged, in 1803, to pay an annual and perpetual rent of 2250 roubles, to be applied to the support of the gymnasium at Pensa:—this rent is derived from a capital vested in the public funds, bearing interest at 5 per cent. Another capital of 90,000 roubles was subscribed for in the same place, for the foundation of a military school.

Digitized by Google

A gentleman of small fortune, living in retirement on his estate, Mr Zacharine, presented to the gymnasium of Pensa his library, consisting of 1500 volumes, all in the Russian language.—This modest offering is not unworthy of being recorded.

The noblesse of the government of Tver abandoned in favour of the military schools, a capital of 200,000 roubles, which had been collected for the construction of barracks.

The subscriptions made among the nobles of the government of Toula, for the foundation of schools, amounted to 86,000 roubles, from the 1st September 1801, to the 1st February 1804. Those in the government of Smolensk for the year 1803, produced 77,000 roubles.

The merchants of Ghiazk, (a district-town of the latter government,) have engaged to furnish, in the course of forty years, a capital of 100,000 roubles, to found a school of commerce in that place; and to pay, until that sum shall have accumulated, 2500 roubles annually.

In 1804, the merchants of Moscow established in that metropolis, at their own expense, a school of commerce, endowed with an annual revenue of 15,000 roubles, besides a first payment of 50,000 roubles, which was given for the expenses of the original establishment, &c. &c.

These instances of patriotism, with the exception of the two cited first, are taken at random from a multitude of similar examples, which were successively made public by government. We can assure our readers that the same zeal was manifested in all parts of the empire,—without excepting any, however distant. We might extend the list of these voluntary contributions;—but those already mentioned will suffice, we believe, to give an idea of the state of society, and of the national character in Russia, widely differing from that which Dr Clarke has endeavoured to inspire. It will at least be seen, that a just sense of what was deficient, in relation to public instruction in that empire, was universally entertained, and was met by a corresponding disposition to apply the proper remedies. Before a nation has reached this point, it must previously have made no inconsiderable progress in the career of civilization.

Dr Clarke having laid down the proposition, that the Russian nation have only a talent for imitation, acquits himself in the proof, with his accustomed ability. The facts, by which he supports his opinion, are either absolutely false, or prove the reverse of what he intended. For instance, the story of a Russian, who, without ever having seen a theatre, became an actor superior to any in Europe, must have been invented to amuse the Doctor's credulity;—but if true, it would certainly manifest more than a mere talent of imitation in the individual. However disposed we may be to avail ourselves of similar mistakes, respect for truth obliges us to acknowledge, that no such phenomenon ever was known in Russia. The Russian stage has produced several actors, who have acquired, in their own country, considerably celebrity, the justness of which has been confirmed by the applause of strangers;—but we pretend not to compare them with the great models of perfection, who have appeared on the French, English, and German stages.

Dr Clarke thinks, that "*under the present form of government in Russia, it is not probable the fine arts will ever flourish.*" The form of government, the vices of the nation in general, and the ill treatment of the serfs, are the circumstances on which he founds his opinion. It may be well to remark on this subject, that among civilized nations, those which enjoy a free form of government, are by no means the most advanced in the fine arts.

Digitized by Google

arts. They flourish not in Great Britain,—neither is it in their cultivation, that the North Americans have displayed the success which marks their progress in the useful arts. Few are the Englishmen distinguished by their skill in painting, sculpture, architecture, and music; while, on the other hand, it would be no easy task to enumerate the crowd of artists, who in other countries, have acquired celebrity in every branch of the liberal arts. Indeed to the freedom of government which characterizes Great Britain and the United States, may very probably be attributed their deficiency in this respect.—The national genius is directed, by the influence of political institutions upon the habits and occupations of men, towards those serious studies in which reason has a greater share than imagination. —Obliged to occupy themselves with public affairs, they devote their leisure and meditations to pursuits which may qualify them for public life, and open for them the avenues to power and distinction.—In the view of such men the useful arts will always predominate over the others. Bacon and Locke had published their immortal writings, — Newton had made his wonderful discoveries,—the great principles of legislation, on which the fabric of the British constitution reposes, were established long before the pencils of Reynolds and of West had taught Europe, that England could produce painters of ability.

In the countries, where the government was purely monarchical, the fine arts attained to great perfection, before any progress had been made in the sciences of legislation, of political economy, and of civil jurisprudence. May we not therefore conclude, that the deficiency of the Russians in this respect is not to be attributed to their form of government? and can it be doubted that with us, as was the case in France and in Italy, the splendor and magnificence of the court will produce the same effect, of encouraging the advancement of the liberal arts, and exciting the emulation of the opulent nobles in patronizing them? This indeed has already happened, and to prove it we need only invoke the testimony of the many other travellers from various countries, who have surveyed St Petersburg and Moscow, with less precipitation than Dr Clarke. The general aspect of these capitals, the number of fine edifices they contain, the collection of paintings and statues, both public and private, with which they abound, are sufficient proofs of the enlightened taste which prevails in their decoration. The book before us itself confirms our assertion; for though the author met at Moscow with a prince who was a dealer in minerals, pictures, &c., and who offered all his museum for sale, he makes us, in his eighth chapter, acquainted with seven or eight other noblemen who apply their precious collections to the most valuable uses.

Russia, without having produced artists to rival those of the first rank in other parts of the world, is not destitute of some who do honour to their country. The sculptors *Korlossky* and *Martos*; the painters *Levitzky* and *Egoroff*; the engravers *Stchedrine* and *Koshkine* may be unknown in London, but they are not so at Rome, and at Paris. The first whose name we have here mentioned, designed and executed the monument of Souvoroff at St Petersburg; and the second, that which is to be erected at Nishney-Novgorod, to the memory of prince Pojarskay and the merchant Minine, who in 1612, expelled the Poles from Moscow.—The magnificent church consecrated to the holy virgin of Casan, which has lately been finished at St Petersburg, was constructed from the designs, and under the direction, of a young architect, formerly a slave of count Alexander Strogonoff.

Digitized by Google

Strogonoff. In this beautiful specimen of modern architecture, which is ranked immediately after the cathedrals of St Peter at Rome, and of St Paul at London, by intelligent connoisseurs, every thing, even the smallest ornament, is the work of Russian artists; the genius and workmanship of foreigners were rigidly excluded, as if a presentiment had been entertained, that a day would come when such proofs might be useful, to repel the groundless assertions of foreign travellers.—Another serf, named Alexandroff, vassal to count Scheresnetoff, gained in three successive years, the first prize of painting distributed annually, by the academy of fine arts at St Petersburg, of which he was a pupil; he obtained his freedom and was sent to Italy in 1804, at the expence of the academy.

Dr Clarke visited the booksellers' shops at Moscow. Without possessing the slightest acquaintance with the Russian language, and without making any of the necessary inquiries relative to Russian literature, he announces in the tone of a man qualified to decide, that "*books of real literary reputation are not to be obtained, either in Petersburg or Moscow.*"—Had he taken the trouble of opening the catalogue, which we are told by himself fills an 8vo volume of two hundred pages, (p. 55.) he would there have found the writings of Bacon, Hume, Adam Smith, Bentham, Filangieri, Montesquieu, &c. It is to be presumed that these books are read, since they are sold. Persons acquainted with the two capitals of Russia, must know that the commerce of books is, in those cities, very lucrative, and that the booksellers who deal in Russian books, generally enrich themselves faster than those who sell books in other languages. We will not deny that bad novels are numerous in their collections, but where is this not the case? Do we not see, even in England, the splendor of the edition frequently supply the want of intrinsic merit, in the productions which daily issue from the press?

Russian literature is yet in its infancy, and the number of original authors inconsiderable. That there should be even so many must excite surprise, when we reflect how lately the dawn of science broke upon the nation, and count the obstacles which they had to surmount, in a country so little prepared for their reception. There, as every where else, poetry led the way in the progress of the national literature. Among the Russian poets are some who would do honour to any country: *Lomonoroff* and *Derjavine* in lyric verse; *Chorakoff* in epics; *Soumarakoff* in tragedy; *Kniagnine* in comedy; *Dmitriest*, and many others in inferior departments. With better guides, Dr Clarke might without difficulty have obtained this information. Even the History of Russia, by Mr Levesque, first published in 1781, would have furnished him with ideas on the subject widely differing from those he appears to entertain. We grant that Frenchmen, Englishmen, Germans, or Italians, will find nothing in our authors particularly remarkable,—but we, nevertheless, believe, that they will offer a satisfactory result, to the observer of the progress of the human mind, who calculates the epochs and weighs the circumstances which have favoured or retarded the advancement of learning.

Notwithstanding the alleviation of personal slavery in Russia, it is confessed, that there yet remains much to do, before the great work of emancipation is completed. Time has given to this evil the character of an inveterate malady, not to be cured but by slow and circumspect treatment. The first steps towards this invaluable object, were made in the commencement of his present imperial majesty's reign; and the friends of humanity will

Digitized by Google

will learn with satisfaction, that they authorize the most sanguine expectations of success.

By an ukase of 20th February 1803, the general principles on which the emancipation of serfs shall henceforward be effected, are established. Among the provisions of this memorable act, is one particularly deserving attention, which declares, that no deed of enfranchisement between master and serf shall be valid, until it has received the Emperor's approbation *. By additions to this ukase, which were promulgated in 1804, government has facilitated the execution of deeds of enfranchisement, by considerably abridging the legal forms, and diminishing the costs and charges of registration.

When a village is enfranchised, the proprietor must abandon at the same time to its inhabitants, the entire property in all the lands appertaining to it.

Such are the fundamental principles on which is established the emancipation of serfs in Russia. We are firmly persuaded of their efficacy, and we experience lively gratification while informing our readers, that the stimulus to the benevolent law of February 20th, 1803, was given by a nobleman, Count Serge Roumianzoff, who set the example, by liberating two hundred peasants, to whom he abandoned all the lands belonging to the village they inhabited, without receiving any retribution whatever. He was soon followed by numerous imitators; and as early as 1805, the reports of the Minister of the Interior stated at 16,000 individuals, of both sexes, the list of serfs who had received their freedom †. The law now recognizes them under the denomination of *free cultivators*.

The government has thought proper to go still further in the province of Livonia, where the authority of the landlords over their serfs, had, from its extent, occasioned several intolerable abuses. A committee, composed of members of the Livonian nobility, was ordered to prepare a system of regulations, which should fix with precision the respective obligations of masters and vassals. The work received the imperial sanction on the 20th February 1804; and the Livonian peasantry, formerly in a worse condition than any others of the same class in Russia, have acquired rights which completely shield them from the arbitrary treatment of their landlords.

General View of the Principles of PANTOMIME.

From the French Encyclopedie Methodique, Dictionnaire des beaux Arts.

PANTOMIME may be defined an art, by which we can judge of the affections of the soul by sudden movements of the body. Affection may be called every action of the mind, inspired by a sensible degree of pleasure or pain.

Laughter is an affection of the mind, which has no name except its effect. It is mingled sometimes with other affections: as with contempt, in the ironic laugh; with hatred, in the bitter and Sardonic laugh. When simple, it is excited by that gaiety which arises from the observation of little innocent faults, of unexpected contrasts, of small errors which might easily have been avoided, slight accidents

---

* The object of this clause is to prevent extortion on the part of the masters, in cases where the serfs are able to purchase their freedom.

† We have not at hand any official document of a later date than the above; but, from facts which have come to our knowledge, it is highly probable that the number has considerably increased since 1805.

Digitized by Google

cidents not likely to lead to any serious consequences. The gestures belonging to this affection belong all to physiology, and are sufficiently known.

In *Admiration*, the body represents the expansion of the soul, which wishes to grasp a great object with which it is occupied. The mouth and the eyes are open, the eyebrows are a little drawn up; the arms are, in fact, nearer the body than in lively and animated desire; yet they are stretched; in other respects, the body and features are in repose. The gestures of this affection are perfectly analogous to it, and imitate the movements of the soul. The eye is enlarged, because the soul would wish to draw from the object as many rays as possible; it seeks to be satiated with what it admires. At the first moment, the arms are extended, because it is then the soul chiefly endeavours to grasp the object which it begins to enjoy. This first instant past, the arms fall gently, and approach the body.

The admiration of the sublime produces different gestures, but equally analogous to the sentiment experienced. The eye is open, the view elevated, the whole figure of the man erects itself: yet the feet, the hands, and the features, are in repose; or if one hand, and even both, move, they do not advance forwards as in simple admiration, but upwards.

When our admiration is excited by remarkable bodily strength, then a sort of inward inquietude excites in our body analogous exertions of force. Astonishment, which is but a superior degree of admiration, differs from it only by all the symptoms indicated being more characteristic; the mouth is more open, the view more fixed, the eyebrows more elevated, the breathing more strongly retained; it even stops suddenly, like the thought, at the sight of an interesting object, which suddenly presents itself.

An instance of success unexpected, and only contrary to our expectation, causes a surprize commonly manifested by a slight smile of mockery. If the contrast between the thing, and the idea formed of it, be to the disadvantage of the former, the smile may become bitter. If a lively interest was taken in the event, and the expectation be suddenly deceived, the eyes and the mouth open, the arms fall, and the whole machine of the body seems burdened by the intelligence.

In a violent surprize, all the faculties, corporeal and intellectual, are chained by the object which causes it; the soul retains no other thought, not even that of a voluntary change in the position of the body; the man remains in the same posture, like the wretches petrified by the head of Medusa.

Desire is susceptible of very various modifications. In one of these, man feels a privation, without distinguishing or knowing its object; in another, this object is known only in a vague manner: lastly, it is known, but without our discovering the means of attaining it. These affections are shewn outwardly by sudden changes of attitude, which mark the disorder of the mind. It is impossible for art to represent this expression, because it consists in successive movements; and art can represent only one instant without succession.

Fervent devotion is a desire of intimate union with the Divinity. It is recognized by that abstraction, that absolute detachment from terrestrial things, which precedes the raptures of a pious soul. The hands are joined strongly together, and raised towards the upper part of the breast; the eyes are raised to heaven, and the eye-balls are in a great measure concealed beneath the upper eyelid.

The inclined position of the body is the first general feature of every de-

sire

Digitized by Google

sire pointing towards a determinate external object: the head, the breast, all the upper part of the body, are thrown forward, because man moving these parts most, uses them first to satisfy himself.

In aversion, on the contrary, fear disposes us to repel the object, and at the same time to fly from it; whence the arms are advanced, and, at the same time, the body thrown back, even before the feet have begun to retire. In these two affections, the body approaches or removes from the object in a right line, because desire inclines us to reach it, and aversion to remove from it as quickly as possible.

In like manner, in terror, a man, without turning, draws back his foot, tottering, many steps successively, always in a right line, particularly when he seeks not to lose sight of the object which terrifies him, that he may the better judge of the danger. In great terror, when the body turns back, the feet still preserve the motion and direction of flight; for he turns back, not to stop, but to observe the direction of the danger.

In the movements of desire, of affection, or of hatred, we must observe the changes produced on the gestures of the person who experiences these affections, the position of the object which causes them, or the sense in which they are seated.

He who listens eagerly will give a different direction to his head, and a different position to his body, from him who views with curiosity. In the former, the whole figure will bend toward the side whence the sound comes; in the last, it will throw itself forward towards the object which it examines.

Let us suppose that the object of desire is raised by height or position above him whom the desire animates; let us then make an opposite supposition, and we shall have two very different pictures. The little child wishing to embrace its mother, seeks to spring into her arms; he stretches on tiptoe, raising his whole body; all his muscles are strained; his arms are lifted up, and his head leans backwards; but if it is the mother who wishes to embrace the child, she bends the upper part of her body, sometimes her knees, and letting fall her arms, invites the child into them.

In the desire of vengeance, there will be a sensible difference between the attitude of Jason, who, drawing his sword, threatens Medea riding in the air on a chariot drawn by dragons, and the disdainful attitude of Medea, who throws at him the poignard still smoking with the blood of his children.

He who fears to be crushed by the fall of a house, flies, bending his head, and covering it with his hands; he who fears to be pierced by a sword, covers his breast.

Imagine Apollo borne on a cloud, and about to pierce with a mortal arrow the breast of one of the children of Niobe; the head and the whole body of this unhappy person are thrown forward, because the danger comes from above; his suppliant eye is turned towards the god, and his breast is covered with both his hands.

He who fears too violent a shock of the optic nerve by the flame of lightning, or who wishes to avoid a hideous spectacle, covers his eyes with his hand, or shuts them, turning away his head. But if the object of dread is the noise of thunder, or a rending sound, the head is also turned away, or rather bent down, and the ears stopped.

The man who seeks to escape from a danger which is very near, that, for example of being bit by a serpent, saves himself by raising his feet as high as possible: he who, without hope of saving himself, sees the danger above his head, crouches trembling to the ground, like the lark, which, at the view of the vulture flying

Digitized by Google

ing above her, throws herself perpendicularly towards the earth.

One of the most general rules in desire is, that the organ destined to apprehend the object seeks to approach it. He who listens, for example, advances his ear; the savage, accustomed to trace his way by the excellence of his scent, advances his nose; when the object can be grasped only by the sense that is suited to it, the hands are the part advanced. They are never perfectly indolent in the expression of an animated desire.

In ardent desire, all the powers of the mind are awakened; it seems to invite them all in order to satisfy it. In contemplation without desire, it employs only one of its powers, and in order to enjoy with less distraction and more pleasure, seems to leave all the others asleep. The man devoured with a burning thirst, and the voluptuous drinker, will furnish examples of these two expressions.

The voluptuary is wrapt up in himself. The hand which remains at liberty is carried under that which supports the glass; it has only a very gentle movement, and the muscles are not stretched. His eyes, immovable, become smaller, and if he is a subtle connoisseur, they assume a delicate and brilliant appearance; sometimes they are entirely and even forcibly shut. His head is sunk on his shoulders; in short, the whole man seems to be absorbed in that single sensation, which agreeably tickles his palate.

What a difference in the thirsty man, in him who experiences that devouring thirst, *anhela sitis*, of which Lucretius speaks. All the senses at once take part in the desire which presses him; his haggard eyes start from his head, his body, with the neck lengthened, leans forward; his steps are large and widely separated, his hands squeeze the cup with force, or rush forward to seize it, his respiration is rapid and difficult. At the moment when he rushes on the cup, and before he holds it, his mouth is open, his dried tongue appears on his lips, and enjoys the liquid beforehand.

Let us take another example, that of a fond girl who impatiently expects her lover. She hears a noise; perhaps it is he. Immoveable, that she may the better distinguish the sound which has struck her, the ear, the whole body, are inclined towards the side whence it came. It is on this side only that her foot rests with firmness; the other, resting on tiptoe, seems to be suspended. All the rest of the body is in a state of activity. The eye is very open, as if to collect a greater number of rays from the object which does not yet appear; one hand is lifted to the ear, as if it could really catch the sound; and the other, to preserve the equilibrium, is directed to the earth, but detached from the body, and with the palm downwards, as if to repel whatever could disturb the attention necessary at such a moment. She half opens her mouth, as if to receive the sound by every channel thro' which it can penetrate.

(To be continued.)

Antiquities of SUTHERLAND.

IN the year 1630–1632, Sir Robert Gordon, uncle to John Earl of Sutherland, and afterwards tutor to that noble family, wrote the History of Sutherland; in which he narrated the ancient conflicts of the Northern Clans. He states, that in the 11th century, St Bar, Bishop of Caithness, built a church at Dornoch, called St Bar's Church, which was the Bishop's Cathedral; that the Bishop's Castle, and the residence of the Canons, were built there, and that all the glass required for the church, was made by St Gilbert, at Sidry, two miles west from the town of Dornoch. Adjoining this church, Sir Patrick Murray, between the years

Digitized by Google

years 1270 and 1280, established a monastery of Trinity Friars; and it was about the same time, or soon after, that Gilbert Murray, Bishop of Caithness, caused the church to be enlarged and embellished in the magnificent manner the present ruins indicate.

Tradition says, that about the same time, a brother of Bishop Murray's fell at the head of a chosen band of men, when repelling a body of Norwegians or Danes, who had landed at Ferry Unes, near Embo, to pillage the country; and that a monument to his memory was placed near the font, in the east aisle of the cathedral. In that place is still lying in the earth a mutilated, but well-carved, figure of a warrior, in *alto-relievo*, which formed the lid of a stone coffin. This was the most honourable mode of sepulture at that time, and is, therefore, no doubt, the monument of the warrior alluded to. Many stones, with curious carvings on them, are scattered in the ruins of this cathedral, of which some specimens appear.

Where the battle was fought at Embo, there is a stone, with the figure of a cross, erect in the ground, called *Creis en Righ* (the king's cross), where, by the same tradition, a king or chief of the Danes was killed and buried.

In 1570, John Sinclair, Master of Caithness, and Jye Mackay, of Strathnaver, came with a banditti to Sutherland, plundered the town of Dornoch, and burnt the church; which church was repaired by the said Sir Robert Gordon, who had interest enough to obtain the erection of Dornoch into a Royal Burgh.

COLE'S CASTLE,

Upon a rock in the black water of Strath-beg, about a mile and a half north from the junction of that river with the water of Brora, stand the ruins of *Cole's Castle*. It is a circular building, 54 yards in circumference round the base on the outside, or 18 diameter; and 27 yards circumference, nine yards diameter within, by which it will appear that the walls are 4½ yards, or 13½ feet thick in the base; built of large stones, well connected, without any cement. The building has a batter or inclination inwards, of nine inches in every three feet in height. The door on the south-east side is 3½ feet high, and 2½ feet broad. In the middle of the wall, on each side of the passage by the door to the interior, is a small apartment, about six feet square and five feet high, as if intended for a guard to watch the entry. The highest part of the wall is 11 feet, but old people remember it twice that height. It is destroyed by the wantonness of cow-herds throwing the materials off the walls into the river. Beyond this building, and six feet from the wall, are the remains of an outer wall, which surrounded the castle, and an oblong garden of 27 yards long and 16 yards broad, to the verge of the rock. This wall seems to have been joined by large flags to the wall of the castle, leaving a passage of six feet broad by seven feet high between the two walls, where it is said they kept their cattle in the night time. In the face of the rock is an oblong seat, where, tradition says, *Cole* used to rest himself, fronting the meridian sun, and that there he was slain with an arrow from the bow of an assassin, and that when Cole felt the wound, he struck his hand upon the rock, which made such an impression, that it remains there to this day.

A ditch appears to have carried the water of the river round to the land side, which is now filled up with rubbish.

There are the ruins of the Pictish buildings, now called *Cairns*, or *Dunes*,

Digitized by Google

Dunes, at Dunrobin, and on the several straths connected with the south-east and north coasts of this county. In the parish of Golspie, near Craigton, subterraneous buildings have been discovered, having a small oblique entry from the surface, of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the side of the square, which, after advancing three yards, widens to about three feet in the side of the square, which winds a few yards to an apartment of about 12 feet in the side of the square, and nine feet high, covered on the top by large broad stones, which terminated in one stone like a mill-stone, with a hole in the centre, probably to emit smoke. A passage from the room led to other rooms, inaccessible, owing to the earth falling in.

At Bakies, above Dunrobin, is a very large cairn, with subterraneous passages now choaked up.

At Kildonan is a cairn on each side of the river, with a passage said to be under the river from the one to the other. On a high rock, between Naver and Torndale, are the remains of a large circular building, and the rock on which it is built is very difficult to ascend.

At Shiberscross there is a large circular cairn, and on a high heathy hill near it, there are about 50 round tumuli, in regular order, at about 12 yards distance from each other; and in front of them, a few yards lower down the hill, are the remains of two square forts, 20 yards in the side, having angular works on the corners. This seems to have been an encampment in some remote period, of which the people there have no tradition. There are remains of such encampments on Strath-fleet, Brora, &c.

Dun-Dornadil, and Castle Cole, are the only buildings of the circular kind that are not reduced to a heap of rubbish, within this county.

DUN-DORNADIL.

Dun-Dornadil, or *Dornadilla's Tower*, in ruins, stands in the valley of Strathmore, in the parish of Durnes. It is a complete specimen of ancient Pictish architecture. Some old people in the parish remember a part of the walls 30 feet high; but the same cause that demolishes Cole's Castle, equally injures this residence of the ancient Chiefs of the Fingalian race.

It is evident, that at the period when this fabric was reared they had no instruments of iron; not a stone of them is moulded by a hammer, nor is there any fog or other material used to fill up the interstices among the stones; yet they are artfully laid together, seem to exclude the air, and have been piled with great mathematical care, else could they have remained in a tower like this, thirty feet high, so as to have withstood the casualties of more than 1000 years? In the ninth century, when the communication of these northern territories with the continent freely opened, they could not fail to learn the use of cement in building, if they had not before discovered it; and to obtain instruments of iron. From these circumstances we may be enabled in some measure to ascertain the so-much contested era of Ossian's heroes, as well as that of the Pictish towers. The car-born Chief, implies a proficiency in arts, almost incompatible with a state of life where the application of metal is unknown. The Bards were men of renown at the above period, when the Scandinavian adventurers infested the north coast of Scotland, and the Western Isles: the commanders of fleets and the leaders of armies carried them along to celebrate their achievements, and to narrate the difficulties and dangers which their fortitude and prowess overcame*. The same enthusiasm which inspired the Bards in the day of battle, would lead them to indulge the expression of softer sentiments in

* See Torfæus' Authority, Antiquities and Sceneries, of Scotland p. 156.

days

Digitized by Google

days of ease, and strains of lamentation in the pensive hours of sorrow. These hereditary songs were preserved by oral tradition, and many of them were put upon record by a Danish historiographer in the island of Flota, one of the Orcades. Perhaps the poems attributed to Ossian, the son of Fingal, are the productions of various bards, preserved in the above channel of oral traditions: even to this day, some Highlanders are at equal pains in teaching Ossian's poems to their sons, as in teaching them the principles of the Christian religion.

Observations on SCOTCH *Farming.*

By Sir Cristopher Hawkins, Bart.

From Letters and Papers of the Bath and West-of-England Society.

THE first object that strikes the attention of all agricultural travellers, is the neatness, the permanency, and impenetrability of the white thorn hedges, as well in the north of England as in Scotland.

The ground or bank intended for the line of hedge is well ploughed and cleaned before planted, and the plants are weeded twice a year.—These hedges soon repay the first expense, by the quickness of their growth, the permanency of the improvement, and by the ornament they are to the country.

The next object I would recommend is the sowing of turnip seed in drills, instead of broadcast. The advantages are, the seed vegetates more rapidly, and thereby escapes the fly. Less manure, and much less expense are required; and the field, by being repeatedly ploughed, is left in a good state for any future crop.

Turnips succeed crops of corn, and after the usual ploughing, the drills are set at twenty-eight to thirty inches apart: these drills are filled with well-rotted dung, and covered in by the plough at the same time the seed is sown. As soon as the plants shew in leaf, the spaces between the drills are howed by a plough. The turnips are then thinned by women and children, and a one-horse plough goes up and down the rows, banking up the plants on each side: lastly, they are banked up by a double-moulded plough.

I am induced to mention these particulars, because I do not apprehend the sowing of turnip seed in drills is as yet introduced into the west of England; and in the north, where this crop is the great dependence of the farmer for winter food to his cattle, this method is universally practised.

As the rent of arable land in Scotland is supposed to be as much again as is paid under similar circumstances in England, it has become an object of enquiry, as you may have seen in Sir Joseph Banks's letter to Sir John Sinclair, by what mode of agriculture the Scots farmer is enabled to pay a rent double to what his English neighbour pays.

Sir John Sinclair is now prosecuting this argument among the Perthshire agriculturists; and until we are better informed by the worthy President of the Board of Agriculture, I will state to you, that, in my opinion, the rents in Scotland are, as compared with English rents, in a great degree nominal rents; likewise, that the high rents in Scotland are in part owing to circumstances, and in part to the skill, industry, and attention of the Scotch farmer.

Supposing the average of arable land in Scotland at £.5 per acre; one fifth part of this rent must be deducted for the difference between the Scotch and the English acre, and the value of what is paid in England for tithes, parochial taxes, and services, must likewise be deducted. But as these deductions would not reduce the rents paid in Scotland to a level with the English

Digitized by Google

English rents, the circumstances in favour of the Scottish farmer are, that the great population of Scotland is either in the vicinity of the arable districts, or that the conveyance by land and by water are cheap and commodious.

The supply of Edinburgh, and of several large towns, and of 6000 cavalry and infantry usually in barracks in the Lothians, cause a great demand for the produce of those and the neighbouring counties. But the best praise I can give of Scotch farming is to attempt, though imperfectly, to describe the practice.

The whole, generally speaking, of a Scottish arable farm is in tillage, in crops of *annual growth*. The course of crops are from four to seven years. In the Lothians, the seven years course is preferred; in which time the land receives one good dressing with lime, and one fallow, which is otherwise manured with well-rotted dung. The crops are alternately of corn and vegetables; the vegetables are turnips, clover, potatoes, pease, beans, and some vetches.

The farmers' returns are by corn and pulse, and by the winter keep of Highland bullocks and sheep. The capital on such a farm consists chiefly of labour-horses, implements of husbandry, seed corn, &c. Therefore, the little capital a farmer is required to lay out by this system of agriculture, and the quick returns he has it in his power to make, even before the rent becomes due, very well enables him to pay, and equally entitles the landlord to receive a large proportion of this return as rent.

Having stated the cheapness of conveyance as a great advantage to the Scottish farmer, I will add, that he is enabled, by good roads, to perform all the heavy work on his farm by single-horse carts. The weights drawn in these carts will be according to circumstances; but the common and legal load of coals, drawn by one horse up a rise of 300 feet, from Leith to the top of the High Street in Edinburgh, is 1200 weight. I am informed 1800 weight is usually drawn by one horse from Edinburgh to Glasgow; and in the coal carts in and near Glasgow, 2400 weight.

The roads in Scotland are excellent; and they have been laid down by able engineers in the best possible line of direction; so that where the hills could not be avoided, they have been, as much as possible, cut down, and the hollows filled up, or the ascent has been rendered much more gradual, as in the ascent of two miles from Leith to Edinburgh; or bridges of communication have been built over chasms, as Pease bridge in Berwickshire, more than 120 feet high; and the new bridge, 70 feet high, to communicate between the old and new town of Edinburgh.

These improvements, however, have raised the tolls on the turnpikes in Scotland more than double of what is paid in England; but as one horse is, by the levelry of the roads, enabled to do the work of two, or perhaps of three, the additional rise of the turnpike tolls is merely nominal; while the advantages of perhaps 50 per cent. in the cheapness of carriage, remains a great and permanent benefit to the country.

By these means Scotch farmers are not only enabled to pay high rents, but, with attention and industry, to lay up money for their families.

Narrative of DR CLARKE'S *Journey through the* HOLY LAND *to* JERUSALEM.

Abridged from the Second Edition of his Travels.

DR CLARKE, Mr Cripps, and some naval gentlemen, set out from Acre in a party of twenty-three persons; of whom the half were Arab guards. This number was soon augmented

Digitized by Google

mented by pilgrims on the road, who were desirous of an escort to the Holy City. The mode of travelling was on horseback, but they experienced great inconvenience from the heat, the season being the month of July, and the thermometer in the shade frequently above 90. They were not free, also, from alarm on the score of the plague, although they learned to be less apprehensive of infection in consequence of hearing many instances of persons attending the diseased with impunity. The force of imagination is supposed to have great influence with regard to this disorder; apprehensive persons being most liable to its attack, while predestinarians, like the Turks, are said often to pass unhurt in the midst of contagion. In the French army, the physicians considered it as a malignant, and therefore dangerous fever, but, with proper precaution, as by no means fatal. Certain it is that the loss of lives by the plague is not so great as we are apt to think. The rumour prevalent around Asiatic towns of the number carried off is always exaggerated; and the Gazettes of Europe publish reports of whole cities being depopulated, when it might be more correct to say that the inhabitants had retired from their crowded streets to pass the season of danger in tents. Were the traveller in Asia to halt or turn back on every rumour of the plague, he would soon find his journey impracticable.—The Christians, or rather those who call themselves Christians, in the Holy Land, are divided into various sects. It is said that no Lutherans are among them; but, be that as it may, the most absurd superstitions are here practised under the name of Christianity. At Nazareth, where the travelling party first arrived, the monks shew a building supported by two stone pillars, one of which is said to stand without a base; as if it were not apparent to a person of observation, that the top is fastened to the roof. The bad effect of such artifices, in impairing the general faith of the devout but often weak persons who visit the Holy Land, is greatly to be lamented. 'Credulity and scepticism,' says Dr C., 'are neighbouring extremes: whoever abandons the one, is ready to admit the other.'

Nazareth is a small town or village situated on the side of a barren, rocky elevation, facing the east, and commanding the prospect of a long valley. No place throughout Djezzar's territory had suffered more by his tyrannical exactions.—From the windows of their apartment, the travellers saw two women grinding corn into flour, with a handmill, to make bread, exactly in the way mentioned by our Saviour, Matt. xxiv. 41. The two women were seated on the ground opposite to each other, holding between them two flat stones. In the middle of the upper stone was a cavity for pouring in corn, and, by the side of this, an upright wooden handle for moving the stone. As the operation began, one of the women with her right hand pushed this handle to the woman opposite, who sent it back to her companion; thus communicating a circular and quick motion to the upper stone, their left hands being all the while employed in supplying fresh corn, as fast as the bran and flower escaped from the sides of the machine.

Having left Nazareth, the travellers came to Cana of Galilee, sometimes called Cana Minor, a small village situated on a gentle eminence in the midst of a valley. About a quarter of a mile from it is a spring of delicious limpid water, close to the road, and frequented by pilgrims as the fountain which supplied the water which was converted by our Saviour's first miracle into wine. As they journeyed on, they left the road to ascend the Mount, the supposed scene of Christ's sermon to his disciples. Here, while meditating on the sacred discourse,

Digitized by Google

discourse, they cast their eyes around, and enjoyed one of the most interesting prospects in the Holy Land. On one side was the Lake, or, as it is called, the Sea of Galilee; reminding them, by its surrounding mountains, of the Lake of Geneva. The track between them and the lake consisted of fertile plains. To the north appeared many summits, towering beyond a series of intervening mountains, and appearing a part of the great chain of Lebanon. On the highest summit of all, the snow lay, not in patches, but in continued white; a striking spectacle in a climate in which the spectator in the valley is impatient to seek protection from a burning sun.—In an elevated plain north of the lake of Galilee, they discerned the wilderness to which St John retired; and to the southwest, at a distance of only twelve miles, Mount Tabor was conspicuous by its conical shape and insulated position on the northern side of the wide plain of Esdraelon.

On coming down from the Mount, the journey lay on a descent all the way to the Lake of Galilee. Here the travellers, turning their view towards the northern shore, saw through a bold declivity the situation of Capernaum, on the boundaries of the two tribes of Zabulon and Naphtali. The town of Tiberias stands close to the edge of the lake, and is fortified by walls, but has no artillery. As the party entered the gate, the Turkish guards were playing at chess. The castle is on a rising ground in the north part of the town. This place, like other Turkish towns, makes altogether a wretched figure within, and has no antiquities, except a very old church of an oblong form. The warm baths, distant about a mile from the town, have long been celebrated. In the middle of the Lake, a current is seen to mark the course of the Jordan throughout its extent. The travellers found it extremely pleasant to bathe in the Lake; and, to whatever distance they swam, they were able to discern, through the transparent medium, the shining pebbles at the bottom. — Leaving Tiberias, they made an effort to visit Mount Tabor, but it was abandoned on account of the Arabs, who would have shewn no mercy to travellers escorted by the servants of their bitter enemy, Djezzar Pacha. The top of this mountain was described as a plain of great extent, and well cultivated. The Arabs frequently refusing to pay tribute to Djezzar, the course adopted by that decisive chieftain was to make his troops attack, at a fit opportunity, their herds of cattle, driving them away, and killing the proprietors when they resisted.—The Arabs are, in some degree, favourites with Dr. C., the vices of drunkenness and gaming being unknown among them, and their hospitality to strangers being accompanied with kindness to their slaves and inferiors. His observations are, in course, to be considered with reference to the tribes in the Holy Land.—The next town at which the travellers arrived was Napolose, the antient Sichem.

'The view of this place, says Dr Clarke much surprised us, as we had not expected to find a city of such magnitude in the road to Jerusalem. It seems to be the metropolis of a very rich and extensive country, abounding with provisions, and all the necessary articles of life, in much greater profusion than the town of Acre. White bread was exposed to sale in the streets, of a quality superior to any that is to be found elsewhere throughout the Levant.'—'The reader who wishes to know the various names possessed by this city, at different periods of its history, must be referred to the learned Reland.'—'So long ago as the twelfth century, the elegant and perspicuous Phocas, himself visiting the place, and describing the city, speaks of it as "Sichar, the metropolis of the Samaritans, afterwards called

Digitized by Google

called *Neapolis*." According to the ancient Hebrew text of Genesis, and the book of Judges, it should be written Schechem.'—' The traveller directing his footsteps towards its ancient sepulchres, as everlasting as the rocks wherein they are hewn, is permitted, upon the authority of sacred and indelible record, to contemplate the spot where the remains of Joseph, of Eleazar, and Joshua, were severally deposited. If any thing connected with the memory of past ages be calculated to awaken local enthusiasm, the land around this city is pre-eminently intitled to consideration. The sacred story of events transacted in the fields of Sichem (Genesis xxxvii.) is remembered from our earliest years with delight; but with the territory before our eyes where those events took place, and in the view of objects existing as they were described above three thousand years ago, the grateful impression kindles into ecstasy. Along the valley we beheld "a company of Ishmaelites coming from Gilead," as in the days of Reuben and Judah, "with their camels bearing spicery, and balm, and myrrh."

'The principal object of veneration, among the inhabitants, is *Jacob's Well*, over which a church was formerly erected. This is situated at a small distance from the town, in the road to Jerusalem, nd has been visited by pilgrims of all ages; but particularly since the Christian æra, as the place where our Saviour revealed himself (John iv.) to the woman of Samaria.'—

'We left Napolose one hour after mid-night, that we might reach Jerusalem the same day.—The road was mountainous, rocky, and full of loose stones: yet the cultivation was every where marvellous, and afforded one of the most striking pictures of human industry which it is possible to behold. The limestone-rocks, and stony valleys of Judæa, were entirely covered with plantations of figs, vines, and olive-trees; not a single spot seemed to be neglected. The hills from their bases to their *utmost* summits were entirely covered with gardens.—Among the standing crops, we noticed millet, cotton, linseed, and tobacco; and occasionally small fields of barley.—Instead of the depressed and gloomy looks of Djezzar Pacha's desolated plains, health, hilarity, and peace, were visible in the features of the inhabitants. Under a wise and a beneficial government, the produce of the Holy Land would exceed all calculation. Its perennial harvest; the salubrity of its air; its limpid springs; its rivers, lakes, and matchless plains; its hills and vales;—all these added to the serenity of its climate, prove this land to be indeed "a field which the Lord hath "blessed."—The first part of our journey led through the valley lying between the two mountains, Ebal and Gerizim. We passed the Sepulchre of Joseph, and the well of Jacob, where the valley of Sichem opens into a fruitful plain, watered by a stream which rises near the town.—This is allowed by all writers to be the piece of land mentioned by St John, which Jacob bought "at the the hand of the children of Emmor," and when he erected his altar to "the God of Israel." Afterwards, as the day dawned, a cloudless sky foretold the excessive heat we should have to encounter in this day's journey; and before noon, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the most shaded situation we could find, stood at 102.—At two o'clock P. M., we halted for a little repose near a well, beneath the shade of a ruined building. Here, upon some pieces of mouldy biscuit, a few raw onions, (the only food we could find upon the spot,) and the water of the well, we all of us fed with the best possible appetite.—At three P. M. we again mounted our horses, and proceeded on our route. No sensation of fatigue or heat could counterbalance

Digitized by Google

counterbalance the eagerness and zeal which animated all our party in the approach to Jerusalem; every individual pressed forward, hoping to be the first to announce the joyful intelligence of its appearance. At length, after about two hours had been passed in this state of anxiety and suspence, a Greek in the van of our cavalcade, ascending a hill towards the south, exclaimed "Hagiopolis!" and throwing himself from his horse, was seen bareheaded, upon his knees, facing the prospect he surveyed. Suddenly the sight burst upon us all. We had not been prepared for the grandeur of the spectacle which the city exhibited. Instead of a wretched and ruined town, by some described as the desolated remnant of Jerusalem, we beheld, as it were, a flourishing and stately metropolis; presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries; all of which, glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendor.'—'We were conducted to the house of the Governor, who received us in very great state. Being informed of all our projects, he ordered his interpreter to go with us to the Franciscan convent of St Salvador, a large building like a fortress, the gates of which were thrown open to receive our whole cavalcade. Here, when we were admitted into a court, with all our horses and camels, the vast portals were again closed, and a party of the most corpulent friars we had ever seen from the warmest cloisters of Spain and Italy, waddled round us, and heartily welcomed our arrival.'—'The room allotted to our English party, we found to be the same which many travellers have before described. It was clean, and its walls were white-washed. The beds, also, had a cleanly appearance; although a few bugs warned us to spread our hammocks upon the floor. Upon the substantial door of this chamber, whose roof was of vaulted stone, the names of many English travellers had been carved. Among others we had the satisfaction to notice that of Thomas Shaw, the most learned writer who has yet appeared in descriptions of the Levant. Dr Shaw had slept in the same apartment seventy-nine years before our coming.—

'A large part of this convent, surrounding an elevated open court or terrace, is appropriated to the reception of pilgrims, for whose maintenance the monks have considerable funds, the result of donations from Catholics of all ranks, but especially from Catholic Princes. Knowing, from long habit in waiting upon pilgrims, the taste of different nations, they most hospitably entertain their comers according to the notions they have thus acquired. If a table be provided for Englishmen or for Dutchmen, they supply it copiously with tea. This pleasing and refreshing beverage was served every morning and evening while we remained, in large bowls, and we drank it out of pewter porringers.'—

'Friday, July 10.—This morning our room was filled with Armenians and Jews, bringing for sale the only produce of the Jerusalem manufactures; beads, crosses, shells, &c.—We set out to visit what *are called* "the Holy Places." These are all amply described by at least an hundred authors. From the monastery we descended to the church of the Holy Sepulchre; attended by several pilgrims, bearing with them rosaries and crucifixes, for consecration on the tomb of Jesus Christ.—We came to a goodly structure, whose external appearance resembled that of an ordinary Roman Catholic Church.—Over the door we observed a bas-relief, executed in a style of sculpture meriting more attention than it has hitherto received; upon a nearer view, we recognized the history of the Messiah's entry into Jerusalem, the

Digitized by Google

the multitude strewing palm branches before him.—Entering the church, the first thing they shewed to us was a slab of white marble in the pavement, surrounded by a rail. It seemed like one of the grave-stones in the floor of our English churches. This, they told us, was the spot where our Saviour's body was anointed by Joseph of Arimathea. The interior of this strange fabric is divided into two parts. Having entered the first part, which is a kind of ante-chapel, they shew you, before the mouth of what is called the sepulchre, the stone whereon the angel sat; this is a block of white marble, neither corresponding with the mouth of the sepulchre, nor with the substance from which it must have been hewn; for the rocks of Jerusalem are all of compact limestone. All that can therefore now be affirmed is, that, if the Empress Helena had reason to believe she could identify the spot where the sepulchre was, she took especial care to remove every existing trace of it, in order to introduce the fanciful and modern work which now remains. The place *may* be the same pointed out to her, but not a remnant of the original sepulchre can now be ascertained.'—'The traveller is afterwards conducted through such a farrago of absurdities, that it is wonderful the learned men, who have described Jerusalem, should have filled their pages with any serious detail of them. Nothing, however, can surpass the fidelity with which Sandys has particularized every circumstance of all this trumpery, and his rude cuts are characterized by equal exactness.'—

'It is time to quit these degrading fallacies: let us break from our monkish instructors, and, instead of viewing Jerusalem as pilgrims, examine it by the light of history, with the Bible in our hands. We shall thus find many interesting objects of contemplation. If Mount Calvary has sunk beneath the overwhelming influence of superstition, studiously endeavouring to modify and to disfigure it thro' so many ages; if the situation of Mount Sion yet remains to be ascertained; the Mount of Olives, undisguised by fanatical labours, exhibits the appearance it presented in all the periods of its history. The features of nature continue the same, though works of art have been done away: the beautiful gate of the Temple is no more; but Siloa's fountain haply flows, and Kedron sometimes murmurs in the valley of Jehosaphat.'

Scottish Review.

Remarks on the Constitution and Procedure of the Scottish Courts of Law. By James Glassford, Esq. 8vo. 1812. *7s. bds. Constable & Co.*

THERE is no subject which, situated as this country now is, occupies so large a share of political importance, as the due regulation of its courts of justice. This forms the only sphere of public life in which the talents and ambition of our countrymen can be exercised. It forms also the circumstance perhaps of all others, on which the general well-being of the people most essentially depends. This branch of public duty, well administered, conduces more to the security and comfort of private life, than any of those which make a more brilliant figure in the eye of the public. The subject has of late attracted a peculiar share of attention, in consequence of the changes which took place in the constitution of the courts.

While that question was under discussion, it excited a wonderful share of interest, not only from its own importance, but because it had become the badge of party distinction. The effervescence thus excited has now ceased; yet the object still remains

Digitized by Google

mains as important as ever; and the present moment, when considerable experience of the change has been afforded, seems favourable for forming an estimate how far it has, or has not, been beneficial to the public. Such is the object of our author in the present work, which is written in a tone of great judgment, extreme candour, and without any of those feelings which once mixed so largely in the discussion.

Mr Glassford divides his work into two parts; the first of which relates to the constitution of the courts; the second, to the orders and rules of judicial procedure. Under the first head comes the important and much-agitated question respecting the number of members, of which it is expedient, that the court should consist. After weighing the advantages and disadvantages of different arrangements, Mr Glassford gives it as his opinion, that it ought to be not less than three, nor greater than seven. Even these numbers he considers as extremes, and recommends five as the most perfectly unexceptionable. Upon this principle even the divided courts will still be somewhat too numerous; and Mr Glassford reasonably enough suspects, that this standard was fixed rather with a reference to the total number in the original establishment, than from any other motive.

The present plan upon which the Ordinaries proceed is considered by Mr Glassford as liable to decided objection. He entertains even some doubt whether such a preliminary court is at all advantageous; though he is by no means prepared to give a decided opinion against it. But the system of rotation, by which the same Lords sit sometimes in the outer and sometimes in the inner house, appears decidedly irregular. By the shifting form of the court which it produces, it renders the decisions always varying and precarious. The evil effects of this plan are still more felt under the new system, than when the courts were more numerous. But there is fortunately an arrangement now made for effecting a permanent separation of the two branches, which, when completed, will be attended with great facilities to public business.

Under this part of the subject too, comes the important question of the appeal established from the tribunals of this country to the House of Lords. Mr Glassford takes a very elaborate and comprehensive view of the history of this part of the Scottish law. He considers its present state as liable to the greatest possible objection, yet feels it more easy to expose its defects, than to point out a remedy.

In regard to the mode of procedure, the two most important circumstances seem to be, the manner of pleading, and the manner of examining evidence. Upon the first point, Mr Glassford considers, as a very great evil, the immense mass of writings involving both argument and fact, which are now laid before the judges for their deliberation. Such a system increases enormously the expence of procedure, leaves an opening for delay and chicanery, and perplexes the judge, by confounding things which ought to be separated. Our author proposes, that the statements given in should consist of unmixed facts, and that nothing else should ever be admitted into the printed documents. When the judge wishes legal argument to be exhibited, he may then order oral pleadings, the extension of which practice, our author apprehends, would form a valuable improvement in the mode of procedure.

The discussion of these points leads Mr Glassford to the memorable question respecting the advantage of trial by jury in civil cases. He conceives that this system might be eligible in a certain limited description of cases; but in all those which depend on profound

Digitized by Google

found questions of law, or even on very intricate investigations of fact, he apprehends that the inconveniences would preponderate. The benefits experienced from the English mode he conceives to arise chiefly from circumstances not necessarily attached to jury trial. These are, public examinations of witnesses, and the peremptory terms of proof, that is, the distinct and prompt statement of the facts to be investigated. The establishment of these practices may probably be in a great measure ascribed to the prevalence of juries, because such bodies could not conveniently judge in any other manner. But there is no obstacle to their being adopted equally in proceedings where the judges alone sit.

The following is given by Mr Glassford as a general view of the defects observed by him in our judicial system:

'The greatest defects in our judicial system, at all periods heretofore, appear to have existed, not in the law itself, but in its administration. It is sufficiently well known how irregular he course of Justice was in the early times of our monarchy; and that, over a great portion at least of his subjects, the Sovereign had no more authority than he could obtain by the influence of his individual character, or by force. Through the vigour of some of the monarchs, indeed, or during transient periods of repose, the country was benefited by the enactment of many wholesome statutes; and probably no nation can boast earlier specimens of equitable and liberal laws. Yet the more permanent and ordinary state of the society was quite inconsistent with the enforcement of them; and the statute book itself affords many striking and lamentable attestations of this contrast. But certain circumstances, in later times, though very different in their nature, have had effects scarcely less unfortunate on the condition of the law. For, after the union of the crowns, the remoteness of the executive authority, and all the evils of a delegated power, were added to the other difficulties of the times. After the incorporating union of 1708, notwithstanding the removal of the legislature, and the disadvantages consequent on that change, the administration of justice continued to improve in many respects, and the Courts of Law to become gradually more dignified and pure. But, on one hand, the prosperity of the nation has afforded a recent embarrassment by the great increase of the judicial business; and, on the other, the absorption of the Scottish into the British Parliament has also thrown certain new obstacles in the way of the judicative authority and influence.

'Three reasons principally seem in the latest times to have retarded an improvement in the administration of private law in this country.

'*First*, The amount of the jurisdiction vested in the Court of the Council and Session; or, rather, the exclusive possession of the civil jurisdiction by one Court.

'*Secondly*, The adjustment and constitution of that Court itself, in regard chiefly to the number of its members.

'*Thirdly*, The resort of an appeal Court, not duly related to, or compacted with, the establishments of this country.

'By the late important provisions for the improvement of our judicature, it may be expected, and has begun to be experienced, that these recent evils, in so far as they originated from the two first-mentioned causes, will be greatly, or perhaps entirely removed. For, the same expedient which has reduced the number of judges assembled in any one of our tribunals has afforded also, in a certain measure, that competition, or, to speak more fitly, that choice of judicature in civil cases, the want of which was, in like manner,

Digitized by Google

manner, an imperfection in the establishment. But the evils felt in our system, in so far as they have been created by the circumstance which was last mentioned, not only have received no alleviation, but must, from the necessity of events, and the situation of the country, and even in some degree by the improvements themselves already effected, be still farther exasperated.

'More than enough, however, may seem to have been already said on this and other particulars. Nor shall any thing be farther added in the way of inference or corollary. Though certainly important, the subject is possessed of scarcely any novelty; and the views now presented have in a great measure, perhaps with very little exception, been anticipated by others. Yet it is thought that some parts of the subject have not hitherto been completely examined, or at least satisfactorily put to rest; and that something still remains to be done, before our judicial constitutions shall have been placed on their attainable base of excellency.'

The volume concludes with an Appendix, containing Historical Inquiries into two important subjects: the "Judicial proceedings in the early Scottish parliaments:" — and the "Ancient Inquest."

Literary Intelligence.

THE first half volume of a new edition, being the FIFTH, of the Encyclopædia Britannica, will be published on Tuesday the 1st February 1813. The plan and execution of this great work have now received the decided approbation of the Public for more than forty years. The publication of Four editions, with successive improvements, during that period, and the sale of not less than *twenty-five thousand copies*, must be regarded as a very unequivocal proof of public favour.

In the edition now offered to the public, it is intended that the four last volumes shall consist entirely of *original articles*, in order that an opportunity may be afforded of exhibiting the Arts and Sciences in their latest state of improvement. To this part, which is to be considered as distinct from the original body of the work, a Dissertation will be prefixed, on a plan analogous to that of the *Discours Preliminaire* of *D'Alembert*, prefixed to the French *Encyclopedie*, and justly regarded as one of the great ornaments of that celebrated work. In consequence of the rapid progress which various branches of science have made since the period when that discourse was written, it is, of course, susceptible of most important improvements;—and the whole might probably be cast, with advantage, into a different form. Besides exhibiting a general map of the various departments of Human Knowledge, and of their connexion with one another, it will include a view of the leading steps in the advancement of the Arts and Sciences since the revival of letters in Europe; and in particular, an Historical Sketch of the Progress which has been made since Lord Bacon's time, in the several branches of Metaphysical, Moral, and Political Philosophy, as well as in those branches of Mathematical and Physical science, to which his speculations have been considered as more directly subservient. In the composition of this part of the work, the Proprietors state, that they have reason to expect the assistance of Mr Dugald Stewart, on Moral and Political Philosophy;—Professor Playfair, on Mathematics and Physics;—and Sir Humphry Davy, on the Philosophy of Chemistry.

The

Digitized by Google

The following are the conditions of publication.

I. The work to consist of Twenty-four Volumes, *handsomely printed, with a greatly improved set of Engravings*, to the number of Six Hundred and upwards.

II. It will be published in Parts, or Half-Volumes, each consisting of fifty sheets letter-press, and in general accompanied by Fifteen Plates.

III. The first part of Volume First will be published on 1st February 1813, and a part, or Half-Volume, *will be regularly published on the first day of each month*, till the whole be completed; and as the printing of the Work is very considerably advanced, purchasers may depend on a regularity of publication, which has not hitherto attended any similar undertaking.

IV. The price of each Part to be Eighteen Shillings in Boards, to be paid on delivery.

V. The last four Volumes of this edition, *forming a distinct alphabetical arrangement*, will be composed entirely of *original Articles, written by persons of the first literary eminence*, purposely that all the most important Discoveries and Improvements in the Sciences, Arts, and Manufactures, may be brought down to the latest date: an advantage which similar undertakings published progressively during a period of ten or twelve years, cannot possibly possess. Of these four volumes, it is the intention of the Proprietors to print an extended impression, in order that the possessors of any former edition of the Encyclopædia may be enabled to complete the same, by the purchase of this supplementary work.

The first meeting of the Royal Society, this season, took place on the 5th of November, when a communication from Sir Humphrey Davy to the President, was read. It contained an account of a new and very extraordinary detonating substance, which Sir Humphrey formed by the action of chlorine on ammonia, and which he regards as a compound of chlorine and azote. It appears in the form of a yellow oil, it freezes by cold, and becomes elastic by heat, and explodes most violently, either by gentle heat or by friction: it seems to be by far the most powerful detonating compound known. Sir Humphrey, in operating on a particle not bigger than a grain of mustard seed, was severely wounded in the eye by the explosion. We are, however, able to state, that he is recovering, and that no permanent danger, it is hoped, will result from the accident. It has been supposed, on the authority of a private letter, that a similar substance has been discovered in France, but the preparation of it has been concealed with a view of applying it to the purposes of war.

Archdeacon Coxe will publish, on the 20th of the present month, Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, from the Accession of Philip the Fifth to the Death of Charles the Third, 1700—1783, with an Introduction relative to the Government and State of Spain. It will be drawn from original Documents and secret Papers, many of which have never been published, and form three volumes quarto.

Mr Charles Bell is preparing for publication, Engravings from Specimens of Morbid Parts preserved in his Collection at Windmill-street, and selected from the Divisions inscribed Urethra, Vesica, Ren, Morbosa et Læsa. It will be published in four Fasciculi, of ten plates each, in folio.

Dr Thomas Thomson, author of "The System of Chemistry," &c. is about to publish a new Philosophical Journal, entitled, "Annals of Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, and the Arts." The first Number will appear on the 1st of January, and the work will be continued monthly.

Mrs

Digitized by Google

Mrs Cowley's Works, in 3 vols. 8vo. including all the retouchings and improvements that can be discovered amongst the papers of the authoress, will shortly be published.

The *Magazin Encyclopedique*, the most extensively circulated literary journal published on the Continent, we are told, vends only about 2000 per month, being less than half the number of the Monthly Magazine.

Splendid engravings and magnificent typography are now carried on at Paris, to the highest pitch. At least, twenty great works are in progress, the cost of which will be no less than two hundred guineas per book. At the head of all the subscriptions appear the names of the Emperor and Empress, of the members of the imperial family, and often of the marshals and other great officers of that empire. Distinguished titles continue to be bestowed also on men of letters and artists, and all other public encouragements are given to literature and science.

A new Greek Delectus, on the plan of Dr Valpy's Latin Delectus, is in the press.

The Elements of English Grammar, with numerous exercises, questions for examinations, and notes for the use of the advanced student, is preparing by the Rev. W. Allen, master of the Grammar School, Newbury.

A History of Windsor and its Neighbourhood, is in the press. It will be printed on imperial quarto, accompanied by many valuable and elegant engravings.

(The three preceding works are announced from the press of Mr Valpy; and we feel ourselves called upon, as an act of public duty, to express our satisfaction at the activity of his truly classical office, which appears calculated to vindicate the literary character of our metropolitan printing offices. Mr Valpy has, in two or three years, risen superior to the tardy, capricious, and sordid, patronage of the booksellers, and is within himself, at once, a printer and a patron.)

New Works published in Edinburgh.

VIEW of the Political State of Scotland at Michaelmas 1811, *with a Supplement exhibiting the votes at the General Election in* 1812.—To which is prefixed, An Account of the Forms of Procedure at Elections in Scotland,—with an Abstract of the *Setts* or Constitutions of the Royal Burghs. By James Bridges, Esq. Writer to the Signet.

(In giving an account of the procedure at elections, the Editor has followed the plan of tracing the writ from its origin to its final execution. The *Intimation of the writ*, the proceedings at *County and Burgh meetings*, and the *Sheriff's Return*, are thus explained separately in their order; and the different relative writings, comprising Minutes of County and Burgh meetings, are exemplified in a variety of forms.

The *Setts of the Burghs* are abridged from the Books of Convention.

In the Supplement, now published, the county rolls are brought up to the late general election; and the votes in the contested counties, and at the whole burgh-elections, are stated particularly.)

Outlines of Oriental Philology, comprehending the grammatical principles of the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Abyssinian languages, for the use of the Students of eastern languages in the University of Edinburgh, 8vo. 1812.

The Scottish Adventurers; or, The way to rise. By Hector Macneill, Esq. Second Edition, with alterations, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

POETRY.

Digitized by Google

Poetry.

SIR GUYON. *A Romaunt.*

SIR GUYON was wand'ring at close of the day,
When its radiance repos'd on the billow;
And bright was the sea-bird that rock'd on the spray,
Where the foam curl'd white for its pillow.

Not a breeze from the mountains or wood-lands had swept
O'er the sea-surf, in trembling emotion;
And lovely the moon-beam that silently slept
On the beautiful breast of the ocean.

The night-bird had woke its response from the grove,
To welcome the spirit of even,
That descended array'd in the emblems of Love,
And its veil was the twilight of Heaven.

The radiance of night was begemming the sky,
While the spirits of millions ascended;
And sweet was the lay of the ransom'd on high,
From their lyres in extasy blended.

Sir Guyon, he paus'd, for a transport of joy
Was spread o'er his bosom of sadness,
The warm tear of rapture was bright on his eye,
And his heart-strings dilated with gladness.

His soul in the dream of Elysium is lapt,
In its fine choral pauses and numbers;
His thoughts in the visions of angels are wrapt,
As they hung o'er his sanctified slumbers.

When suddenly burst on his dreaming eye bright,
A being in beauty immortal;
In his hand was a magical mirror of light,
And the *keys of Eternity's* portal.

His face was the sun on the mountain of snow,
His wings were the radiance of even;
His zone was the colours that blend in the bow,
When it spans the dark arches of Heaven.

He descended, while Guyon in extasy gaz'd,
All hush'd was each ruder emotion;
On his bosom the star of eternity blaz'd,
Like a gem on the breast of the ocean.

In accents more sweet than the songs of the blest,
To wear out the traces of sorrow,
The Angel of Mercy Sir Guyon address'd,
And told him of life's latest morrow.

"Behold in this mirror the wonders of *Truth*,
When allied to Religion and Duty;
They flourish immortal: eternal in youth;
And deathless the bud of their beauty.

Lo! these that you see, rob'd in raiment divine,
In garments more white than the billow,
Where the beams of the moon on its wide surface shine,
And the sea-maid is rock'd on her pillow;

Are the thousands who pass'd through the dark ocean flood
Of suffering, of death, and of danger,
Whose relicts are swaddled and shrouded in blood,
Afar in the land of the stranger.

Their souls are refin'd from each merciless stain,
That passion and pride had engendered,
Now pure as their God they shall ever remain,
And eternal their joys shall be render'd.

This Key is the passport of virtue and love,
Absolv'd from their weakness and errors,
Shall open the regions of glory above,
Shall disarm death and hell of their terrors.

This Key shall be thine, when returning from sin,
In pardoning mercy forgiven;
When pure from pollution, and hallow'd within,
Thy angel shall call thee to heaven.

For lo! on yon bridge, that bestrides the dark flood,
Bounding time and eternity ever;

What

Digitized by Google

What legions are passing, who faithful have stood,
Nor Death from their portion shall sever.

This road is the stay of Religion and Truth,
It is faith in a Saviour immortal;
Shall guide them safe home to the regions of youth,
Beyond nature's dark bounded portal.

Then take thou these emblems, awake and arise,
Life's journey is over to-morrow;
Press onward, thy home is that joy in the skies,
Where the pilgrim shall rest from his sorrow."

He said, then more swift than the whirlwind's wing,
Fled far thro' the regions of Heaven;
And sweet was the music from voice and from string,
As he soar'd by the *Palace of Even*.

Sir Guyon awoke from his dreaming bed low,
His heart beat with love and devotion;
While brightly the moon beams in extasy glow,
On the surf-cover'd breast of the ocean.

Banks of the Annan,
Nov. 24th, 1812.

WM. S. IRVING.

MY HEART IS IN SCOTLAND.

MY heart is in Scotland, my heart is not here,
I left it at hame with a lass I love dear;
When the evening Star comes o'er the knowes tops of green,
I bless his fair light, and I think on my Jean.
What distance can fasten, what Country can bind,
The flight of my soul or the march of my mind!
Come wealth, or come want, or come weal, or come woe,
My heart is in Scotland wherever I go.

That night of farewell by the flower blossom'd knowe,
The fair lamps of Heaven more lovely did lowe;
Earth's ceiling was flaming in the moon's silver gleam,
Her green woods and fountains were all in a leam;
Our wet eyes to Heaven in transport we threw,
And our souls talk'd of love, for our hearts were o'er fou':
O' her last parting kiss on my lips aye will glow;
My heart is in Scotland wherever I go.

O where are love's glooming walks 'mang the new dew,
The white faulding arms and the red rosie mou'!
The kind wooing tongue dropping honey of love,
And the talk of twa e'en which a statue could move.
I left them in Nithsdale's sweet valley at hame,
And far frae the Haven which hands them I came;
Tho' Hills tow'r between us, and waters wide flow,
My heart is in Scotland wherever I go.

How silent we met, and how lonesome the grove,
The lovely moon welcom'd, and kend of our love;
The wind 'mang the branches hung listening and lowne,
And the sweet flowers blush'd love with their blooming heads down;
The hours seem'd but minutes, sae lightsome they flew,
Her arms clasped kinder, mare sweet her lips grew;
Till the sun's ruddy locks set the land in lowe,
My heart is in Scotland wherever I go.

O England is fertile and pleasant to me,
The leal lowe of love lights each blythe maiden's e'e;
Her early flowers flush by her forests so green,
Fresh flows her fountains fair woodland between,
Her honey smell'd fruits dropping down frae the bough,
And ye tread her ripe berries among the new dew;
But the land of my love is the dearest I know,
For my heart is in Scotland wherever I go.

LONDON,
20th Oct. 1812.

HIBALLAN.

PRO-

Digitized by Google

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday November 24.

THE new parliament was this day opened by commissioners appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and on Wednesday the Commons attended with Mr Abbot at their head, who had been chosen Speaker of that House. The Royal approbation of the choice having been given by the Commissioners, the usual privileges, namely, freedom of speech in debate, freedom from arrest for their persons, their servants, and their estates; free access to his Majesty whenever the occasion might require, and that the most favourable construction might be put upon all their acts—were claimed and granted. The Commons then retired from the bar. Thursday and Friday was occupied in administering the oaths to the Noble Lords who attended, and on

Monday, November 30th,

The Prince Regent proceeded in Royal state from Carlton House, and opened the Session of Parliament, in the House of Lords, by the following speech from the throne, the Commons being in attendance:—

THE PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with the deepest concern that I am obliged to announce to you, at the opening of this Parliament, the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the diminution of the hopes which I have most anxiously entertained of his recovery.

"The situation of public affairs has induced me to take the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the late Elections. I am persuaded you will cordially participate in the satisfaction which I derive from the improvement of our prospects during the course of the present year.

"The valour and intrepidity displayed by his Majesty's forces and those of his allies in the Peninsula, on so many occasions during this campaign, and the consummate skill and judgment with which the operations have been conducted by General the Marquis of Wellington, have led to consequences of the utmost importance to the common cause.

"By transferring the war into the interior of Spain, and by the glorious and ever-memorable victory obtained at Salamanca, he has compelled the enemy to raise the siege of Cadiz; and the Southern Provinces of that kingdom have been delivered from the power and arms of France.

"Although I cannot but regret that the efforts of the enemy, combined with a view to one great operation, have rendered it necessary to withdraw from the siege of Burgos, and to evacuate Madrid, for the purpose of concentrating the main body of the Allied Forces; these efforts of the enemy have, nevertheless, been attended with important sacrifices on their part, which must materially contribute to extend the resources and facilitate the exertions of the Spanish nation.

"I am confident I may rely on your determination to continue to afford every aid in support of a contest which has given to the Continent of Europe the example of persevering, and successful resistance to the power of France, and on which not only the independence of the Nations of the Peninsula, but the best interests of his Majesty's dominions essentially depend.

"I have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the relations of peace and friendship have been restored between his Majesty and the Courts of St Petersburgh and Stockholm.

"I have directed copies of the Treaties to be laid before you.

"In a contest for his own Sovereign rights, and for the independence of his dominions, the Emperor of Russia has had to oppose a large proportion of the military power of the French Government, assisted by its Allies, and by the Tributary States dependent upon it.

"The resistance which he has opposed to so formidable a combination, cannot fail to excite sentiments of lasting admiration.

"By his own magnanimity and perseverance, by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects, and by the gallantry, firmness, and intrepidity of his forces, the presumptuous expectations of the enemy have been signally disappointed.

"The enthusiasm of the Russian nation has increased with the difficulties of the contest, and with the dangers with which they were surrounded. They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few ex-

Digitized by Google

examples in the history of the world; and I indulge the confident hope, that the determined perseverance of his Imperial Majesty will be crowned with ultimate success; and that this contest, in its result, will have the effect of establishing, upon a foundation never to be shaken, the security and independence of the Russian empire.

"The proof of confidence which I have received from his Imperial Majesty, in the measure which he has adopted of sending his fleets to the ports of this country, is in the highest degree gratifying to me; and his Imperial Majesty may most fully rely on my fixed determination to afford him the most cordial support in the great contest in which he is engaged.

"I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a Treaty with his Sicilian Majesty, supplementary to the Treaties of 1808 and 1809.

"As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this Treaty to be laid before you.

"My object has been to provide for the more extensive application of the military force of the Sicilian Government to offensive operations; a measure which, combined with the liberal and enlightened principles which happily prevail in the councils of his Sicilian Majesty, is calculated, I trust, to augment his power and resources, and at the same time render them essentially serviceable to the common cause.

"The declaration of war by the Government of the United States of America was made under circumstances which might have afforded a reasonable expectation that the amicable relations between the two nations would not long be interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that Government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

"Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to his Majesty.

"The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from his Majesty's subjects in North America are highly satisfactory.

"The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive, but by the judicious arrangements of the Governor General, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy, assembled for that purpose in one quarter, have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

"My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two countries; but, until this object can be attained without sacrificing the maritime rights of Great Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,

"I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as may enable me to provide for the great interests committed to my charge, and which afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which his Majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"The approaching expiration of the Charter of the East India Company renders it necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing effectually for the future government of the provinces of India.

"In considering the variety of interests which are connected with this important subject, I rely on your wisdom for making such an arrangement as may best promote the prosperity of the British possessions in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest advantages to the commerce and revenue of his Majesty's dominions.

"I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of outrage and insubordination which had appeared in some parts of the country, and from the disposition which has been manifested to take advantage of the indemnity held out to the deluded by the wisdom and benevolence of Parliament.

"I trust I shall never have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities so repugnant to the British character; and that all his Majesty's subjects will be impressed with the conviction, that the happiness of individuals, and the welfare of the State, equally depend upon a strict obedience to the laws, and an attachment to our excellent constitution.

"In the loyalty of his Majesty's people, and in the wisdom of Parliament, I have reason to place the fullest confidence. The same firmness and perseverance which have been manifested on so many and such trying occasions will not, I am persuaded, be wanting, at a time when the eyes of all Europe, and of the world, are

Digitized by Google

are fixed upon you. I can assure you, that, in the exercise of the great trust reposed in me, I have no sentiment so near my heart as the desire to promote, by every means in my power, the real prosperity and lasting happiness of His Majesty's subjects."

The Prince Regent then retired; and the Lord Chancellor having taken the woolsack, read the speech, which was again read by the Clerk.

Lord Longford then rose to move an Address to His Royal Highness in answer to his most Gracious Speech. His Lordship chiefly adverted to the affairs of Spain, the prosperous state of which he attributed to the able and gallant conduct of Lord Wellington. He said, that, although the people of this country sustained a very enormous taxation, yet, if the horrors and distresses which prevailed throughout every other country of Europe could be kept from our plains by such means, he thought this country had no reason to repine. One of the advantages of the prosperous state of affairs in Spain was, the success of the Emperor of Russia against the hostile aggressions of Bonaparte, whose force was weakened by his overthrow in the Peninsula. After adverting to the other topics in the Prince Regent's Speech, he concluded by moving an Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech from the Throne.

Lord Rolle seconded the address.

The Marquis Wellesley did not mean to oppose the address; but wished to state to their Lordships his opinion on the conduct of the war we were carrying on in Spain. That war, he contended, was not conducted on a scale of adequate vigour; and he entered into a variety of statements to shew, that all the brilliant successes of our troops in that quarter had been lost by the neglect of ministers in not sending out reinforcements to enable them to follow up their victories. When Lord Wellington, (the Marquis observed,) advanced in the expectation of powerful co-operation on the other side of the Peninsula, which had been concerted with him in March, when he was before Badajoz, he remained a considerable time on the frontier, expecting that this would prevent the large corps of Suchet from joining with Soult's. Although, however, he knew not of the Sicilian armament being on the coast of Catalonia, he had heard of Suchet having detached a large body of troops to join Joseph, on the 17th of July. He was then obliged to commence, not a feigned, but a real retreat, which he continued on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and till late on the 22d. Why did he so?—because he was deficient in his supplies of money; it being a matter of public notoriety that he had not 20,000 dollars in the military chest; and he (Marquis W.) believed that the richest brigade in the army had not three dollars. So much was he reduced, that he was obliged to make use of 47,000 dollars which were sent from Cadiz for the express use of Don Carlos Espana's corps. Here, then, was full proof of the insufficiency of the system which Ministers had pursued. The battle of Salamanca, so glorious in itself, was atchieved from no adequacy of means, but in consequence of an error of the enemy; and was that a subject on which to build the future success of the campaign? That victory had produced its effects; but were they permanent?—With respect to the failure of success at Burgos, he was so far from being disappointed, that he protested he did not know how he (Lord W.) could have taken it, unless by a miracle; for to reduce such a fortress by two 18-pounders, could amount to little less than a miracle. In the month of May, when Ministers knew that he was about to advance into Spain, and that the greater part of the French troops were drawn towards Russia, was it common sense not to have taken every measure, for reinforcing our army? Instead of that, on the 21st of October, he began his retreat from Burgos, and on the 25th he found the enemy considerably stronger than him, particularly in cavalry; and on the 24th he had only been joined by 1500 guards. Other regiments had been obliged to be sent round from Corunna to Lisbon, from which they could not join him before next campaign. Like all the rest of the system, though, in his conscience, he believed it was done with the best intentions; yet ministers only did a little, not the whole; and they might as well, in fact, do nothing at all. The Sicilian expedition had, instead of taking possession of Tarragona, or Barcelona, at last, at Alicant, became extinct, as to the operations of the war. As to the effect of Ballasteros's force, in preventing a junction between Soult and Suchet, any one who had unfortunately met a Spanish army, as he had done, must know, that there could not be such a joke as the bare idea of such a thing: for, if Ballasteros had attempted such a thing, he would have been annihilated. He trusted, however, to be able to convince the Prince, the Parliament, and the country, that all our resources ought, for a time, to be employed in endeavouring most vigorously to expel the French from Spain. Russia expected that such would have been the case, when she became prepared to resist the menaces of France; but in this, Ministers had so far deserted the cause

Digitized by Google

cause of Russia. He wished to have seen a co-operation on the part of Sweden. There was an expedition, to be sure, projected by the Crown Prince, but after part of it being on board our transports, the Crown Prince told them, that his soldiers were otherwise engaged. The abandonment of this expedition was attended with this consequence, that a large body of troops, under Victor, advanced from Swedish Pomerania, and enabled Bonaparte sooner to enter Moscow. He was at a loss to know what assistance we had rendered Russia, unless it were fifty thousand stand of arms, and Lords Cathcart and Walpole. His Lordship was surprised that no mention was made, in the speech, of the Catholic claims; and he hoped that the discussion of the East India charter would come on early in the session. His Lordship concluded by saying, that, concurring as he did with the address, he should not move an amendment to it.

The Earl of Liverpool contended that every justifiable exertion had been made by Ministers in the cause of Spain. Would it be politic, (he asked,) for the sake of a formidable exertion in one campaign, to exhaust the means of supporting future campaigns? Was it not the duty of government and of Parliament to look to the wants of the country, not for one year only, but for futurity? He desired to know what additional exertions could have been made? They had, in effect, grown with the progress of the war; and looking back to the proudest period of our history—to the wars of William III. and of Marlborough—they would bear a comparison with any exertions this country had made. He would beg leave to state a fact, which the House might not generally be aware of. It was, that independent of the force required for the maintenance of our Indian empire, our colonial possessions, and for our domestic defence, on the 25th of June, we had in Sicily, the Mediterranean, and the Peninsula, a force of 127,000 men—*(Hear, hear!)*—of which the British troops, including of course the Germans, amounted to 91,000, while the Portuguese might be reckoned at 36,000. This was altogether independent of the Spanish armies. In June last, Lord Wellington had not fewer than 58,000 British troops under his command exclusive of Portuguese.—He had also to observe, that as the Russian war was foreseen so early as Christmas, so the scale of exertions this year had been suited to that important diversion. Since the 24th of December last, not fewer than 20,000 men and 7000 horses, had been conveyed to the Peninsula in one year, *(hear.)* At present he conceived it would be improper to enter into the discussion of our relations with Sweden. This only he would observe, that there existed a thorough confidence between the two Governments; and that Russia, on her part, was not dissatisfied with the conduct of that power. The Noble Lord regretted that the Catholic question had been omitted in the speech. He (Lord Liverpool) would declare, that on this subject he had never been able to see his way clearly to any satisfactory adjustment. Entertaining that opinion, he thought it more manly to state it, than under the cloak of guards, to seek means by which the claims of the Catholics might be ultimately defeated.

Lord Grenville then rose, and re-stated at considerable length the views on which he had originally opposed the prosecution of the war in the Peninsula. He had never entertained the base thought of truckling to France, but had always recommended a prepared, combined, and effectual resistance, wherever effectual military co-operation could be produced. Had there been any combination, any concerted exertion, any unanimous effort on the part of the Spanish Government in favour of that cause, in which he did deny that the peasantry had shewn a general ardour? No! the Noble Lord had allowed, that his objects failed because there was not sufficient co-operation on the part of Spain to atchieve them; that is, because the Noble Lord had relied for the 50th time on the Spanish armies, and had for the 50th time been deceived. Better would it have been at once to confess, that the country could not support so ruinous a war, than to plead guilty to the blind infatuation, that the failure of the war was owing, not to the want of skill in the excellent commander,—not to the want of bravery in heroic soldiers,—but because the Noble Lord, and his friends, after years of damning experience, could not yet appreciate the character of the Spanish government.

After some observations from Lord Bathurst and others, the address was then agreed to without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday Nov. 24.

The members having returned from hearing the Commission read in the Upper House, Sir J. Nichol, in a speech descriptive of the qualifications and talents necessary to centre in the Gentleman whom they should choose for their Speaker, and which, he observed, would be immediately recognized as the portrait of the highly-gifted individual, who had, during four Parliaments, presided over their proceedings; concluded by moving, that the Hon.

Digitized by Google

Hon. C. Abbott do take the Chair of this House.—Mr Cartwright seconded the motion, which was unanimously concurred in.—Mr Abbott was then conducted to the Chair in form, returned thanks, and hoped he should receive the support of the House, while he devoted himself to its service.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday were employed in the swearing in of Members.

Monday, November 30.

Upon the return of the Speaker from the House of Lords, he read the Regent's speech, when

Lord Clive rose for the purpose of moving an address in answer to it; and after pronouncing a handsome eulogium on the talents of the Marquis of Wellington, and the gallantry of his troops, he directed the attention of the House to the affairs in the North of Europe, and to the advantages that would result from the treaties concluded with Russia and Sweden. He commented both on the cause and on the effects of the war with Alexander, bestowing a high panegyric on the conduct of that Prince. After discussing all the remaining topics introduced into the Regent's Speech, he concluded with moving the address, which, as usual, was the echo of the whole and every part of it.

Mr Hart Davis seconded the address; after which,

Mr Canning rose, and on the conduct of the war in Spain, and our relations with Sweden, urged nearly the same arguments against the policy pursued by the British Government, as used by the Marquis Wellesley in the House of Lords, on the same evening. With respect to the war in America, he also blamed Ministers for not having prosecuted it with more vigour. Every effort, he insisted, should be used to extend the scale of warfare, and make it decisive He would touch on but one topic more; one omitted in the address. He meant the consideration of what were called the Catholic claims.—*(Hear, hear.)*—The House must be certain that this question must soon come on.—He had most willingly resigned it to the hands of that venerable and patriarchal person, (Mr Grattan) who had so often brought forward this question in that House.

Lord Castlereagh entered at considerable length into a defence of the conduct of Ministers respecting their transactions with foreign countries during the last six months. With respect to Spain, he said, that within the present year the Government had made as great exertions as they could; that an additional force, at least of 20,000 men, had been sent to Lord Wellington, and that no greater exertions could have been. The Right Hon. Gent. had expressed some disapprobation of the conduct of government in their late treaty with Sweden. He was not at liberty to disclose all the circumstances; but he could assure the House that every act of the Swedish government was done in concert with Great Britain.—

The Right Hon. Gent. had censured Ministers for not having carried on the war more vigorously against America. In this he also laboured under an error.—A negociation for an amicable adjustment had been for a considerable time going on with the United States, and there existed some reasonable expectation that it might be brought to a favourable termination.

Mr Whitbread, after various allusions to incidental topics, and after remarking that he could not agree in any thing that regarded our boasted successes, while the country was in such a state of lamentable distress, proceeded to blame the speech for omitting all notice of the state of Ireland,—the depreciated state of the currency,—and the unparalleled stagnation of our trade. The contest in Spain he had all along considered hopeless; and for this reason only, because we had not numbers sufficient to give any chance of success; and the Spaniards themselves had shewn the greatest degree of apathy in the cause. As to the result of the war in the north, his hopes were by no means sanguine; but if the situation of the Continent of Europe be at the present moment good for any thing, it is good for this,—that Great Britain having been foiled in one quarter, and Napoleon being foiled in another, this appears to be the most proper season to enter into negociations for peace. Mr Whitbread after noticing, at some length, the tardy measure taken by Government to prevent war with America, and adverting to the calamitous state of trade and manufactures, concluded with entreating the House not to suffer the present moment to pass without converting it into the happy instrument of the re-establishment of peace. I am," said he, "willing to admit, that our exertions in Spain have been great and glorious; yet, permit me, Sir, to say, that even after the battle of Salamanca, I was not so very sanguine as others in my expectations. We have since experienced reverses, and the prospect is materially changed. The Emperor of the French has also been disappointed, and his hopes have been foiled by an unexpected event; his forces have been diminished, and are diminishing; his difficulties and embarrassments are numerous and alarming; yet I cannot doubt of his ability to extricate himself, and retire upon his resources in Poland. There must be an interval, which, if properly

Digitized by Google

perly cultivated, may produce the happiest consequences, no less for this country than for all Europe, and suffering humanity. To peace we must look at last; and why neglect it now, with the means and faculties in our possession?"—He then proposed the amendment, which terminated by recommending to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the present state of affairs, when no dishonourable object could be imputed to Great Britain, Russia, or France, overtures for a general pacification of Europe.

Sir G. Heathcote seconded the amendment. He was not, he said, a man who wished to press on the Prince Regent or his Ministers to sue untimely or for an improper peace; but when he had for a long time seen successive Ministers running a continued career of war, he thought it time that this House should at least begin to think of peace. As a friend to the country, he hoped there were many in the present Parliament, who would preserve a political independence, and bend their attention solely to the true interests of the country.

Mr Ponsonby expressed his regret that he was under the necessity of differing from the Amendment of his Hon. Friend. He wholly differed with him on the question of peace; for he was convinced, that, so far from gaining, we should lose a great deal, by offering at this time to enter into a negociation with the enemy, however embarrassed his affairs might be. He had no doubt but the enemy would take an unfair advantage of such an offer.

Mr Elliott expressed himself to the same effect with Mr Ponsonby.

Mr Vernon opposed the Amendment.

After some further discussion the Amendment was negatived without a division, and the Address was agreed to.

Tuesday, December 1.

On bringing up the report of the address in answer to the Prince Regent's speech,

Mr Creevey objected, and insisted, that time ought to be given for considering the topics contained in the speech, before an address was agreed to. The Hon. Member then took a review of the financial situation of the country; and declared, he would never consent to on increase of burdens being imposed on the people, for the purpose of prosecuting a war, the avowed objects of which were so hopeless. He moved that the report of the address should lie over a fortnight.

Mr S. Wortley was as anxious as any one to obtain peace, but he was of opinion that peace, whenever it did come, must be the act of the Government, and that we must not be driven into it by the distress of the people.

Mr Wilberforce observed, that trusting his Majesty's Ministers were impressed with the General feeling that peace, whenever it could be obtained with honour to the country, was desirable, and that any popular cry, or general expression of the country on the subject, which might induce the enemy to believe Government could not act independent, would be injurious to that object, he could not but rejoice at the fate which attended his honourable friend's amendment.

Mr Whitbread observed, that from the observations made on his amendment, it might be supposed he was the only man who had ever made a motion for peace; whereas, at the commencement of this most horrible war, Mr Fox moved an address to his Majesty, that an ambassador should be sent to Paris, and Lord Grey (then Mr Grey) made frequent motions to the same effect; and even his honourable friend (Mr Wilberforce) did himself bring forward such a motion (*hear, hear!*) and if his (Mr Whitbread's) amendment were looked at, it would be found he had gone no further than to implore his Royal Highness to turn his thoughts to the subject of peace.

After some further discussion, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked upon the finances of the country, and contended, that they were, by no means, in so deranged a state as had been asserted by Mr Creevey, the address was read and agreed to, and ordered to be presented to the Prince Regent by the whole House on Wednesday, which was done accordingly.

Thursday, December 3.

A vote of thanks to Lord Wellington, for the victory of Salamanca, was unanimously agreed to.—Sir F. Burdett took this occasion to observe, that we had paid eleven millions for the raising of the siege of Cadiz. He protested against this west of blood and treasure, and the delusion of voting thanks for victories which were followed by defeat and disappointment. The victory of Salamanca was inferior to that gained by the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, which had changed the face of Europe. The final object of the war was as far distant as ever, and not likely to be attained.

Friday, December 4.

Lord Castlereagh delivered a message from the Prince Regent, respecting a pecuniary grant to the Marquis of Wellington, which was ordered to be considered on Monday.

HIS-

Digitized by Google

Historical Affairs.

AMERICAN WAR.

(From the London Gazette.)

DEFEAT OF ANOTHER AMERICAN ARMY IN CANADA.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Prevost, dated Montreal, October 21. 1812.

I Have the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship, that his Majesty's forces, aided by the Militia and Indians stationed on the Niagara frontier, have completely repelled a second attempt of the enemy to invade Upper Canada; and that a victory has been gained, which has left in our possession nine hundred of the American army, and their Commander, Brigadier Gen. Wardsworth, who surrendered himself, on the field of battle, to Major General Sheaffe.—His Majesty, and the country, have to deplore the loss of an able, and most gallant officer, in Major General Brock, who fell early in the battle, at the head of the flank companies of the 49th regiment, while nobly encouraging them to sustain their position, in opposition to an infinitely superior force, until the reinforcements he had ordered to advance to their support should arrive.

For further particulars of this splendid affair, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to Major General Sheaffe's report, herewith transmitted.

Letter from Major General R. H. Sheaffe, to Sir G. Prevost, dated Fort George, October 12. 1812.

Sir,—I have the honour of informing your Excellency, that the enemy made an attack, with a considerable force, this morning, before day-light, on the position of Queenstown. On receiving intelligence of it, Major-General Brock immediately proceeded to that post, and I am excessively grieved in having to add, that he fell whilst gallantly cheering his troops to an exertion for maintaining it. With him, the position was lost; but the enemy was not allowed to retain it long. Reinforcements having been sent up from this post, composed of regular troops, militia and Indians, a movement was made to turn his left, while some artillery, under the able direction of Captain Holcroft, supported by a body of infantry, engaged his attention in front. This operation was aided, too, by the judicious opposition which Norton, and the Indians with him, had taken on the woody brow of the high ground above Queenstown. A communication being thus opened with Chipawa, a junction was formed with succours that had been ordered from that post. The enemy was then attacked, and, after a short, but spirited conflict, was completely defeated. I had the satisfaction of receiving the sword of their commander, Brigadier General Wardsworth, on the field of battle; and many officers, with upwards of nine hundred men, were made prisoners, and more may yet be expected. A stand of colours, and one 6 pounder were also taken. The action did not terminate till nearly three o'clock in the afternoon, and their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable. Ours, I believe, to have been comparatively small in numbers; no officer was killed besides Major-General Brock, one of the most gallant and zealous officers in his Majesty's service, whose loss cannot be too much deplored, and Lieut.-Colonel M'Donell, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, whose gallantry and merit rendered him worthy of his chief.

Captain Dennis and Williams, commanding the flank companies of the 49th regiment, which were stationed at Queenstown, were wounded, bravely contending, at the head of their men, against superior numbers; but I am glad to have it in my power to add, that Captain Dennis fortunately was able to keep the field, though with pain and difficulty; and Captain Williams's wound is not likely to deprive me long of his services.

I am particularly indebted to Captain Holcroft, of the Royal Artillery, for his judicious and skilful co-operation with the guns and howitzers under his immediate superintendance, the well-directed fire from which contributed materially to the fortunate result of this day.

Captain Derenzy, of the 41st regiment, brought up the reinforcement of that corps from Fort George: and Captain Bullock led that of the same regiment from Chipawa; and under their command those detachments acquitted themselves in such a manner as to

Digitized by Google

to sustain the reputation which the 41st regiment had already acquired in the vicinity of Detroit.

Major-General Brock, soon after his arrival at Queenstown, had sent down orders for battering the American Fort Niagara. Brigade-Major Evans, who was left in charge of Fort George, directed the operations against it with so much effect as to silence its fire, and to force the troops to abandon it, and by his prudent precautions he prevented mischief of a most serious nature, which otherwise might have been effected, the enemy having used heated shot in firing at Fort George. In those services he was most effectually aided by Colonel Claus (who remained in the fort at my desire,) and by Captain Vigoreux, of the royal engineers. Brigade-Major Evans also mentions the conduct of Captains Powell and Cameron, of the militia artillery, in terms of commendation.

Lieutenant Crowther, of the 41st regiment, had charge of two three-pounders that had accompanied the movement of our little corps, and they were employed with very good effect.

Capt. Glegg, of the 49th regiment, Aide-de-Camp to our lamented friend and General, afforded me most essential assistance: and I found the services of Lieutenant Fowler, of the 41st regiment, Assistant Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, very useful. I derived much aid too from the activity and intelligence of Lieutenant Kerr, of the Glengary fencibles, whom I employed in communications with the Indians and other flanking parties.

I was unfortunately deprived of the aid of the experience and ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, who had been sent up to Fort Erie a few days before, on duty which detained him there.

Lieutenant-Colonels Butler and Clark, of the militia, and Captains Hatt, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James Crooks, Cooper, Robert Hamilton, M'Ewen, and Duncan Cameron, and Lieutenants Richardson and Thomas Butler, commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York Militia led their men into action with great spirit. Major Meritt, commanding the Niagara dragoons, accompanied me, and gave me much assistance with part of his corps, Captain A. Hamilton, belonging to it, was disabled from riding, and attached himself to the guns under Captain Holcroft, who speaks highly of his activity and usefulness. I beg leave to add, that Volunteers Shaw, Thomson, and Jarvis, attached to the flank companies of the 49th regiment, conducted themselves with great spirit; the first was wounded, and the last taken prisoner; I beg leave to recommend these young men to your Excellency's notice. Norton is wounded, but not badly; he and the Indians particularly distinguished themselves, and I have very great satisfaction in assuring your Excellency, that the spirit and good conduct of his Majesty's troops, of the militia, and of the other provincial corps, were eminently conspicuous on this occasion.

I have not been able to ascertain yet the number of our troops, or of those of the enemy engaged; ours, I believe, did not exceed the number of the prisoners we have taken; and their advance, which effected a landing, probably amounted to thirteen or fourteen hundred.

I shall do myself the honour of transmitting to your Excellency further details when I shall have received the several reports of the occurrences which did not pass under my own observation, with the return of the casualties, and those of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance taken.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

R. H. SHEAFFE, Major-General.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

LORD WELLINGTON'S RETREAT INTO PORTUGAL.

(From the London Gazette.)

Extract of dispatches from Lieut.-General the Marquis of Wellington.

Pitiegua, Nov. 7. 1812.

The enemy repaired the bridge at Toro at a much earlier period than I expected. I therefore desired Sir Rowland Hill to continue his march by Fontiveros upon Alba de Tormes; and as soon as I found that he was sufficiently forward, I broke up yesterday morning from the position which I had held in front of Tordesillas since the 30th of last month, and I am in march towards the hieghts of St Christoval, in front of Salamanca.

The enemy has not pressed at all upon the rear of the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, nor have those on the Douro followed the march of the troops under my command; I conclude that the two corps will unite, which, in consequence of the situation of the Douro, I could not prevent.

Ciudad Rodrigo, Nov. 13.

The troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill crossed the Tormes, at Alba, on the 8th instant, and those under my command took their posi-

Digitized by Google

tion on the heights of St Christoval de la Cuesta on the same day; Brigadier-General Pack's brigade occupying Aldea Lengua, and Brigadier-General Bradford's Cabrerizos on the right and the British cavalry covering our front. I had desired Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to occupy the town and castle of Alba, with Major-General Howard's brigade of the 2d division, leaving Lieutenant-General Hamilton's Portuguese division on the left of the Tormes to support these troops; while the 2d division was posted in the neighbourhood of the fords of Encinas and Huerta; and the 3d and 4th divisions remained at Calvarassa de Ariba in reserve.

On the 8th the enemy drove in the picquets of Major-General Long's brigade of cavalry, in front of Alba; and Major-General Long was obliged to withdraw his troops through Alba on the morning of the 10th. In the course of the day, the enemy's whole army approached our positions on the Tormes, and they attacked the troops in Alba with twenty pieces of cannon and a considerable body of infantry. They made no impression on them, however, and withdrew the cannon and greater part of the troops on that night, and this attack was never renewed.

I inclose Lieutenant-General Hamilton's report to Sir Rowland Hill of the transactions at Alba, which were highly creditable to the troops employed. From the 10th till the 14th the time was passed in various reconnoissances, as well of the fords of the Tormes as of the position which the troops under my command occupied on the right of that river, in front of Salamanca—and on the 14th the enemy crossed that river in force, at three fords near Lucinas, about two leagues above Alba.

I immediately broke up from St Christoval, and ordered the troops to move towards Arapiles; and, as soon as I had ascertained the direction of the enemy's march from the fords, I moved with the second division of infantry, and all the cavalry I could collect, to attack them; leaving Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill with the fourth, and Lieutenant General Hamilton's divisions, in front of Alba, to protect this movement, and the 3d division in reserve on the Arapiles, to secure the possession of that position.

The enemy, however, were already too numerous, and too strongly posted at Mozarbes to be attacked; and I confined myself to a cannonade of their cavalry, under cover of which I reconnoitred their position.

In the evening I withdrew all the troops from the neighbourhood of Alba to the Arapiles, leaving a small Spanish garrison in the castle, and having destroyed the bridge. In the course of the night and following morning I moved the greatest part of the troops through Salamanca, and placed Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget with the 1st division of infantry on the right, at Aldea Tejada, in order to secure that passage for the troops over the Zunguen, in case the movements of the enemy on our right flank should render it necessary for me to make choice either of giving up my communication with Ciudad Rodrigo or Salamanca.

On the 15th, in the morning, I found the enemy fortifying their position at Mozarbes, which they had taken up the night before; at the same time that they were moving bodies of cavalry and infantry towards their own left, and to our communications with Ciudad Rodrigo. It was obvious that it was the enemy's intention to act upon our communications; and as they were too strong, and too strongly posted for me to think of attacking them, I determined to move upon Ciudad Rodrigo. I therefore put the army in march in three columns, and crossed the Zunguen, and then passed the enemy's flank, and encamped that night on the Valmuza. We continued our march successively on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and this day, when part of the army crossed the Agueda, and the whole will cross that river to-morrow.

The enemy followed our movements on the 16th with a large body, probably the whole of the cavalry, and a considerable body of infantry, but they did not attempt to press upon our rear. They took advantage of the ground to cannonade our rear-guard, consisting of the light division, under Major-General Charles Alten, on the 17th, on its passage of the Huebra, at San Munoz, and thereby occasioned some loss.

The troops have suffered considerably from the severity of the weather, which, since the 15th, has been worse than I have ever known it at this season of the year.

I am sorry to add, that we have had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget, who was taken prisoner on the 17th. He commanded the centre column, and the fall of rain having greatly injured the roads and swelled the rivulets, there was an interval between the 5th and 7th divisions of infantry. Sir Edward rode to the rear alone, to discover the cause of this interval, and as the road passed thro' a wood, either a detachment of the enemy's cavalry had got upon the road, or he missed the road, and fell into their hands in the wood. I understand that Sir Edward was not wounded, but I cannot sufficiently regret the loss of his assistance at this moment.

Digitized by Google

In my dispatch of the 7th instant, I communicated to your Lordship my opinion of the strength of the enemy, as far as I could judge of it from the reports I had received, and from what I had seen. I have since learned that General Caffarelli, with the army of the north, certainly remained joined with the army of Portugal. Joseph Bonaparte left Madrid on the 4th instant, and arrived at Penaranda on the 8th, leaving at Madrid the civil authorities of his government, and a small garrison. These authorities and troops evacuated Madrid on the 7th, and marched for Castile; and Colonel Don Juan Palerea, the Medico, took possession of that city.

Your Lordship will have seen General Ballasteros's letter of the 24th of October, to the Regency, from which you will observe, that he had disobeyed the orders of the Government, given to him at my suggestion, to march into La Mancha and hang upon the enemy's left flank, because the Regency and Cortes had offered me the chief command of the Spanish armies.

The whole of the enemy's disposable force in Spain was therefore upon the Tormes in the middle of this month; and they were certainly not less than 80,000 men, but more probably 90,000; of these, 10,000 were cavalry; and as the army of Portugal alone had 100 pieces of cannon, it is probable that they had not less in all the armies than 200 pieces.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

"*Alba de Tormes, Nov.* 11.

"SIR,—I have the honour to report the steps I have taken to carry into effect your instructions for the defence of this place, which I am happy to say, have obliged the enemy to withdraw the greatest part of the force opposed to us; and I feel almost confident we shall be able to retain our position as long as you may deem expedient.

"I yesterday garrisoned and provisioned the castle, and by the exertions of Captain Goldfinch of the engineers, it is put into as good a state as circumstances will admit; he is continuing strengthening it. Captain Goldfinch has been of great assistance to me.

"I have appropriated to each regiment a district of this town, and the commanding officer has barricaded the streets and buildings in a very judicious manner. Brigadier De Costa and Campbell's brigades are in our position on the left bank of the Tormes.—Brigadier Campbell reports his having caused the enemy some loss, in their attempt to pass a ford near his position.

"Lieut.-Col. Tulloh has made so good an arrangement of his two brigades of guns, that, united with the position of the two brigades of infantry on the left bank of the Tormes, I consider my flanks secure.

"Early yesterday morning Major-Gen. Long, commanding the cavalry in front, reported that the enemy were advancing in great force; I was therefore induced to retire the cavalry.

"About ten o'clock the enemy appeared on the heights in considerable force of cavalry, and few infantry, covering, as I conceived, a reconnoissance of several officers of rank. About two o'clock the enemy's force was increased to 15 squadrons, and six thousand infantry, and 20 guns, including six 6-inch howitzers, which immediately commenced firing, and continued until it was dark. The enemy's light troops advanced close to the walls we had hastily thrown up; but from the cool and steady conduct of the 51st regiment, Colonel Stewart; 71st regiment, the Honourable Colonel Cadogan; the 92d, Colonel Cameron; General Howard's brigade, the enemy dared not attempt the town.

"About eight o'clock in the evening, I was repeatedly informed that the enemy's infantry was considerably increasing, which induced me to order three battalions of Brigadier De Costa's brigade into town, leaving his other battalion for the protection of the fords. The enemy during the night withdrew their artillery, and I have left a small force of cavalry and infantry, who keep up a smart fire.

"I have to regret the loss of a considerable number of men, but which I trust you will not deem great, when you consider the heavy and incessant fire of artillery for so many hours. The loss of the Portuguese was while on duty this morning, and I have real pleasure in reporting their steady and animated conduct.

"I feel much indebted to Major-General Howard, who rendered me every possible assistance, as also to every officer and soldier of his excellent brigade, for their steady, zealous, and soldier-like conduct.

"To Captain Pinto Savedra, my Assistant Adjutant-General; to Captain Watson, light dragoons, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; and to Captain Bunbury, my Aide-de-Camp, I consider myself obliged, for the prompt execution of my orders.

"I inclose a return of the killed and wounded, and trust we shall not have many more casualties.

"I have the honour, &c.

JOHN HAMILTON, Lieut.-Gen."

Killed and wounded in the affair of Alba De Tormes 10th and 11th November.

Total British loss.—13 rank and file killed; 1 Lieu-

Digitized by Google

1 Lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file wounded.

Total Portuguese loss.—8 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total.—21 rank and file killed 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 85 rank and file, wounded.

Officer Wounded.

Lieutenant Andrew Hill, 92d foot, severely.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the movements of the army from 22d to 29th October, inclusive.

Total Portuguese Loss—4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 32 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 125 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, missing.

Total British Loss—3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 75 rank and file, 72 horses, killed; 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 26 serjeants, 2 drummers, 314 rank and file, 65 horses, wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 267 rank and file, 59 horses, missing.

General Total of British and Portuguese Loss—2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 14 serjeants, 2 drummers, 107 rank and file, 74 horses, killed; 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 23 Lieutenants 10 Ensigns, 1 staff, 35 serjeants, 3 drummers, 439 rank and file, 65 horses, wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 12 serjeants, 2 drummers, 221 rank and file, 59 horses missing.

Names of the Officers.

KILLED, *Oct.* 25, 1812.—38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Todd.—44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Lennan.

WOUNDED, *Oct.* 23, 1812.—11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenants Lye and Knipe.—12 Ditto—Lieutenant Taylor.—16th Ditto Captain Murray; Lieutenant Lockhart, since dead.—

Oct. 25, 1812.—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Johnstone.—6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Piper, slightly; Lieutenant Edgell, severely.—9th Ditto 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Ackland, Taylor, Hon. W. Curzon, and Ford, severely; Lieutenant Ross Lewin, slightly.—20th Foot 2d Batt.—Captain Hitchins and Lieutenant Andrews, slightly; Lieutenant Ramley, severely; Lieutenant Brisac, Ensigns Beere and Tincombe, slightly; Ensign Maidden, severely.—44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harding, slightly; Lieutenant Elwis, dangerously; Ensign Smith, severely.—8th Cazadores—Major Hill, slightly; Captain Western, severely; and Adjutant Leech, severely.

Oct. 27. Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Colonel Robe, severely (not dangerously.)

Oct. 28.—51st Foot—Lieutenant Hickie, severely, (arm amputated.)

MISSING, Oct. 23.—16th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Colonel Pelly; Lieutenant Baker.—1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—Major Fisher.

Oct. 25.—9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Whitley.—38th Ditto, 1st Batt.—Brevet-Major Evans.

Accounts have been received from Oporto, bringing intelligence from the allied army to the 24th of November, five days later than the foregoing dispatches. At the above date the army was encamped in the neighbourhood of Fuente Guinaldo, where it was supposed it would remain all winter.

DISOBEDIENCE AND ARREST OF GENERAL BALLASTEROS.

By an unanimous act of the Regency and Cortes of Spain, Lord Wellington was lately appointed Generalissimo of all the Spanish forces. This act, it appears, gave high offence to General Ballasteros, who immediately wrote a letter to the Minister of War, refusing, in the most decided terms, to obey any orders issued by a foreigner, as Commander of the Spanish armies; and complaining of the insult offered to the whole Spanish officers by the said appointment. In consequence of this conduct in Ballasteros, the Regency ordered him under an arrest; and although the disobedient General was considered a favourite of his army, he was suffered to be taken into custody by a single officer without opposition. General Castanos has been appointed the successor of Ballasteros, who has been sent a prisoner to Ceuta.

LIST OF THE BRITISH TROOPS AT PRESENT SERVING IN THE PENINSULA.

Cavalry.

1st and 2d Regt. Life Guards
1st Regt. Horse Guards, blue
3d Regt. Dragoon Guards
4th Ditto ditto
5th Ditto ditto
1st Ditto, or Royal Dragoons
3d ditto Dragoons
4th Ditto ditto
9th Ditto Light Dragoons
10th Ditto ditto
12th Ditto ditto
13th Ditto ditto

14th

Digitized by Google

14th Light Dragoons
16th Ditto ditto
1st and 3d Drag. K. G. L.
1st and 2d Hussars, ditto

Infantry.

1st Regt. Foot Guards, 1st and 2d batt.
2d Ditto, 1st ditto
3d Ditto, 1st ditto
1st Ditto Foot, 1st ditto
2d Ditto
3d Ditto, 1st ditto
4th Ditto, 1st and 2d ditto
5th Ditto, 1st and 2d ditto
6th Ditto, 1st ditto
7th Ditto, 1st ditto
9th Ditto, 1st ditto
10th Ditto, 1st ditto
11th Ditto, 1st ditto
20th Ditto, 1st ditto
23d Ditto, 1st ditto
24th Ditto, 2d ditto
27th Ditto, 3d ditto
28th Ditto, 1st ditto
30th Ditto, 2d ditto
31st Ditto, 1st ditto
32d Ditto, 1st ditto
34th Ditto, 2d ditto
35th Ditto, 1st ditto
36th Ditto, 1st ditto
38th Ditto, 1st ditto
39th Ditto, 2d ditto
40th Ditto, 1st ditto
42d Ditto, 1st ditto
43d Ditto, 1st ditto
44th Ditto, 2d ditto
45th Ditto, 1st ditto
47th Ditto, 2d ditto
48th Ditto, 1st ditto
50th Ditto, 1st ditto
51st Ditto
52d Ditto, 1st ditto
53d Ditto, 2d ditto
57th Ditto, 2d ditto
58th Ditto, 1st and 2d ditto
59th Ditto, 2d ditto
60th Ditto, 5th ditto
61st Ditto, 1st ditto
66th Ditto, 1st ditto
68th Ditto
71st Ditto, 1st ditto
74th Ditto
79th Ditto, 1st ditto
81st Ditto, 1st ditto
82d Ditto, 1st ditto
83d Ditto, 2d ditto
87th Ditto, 2d ditto
88th Ditto, 1st ditto
91st Ditto, 1st ditto
92d Ditto, 1st ditto
94th Ditto
95th Ditto, 1st, 2d, and 3d ditto

King's German Legion.

1st and 2d batt. Light Infantry
1st, 2d, 3d, 8th, & 7th batts. of the line
1 Regiment Brunswick Oels
1 Ditto Chasseurs Britannique
1 Ditto Watteville
1 Ditto Calabrese
3 Brigades Horse Artillery
2000 British and German foot artillery

Total.—19 Regiments of Cavalry; 73 Battalions of Infantry; 3 Brigades of Horse Artillery; 2000 Foot Artillery; Engineers, and Staff Corps.

THE NORTHERN WAR.

DISASTROUS RETREAT OF BONAPARTE FROM MOSCOW.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

In our last Number we stated, that the French army under the Emperor Napoleon had evacuated Moscow, and directed its march towards Poland. According to the Russian official accounts, which reach down to the 13th of last month, the French retreat has exhibited a scene of disaster and misery unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare. From the time they left Moscow until their head-quarters were established at Smolensko, on the 9th November, they appear to have sustained a constant succession of sanguinary conflicts with their pursuers, in all of which they are represented to have been defeated with immense loss.—These attacks, together with the rigorous climate of Russia, had occasioned a prodigious loss of men, and all the other materials of war. Indeed, if we give credit to the Russian accounts in their full extent, we must believe, that not one-fourth of the army with which Bonaparte invaded their country is now in existence. The roads, they say, were entirely choaked up by the numerous horses and men who had died by the way, as well as from the baggage carts, artillery, &c. which the enemy in his flight had been obliged to leave behind.

It is stated, in General Kutusoff's dispatches, that the French were attacked on the 2d November, at Vienna, and defeated with great loss—that the attack being renewed on the morning of the 3d, they were again defeated, and driven through Vienna by the bayonet. This action was fought with the three corps of the Viceroy of Italy, Davoust, and Ney, whose joint loss is estimated at 8000 killed and wounded, and 2500 prisoners. On the 7th, the French rear-guard was again attacked at Dorogbusk, and defeated with a great loss of prisoners and artillery, and four stand of colours;

Digitized by Google

route; and, on the 8th, a successful attack was made on the Viceroy's corps by Platoff, who defeated it with a loss of 3500 prisoners, 62 pieces of cannon, and several stand of colours.

Sketch of the Operation of the Army under Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from the 9th to the 13th November.

Nov. 9.—The Aid-de-Camp Count Orloff Denizoff, has successfully pursued several French foraging detachments, and taken 126 prisoners and 22 waggons. The loss of the enemy in killed amounts to 200 men.

Colonel Adrianoff has attacked a detachment of the enemy near Dubutochina, put them to flight, and taken a standard, and 175 men; also five tumbrils of ammunition.

The enemy halted some time at the convent of Baldin, but on perceiving the approach of our cavalry, they fled with precipitation, after exploding 38 tumbrils of ammunition, burning some limbers, and throwing one cannon into the ditch of the convent.

Count Orloff obtained considerable advantages near Guichkown, killing 200 of the enemy, and making 130 prisoners, of whom the greater part were French guards. He, in addition, captured thirty provision waggons, which the enemy had collected on the road.

Nov. 10.—Count Orloff Denizoff reports, that several of his detachments having overtaken the enemy near the ferry of Solovino, attacked with impetuosity, and captured eight ammunition waggons loaded with cartridges, a forge, &c. and made 155 prisoners. The same day other parties under his command sent in 102 prisoners.

General Count Orloff Denizoff having been informed that the enemy, to the amount of 9000 men, were marching in three divisions on the road from Jellnia to Smolensk, the General having formed a junction with three corps of partizans, resolved to attack one of the said divisions posted in the village of Lewkowo. The enemy perceiving his intention, promptly occupied a height on its environs. Having been dislodged from thence by our artillery, they fell back upon the village, and were instantly surrounded by our cavalry, and compelled to lay down their arms, after a feeble resistance.

This is the first instance during the present war, of a whole corps laying down its arms. It consisted of 2000 men, and 60 officers, under the orders of General Angereau.

Some detachments of cavalry were sent by the enemy to General Angereau, but General Count Orloff overthrew them, and pursued them with great slaughter.

General Malaradovitch reports, under date of the 8th November, that the enemy lost, in his retreat from Dorogobuz to the River Gugeat, three cannon, and 40 men; and of the 9th, that General Jourhossky, who pursued the enemy with his light cavalry as far as the Ferry of Tolowicuro, made 940 prisoners, took 18 cannon, and 60 ammunition waggons.

Since the battle of Borodino, of the 7th September, our grand army has taken from the enemy 209 pieces of cannon; General Tormazoff, 8; and Count Wittgenstein 29; making a total of 246 pieces of cannon.

Besides which, there is no doubt that several guns have been thrown into the rivers, or buried, or bogged in the woods. This is corroborated by the prisoners and the peasantry.

The head-quarters of the Russian army were on the 8th Nov. at the village of Lobcovo, 40 wersts from Smolensk."

There are also several reports of actions in the neighbourhood of Polotsk, between the corps of General Wittgenstein and those of the French Marshals Macdonald, Victor, and St Cyr, in all which the Russians claim the decided superiority.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

The French official accounts received since our last, consists of the 26th, 27th, and 28th bulletins. The former of these is dated Oct. 23d, and contains a brief sketch of the operations of the armies from the battle of Moskwa, to the evacuation of Moscow. In speaking of the destruction of that fine city, it observes:—"Of 4000 stone-houses which were in Moscow, not more than 900 remain. It has been said a fourth remained, because in that calculation 800 churches were comprehended, a part of which are undamaged. Of 8000 houses of wood nearly 500 remain." It is then stated, that in revenge for the burning of Moscow, and to retard, no doubt, the pursuit of the Russians, it was proposed by the French soldiers, to burn the houses and villages through which they passed, but that the Emperor prohibited this atrocity.

The 27th bulletin is dated on the 27th October, from Vereia, and relates to a series of attacks of the French rear-guard down to that date, all of which, it is stated, were easily repulsed by the corps of Davoust and Eugene Beauharnois, who skilfully covered the retreat. It was farther stated, that Mortier had blown up the Kremlin, and joined the main army, which, after the chastisement

Digitized by Google

chastisement (so it is expressed) which it had given the Russians on the 27th, had been no further disturbed by them, but proceeded, in the best condition, towards its ultimate destination.

The following is a copy of the 28th bulletin:—

"*Smolensk, Nov.* 11.

"The imperial head quarters were, on the 1st November, at Viasma, and on the 9th at Smolensk. The weather was very fine up to the 6th, but on the 7th winter began. The ground is covered with snow. The roads have become very slippery, and very difficult for carriage-horses. We have lost many men by cold and fatigue; night bivouacings are very injurious to them.

"Since the battle of Maloiaroslavitz, the advanced guard has seen no other enemy than the Cossacks, who, like the Arabs, hover upon the flanks, and fly about to annoy.

"On the 2d, at two in the afternoon, 12,000 Russian infantry, covered by a cloud of Cossacks, intercepted the communication a league's distance from Viasma, between the Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy. The Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy marched upon this column, drove it from the road, and overthrew it in the wood, took a Major-General, with a good number of prisoners, and carried off six pieces of cannon; since that time we have not again seen the Russian infantry, but only Cossacks.

"Since the bad weather, from the 6th we have lost more than 3000 carriage horses, and nearly 100 of our caissons have been destroyed.

"Gen. Wittgenstein having been reinforced by the Russian divisions from Finland, and by a great number of troops from the militia, attacked, on the 18th of October, Marshal Gouvion St Cyr: he was repulsed by that Marshal, and Gen. Wrede, who took more than 3000 prisoners, and covered the field of battle with his dead.

"On the 20th ult. Marshal Gouvion St Cyr, having been informed that Marshal the Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, was marching to reinforce him, repassed the Dwina and marched to meet him, in order, on having effected a junction with him, to fight Wittgenstein, and oblige him to repass the Dwina. Marshal Gouvion St Cyr bestows the highest eulogiums upon his troops.

"The Swiss division distinguished itself by its *sang froid* and bravery. Colonel Gueheneue, of the 26th regiment of Light Infantry, was wounded. Marshal St Cyr received a ball in the foot. Marshal the Duke of Reggio has arrived to replace him, and retaken the command of the 2d corps. The health of the Emperor has never been better."

Paris papers to the 11th, announce, on the authority of private intelligence from the army, of the date of the 13th November, that Bonaparte had left Smolensko for Orcha, and that the army continued its retreat. He had also, it is stated, written letters to Wilna, dated the 27th, from Stukenza, near Stariborsow. In these accounts the Emperor was said to be in good health, and was expected at Wilna in eight days. Letters from Wilna state, that Macdonald's head-quarters had been again transferred to Mittau, and that Marshal Oudinot having repassed to the right of the Duna, the Russians had quitted Polotsk. They also boast much of the success of the Polish insurrection, and of the abundant supplies of forage and grain which are found in the magazines of the army, which, they add, will ensure its subsistence until the fine weather permits its march to Petersburgh.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

It will be seen by the Prince Regent's speech to Parliament, in a preceding page of this Number, that the Emperor of Russia had determined on sending his fleet to this country. They, accordingly arrived at the Nore on Friday the 11th instant. The whole squadron consists of 15 sail of the line, eleven frigates, and some smaller vessels, commanded by Admirals Tate and Brown, both of whom are natives of Scotland; the latter was formerly in the British navy; and both of them greatly distinguished themselves under the Russian Admiral Greig, in the Black Sea, in the war some years ago between Russia and the Porte.

LOSS OF THE BELETTE.

It is with regret we state the loss of the Belette sloop of war, Captain Sloane. She was appointed to lead the Russian ships of war, through the S. W. passage of Anholt, when she unfortunately got on shore on the rocks, off the island of Lissoe (in the Cattegat,) and all the the officers and crew perished, except five men. The Belette was a fine sloop of 18 guns.

Digitized by Google

LOSS OF THE SENTINEL, &c.

On the 10th October the Sentinel gun-brig, with 20 vessels under convoy, homeward bound from the Baltic, were lost on Rugen island, and the shoals leading into the Great Belt; but happily all the crews were saved.

LIST OF ENEMY'S VESSELS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED.

Feb. 13. The Merinos French frigate, 36 guns, and 126 men, captured by the Apollo frigate, off Cape Corse, after an action in which the Frenchman had 6 killed, and 20 wounded.

—— 23. Le Jean Bart, French schooner, 14 guns and 106 men, captured by the Blossom sloop of war, off Cabrera.

—— 29. The St Joseph French brig of war, laden with naval stores, captured in the Mediterranean, by the boats of the Menelaus frigate.

April 3. A privateer of 8 guns and 60 men captured by the Wizard sloop of war.

—— 4. The Martinet French privateer, two guns and 51 men, captured off Cape de Gatt, by the boats of the Maidstone frigate.

—— 21. La Compte French privateer, two guns and 45 men, destroyed by the Salsette—a brig burned on the beach of Conil by the boats of the Onyx and Desperate—and a privateer of one gun and 8 men captured by the Fearless.

—— 26. Danish privateer Rap, 4 guns, 10 swivels, and 25 men; captured by the Sarpedon S. W. off Fair Island.

—— 29. A French privateer and four merchant vessels taken by the boats of the Leviathan and Undaunted, at Agay.

—— A French convoy of 26 vessels attacked by the boats of the Undaunted, Volontaire, and Blossom, near the mouth of the Rhone, seven of whom were brought out, 12 burnt, and two stranded on the beach.

—— The Countess d'Emerieau French privateer, 11 guns and 110 men, sunk in the Mediterranean by the Badger sloop of war, only 14 of the crew saved.

May 10. A convoy of 18 sail under shelter of the batteries of Languella, attacked by the marines of the America, Leviathan, and L'Eclair—the batteries carried, the enemy driven back, and 16 vessels towed out. In landing, a chance shot struck the America's yawl, which sunk, and ten marines were unfortunately drowned.

—— 11. A French lugger, one 12 pounder and small arms, and 47 men, captured near Cuxhaven by the boats of the Pincher and Exertion gun-brigs.

May 14. The Thames frigate and Pilot S. W. attacked the town of Sapri, silenced a tower and battery, and took possession of 28 vessels laden with oil.

—— 22. L'Espadon French privateer, 10 guns and 45 men, captured by the boats of the Rota frigate.

—— 29. Le Petit Charles French privateer, small arms and 26 men, captured off the Start by the Linnet cutter.

June 1. La Pauline French privateer, 3 guns and 30 men, captured off Horne Reef, by the Flamer gun-brig.

—— 3. La Dorade, French national storeship, 14 guns and 96 men, destroyed in the harbour of Arcasson, by the boats of the Medusa frigate.

—— 10. L'Agile French privateer, 14 guns and 61 men, captured by the Sybille frigate.

—— 15. The Courageux French lugger privateer, two guns and 24 men, captured by the Sandwich hired lugger.

—— 18. The Incomparable French lugger privateer, 14 guns and 53 men, captured and sunk by the Hind Revenue cutter.

—— 25. La Zulma, French lugger privateer, small arms and 19 men, captured off the Isle of Bas by the Helicon S. W.

July 1. to *August* 25. Twenty-four American privateers, taken by the British squadron off Halifax.

July 3. The Raven S. W. attacked 14 French brigs in the Weiling passage, three of which she drove ashore and destroyed.

—— 4. A French transport galliot, captured by the boats of the Attack gun-brig, after gallantly beating off a privateer which had her in tow.

—— 16. United States brig Nautilus, 16 guns and 106 men, captured by the Shannon frigate.

—— 21. A French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 75 men, captured by the Sea-lark schooner, after a desperate action, in which the Sea-lark had 7 killed, and 21 wounded. The lugger was taken by boarding, after having lost 14 killed, and 16 wounded.

—— Brave, French privateer, 5 guns and 112 men, taken by the Nautilus S. W.

—— 22. L'Intrepide, French privateer, 3 guns and 40 men, taken by the Termagant frigate.

—— 24. American privateer Curlew, 16 guns, and 172 men, by the Acasta frigate.

—— American privateer Catharine, 14 guns and 88 men, by the Colibri frigate.

—— 30. American privateer Gossamer, 14 guns and 100 men, by the Emulous S. W.

Aug. 1. Two Danish armed vessels, and an American ship, their prize, captured by the

Digitized by Google

the boats of the Horatio frigate, after some gallant fighting, in which the Horatio had 9 killed and 16 wounded.

Aug. 14. A French lugger, 3 guns and twenty-two men, taken from under Hull's fort, at the entrance of the Alberg, by the boats of the Wrangler gun-brig.

—— 22. United States' revenue schooner, James Madison, 10 guns and 65 men, captured by the Barbadoes frigate.

Sept. 11. Le Bon Genie, French privateer, 16 guns and 60 men, captured by the boats of the Dwarf and Pioneer schooners, after a desperate resistance.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

REGULATION FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES LOSING AN EYE OR LIMB IN SERVICE.

War Office.

If an Officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by the Army Medical Board, at any period, not sooner than a year and a day after the time he was wounded, that he has in consequence of his wound lost a limb, or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, or that his wound has been equally prejudicial to his habit of body with the loss of a limb, such Officer shall be entitled to a pension, commencing from the expiration of a year and a day after the time when he was wounded; and depending as to its amount upon the rank he held at that period, according to the scale annexed.

Officers who shall have lost more than one limb or eye, shall be entitled to the pension for each eye or limb so lost.

And as the pension is not to commence till the expiration of a year and a day from the date of the wound, it is to be independent of the allowance of a year's pay, or the expences attending the cure of wounds, granted under the existing regulations.

All Officers who may have sustained such an injury as would entitle them to this pension, by any wounds received since the commencement of hostilities in the year 1793, will, upon the production of the proper certificate from the Army Medical Board, be allowed a pension proportioned, according to the scale, to the rank they held at the time when wounded, and commencing from the 25th of December, 1811."

Scale referred to in the preceding Regulation.

Field-Marshal, General, or Lieut.-Gen. commanding in Chief at the time, to be specially considered.	
Lieutenant-General,	£.400
Major-General; or Brig.-General, commanding a Brigade,	300
Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant-General, * Quarter-Master-General, * Deputy Adjutant-General, if Chief of the Department, * Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, if ditto, Inspector of Hospitals, each	300
Major-Commanding	200
Major, * Deputy Adjutant-General, * Deputy Quarter-Master General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, each	150
Captain, * Assistant Adjutant-General, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, * Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, Aide-de-Camp, * Major of Brigade, Surgeon, Regimental Paymaster, * Judge Advocate, Physician, Staff Surgeon, Chaplain, each	100
Lieutenant, and Adjutant, each	70
Cornet, Ensign, Second Lieutenant, Regimental Quarter-Master, Assistant-Surgeon, Apothecary, Hospital Mate, Veterinary Surgeon, Purveyor, Deputy Purveyor, each	40

The Officers marked thus * to have the allowance according to their Army Rank; if they prefer it.

REGULATION FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

(Circular.) *War Office, 6th July* 1812.

Sir,—The Prince Regent having had under his consideration the situation of non-commissioned officers and privates discharged from the army, who, from the loss of limbs, or other serious disability, contracted on service, require personal assistance; his Royal Highness has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to order, that the rates of pensions for disabled soldiers, as fixed by his Majesty's warrant of the 7th October 1806, shall be extended in the following proportions, viz.

To every serjeant who shall have lost more than one limb, or who shall have received such other bodily injury, as to render him totally incapable of earning a livelihood, or to subject him to the necessity of requiring personal assistance, a rate of pension, not exceeding, per diem, 3s. 6d.

To every corporal, ditto, per diem, 3s.

To every private, ditto, per diem, 2s. 6d.

I have great satisfaction in communicating to you his Royal Highness's gracious commands on this subject, and I request that you will make the same known to the corps under your command.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

PALMERSTON.

SCOTTISH

Digitized by Google

Scottish Chronicle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

ON the 16th of November came on the trial of Peter Gordon, for deforcing two revenue officers in their duty, as referred to this court from the circuit court of Perth. The case was this—the prisoner was accused of having committed the crime in the parish of Arbroath, county of Forfar, but it turned out in proof that the place stated in the libel as the place where the crime was committed, was not in the parish of Arbroath, and the counsel for the prisoner took occasion from this, to bring the business before the High Court of Justiciary by way of appeal, when the court unanimously sustained the objection; the prisoner was accordingly, after an appropriate admonition from the Lord Justice Clerk, in which his Lordship adverted in strong terms to the dangerous and iniquitous nature of his crime, and of the pernicious tendency to the public of permitting any public officers to be deforced in the performance of their duty, assoilzied from the bar.

On the 30th of November came on the trial of Thomas Turner, late servant in Edinburgh, and Thomas Cranstoun, late apprentice to Mr James Thomson, clothier on the South Bridge, accused of shop-breaking, theft, and reset of theft. There were seven charges in the indictment; the first was for breaking a pane of glass in one of the front windows of Mr John Connal, hairdresser and perfumer in Nicolson Street, and abstracting a gold or gilt chain for a lady's neck, a pair of gold or gilt-bracelets, two pair of mounted hair bracelets, two pair of gold or gilt ear-rings, &c.; the other six charges were for abstracting from the shop of Mr James Thomson, (his master,) a great variety of goods at different times, which were carried off by Cranstoun, and received by Turner.

On the prisoners being brought to the bar, they severally pleaded not guilty to the first charge, but guilty of the six others. When the Jury was impannelled, they adhered to their pleas; after which, the Jury being inclosed for a short time, returned their verdict, finding the pannels guilty, by their own confession, of the six different charges of theft.

The Solicitor-General having declined pressing the first charge, and restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment, the Court proceeded to pass judgment; when, in consideration of Cranstoun's youth, and the probability that he was seduced by Turner, his elder associate, they, after a suitable admonition from the Lord Justice Clerk, sentenced Turner to fourteen and Cranstoun to seven years transportation beyond seas, with the usual certifications.

On the 7th December came on the trial of Joseph Gibson, accused of robbing James Martin, servant to Messrs Peter Cathie and Co. wood-merchants, Fisher-row, on the road between Niddry and Musselburgh, on the 10th of October; and John Maccom, servant to Mr Walter Bold, dealer in hides and skins, and stabler, Dalkeith, on the road from Dalkeith to Bankhouse, on the 11th of October 1812. The prisoner being put to the bar, pleaded *Not Guilty*, and no objection being stated to the relevancy of the indictment, the following witnesses were examined on the part of the Crown:

Harry Davidson, Esq. Sheriff-Substitute of the shire of Edinburgh, identified the prisoner's declaration emitted before him, and the articles produced in Court, and referred to in the declaration; a loaded pistol, silver watch, blue coat, blue cotton neckcloth with white stripes, some gunpowder, and swan shot.

George Bruce, Sheriff-officer, swore to the same effect; he took the coat and neckcloth from the prisoner, and gave him a jacket to put on.

Here the prisoner's declaration was read, which stated that he was born in Ireland, and enlisted in the 6th dragoons, with which regiment he came over to this country, and deserted from it on the 1st day of October. After his desertion, he resided in the Canongate with a labourer, whose house he left on the night of the 10th October, and wandered about some time, uncertain which route to take; that at last he went to a road leading to Musselburgh, where he met a man driving two carts, whom he desired to change clothes with him, as he was afraid to appear in his military dress, but he asked for no money; that the man gave him his coat, hat, and neckcloth, but did no

Digitized by Google

not take his military jacket nor cap, which the prisoner brought away with him, and laid at the door of a house, not wishing to carry them about with him, for fear of a discovery; he fully confessed the robbing a boy near Bankhouse, of five shillings and a silver watch.

James Martin, servant to Peter Cathie and Co. wood-merchants, Fisher-row, recollects coming from Biggar with two empty carts on the 10th October last, when between Wanton Walls and Niddry, riding on his cart between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, a man came up to him who had the appearance of a soldier, said it was a fine night, and was answered "very fine." Witness then asked him if he was for Musselburgh, and he said he was, and rather drew behind for a few moments; observed him working about something, and suspected he was loading; he then came up again, and ordered witness to stop. Witness, who was at the opposite side of the cart, came to the side on which the man was, and asked him what he was to stop for, to which the man, presenting the pistol near to the middle of his body, replied, "stop, or it will be worse for you." Witness then leaped off the cart, when the man desired him to strip, and he gave him his great coat, hat, and neckcloth; in the crown of his hat he had 9s. 6d. wrapped up in a parcel of hay: he then demanded money, when the witness threw 8½d. in copper, which he had in his waistcoat pocket, into the hat, the man then left him for a few minutes, but returned back and ordered him again to stop, (he distinctly heard him cock his pistol in the interval) and said he wanted his coat, at the same time throwing his great coat into the cart, which he gave him; it was a blue coat of coarse cloth, the same which he saw on the prisoner's back in the Sheriff-clerk's office. The man who robbed him was like the prisoner, and dressed at the time in a light blue jacket, white trowsers, and foraging cap, and never spoke a word about exchanging his clothes. Witness asked the man for a small parcel containing his master's night-cap, which he returned him; he gave up his coat, hat, neckcloth, and money, afraid lest he should have been shot, if he had not complied. When he went home, he mentioned the circumstance to his wife.

Janet Wright, wife of the former witness, said her husband came home between twelve and one o'clock on the 10th October, without his coat, hat, and neckcloth, said he was overtaken by a man on the road who stripped him; identified the coat and neckcloth.

John Maccom, servant to Walter Bold, Dalkeith, is employed to drive his carts; he knows the prisoner; first time he saw him was on the road from Dalkeith to Bankhouse, on the 12th October, at half-past six o'clock in the morning, between Heriothouse and Swear-house; said it was a wet morning. Nothing farther passed at that time; prisoner passed him; about two miles farther on, he came up to the prisoner, standing by the side of the road, but said nothing; passed the prisoner; a little after, the prisoner passed him again, and about half a mile farther on, he came up to the prisoner, standing in a low part of the road, with a pistol in his hand; he bade witness come down and give him his money, which he did, amounting to 5s. 6d. he then demanded witness's watch, which was also delivered to him; he then desired him to go on. Prisoner went over a hill on the south side of the road; saw him coming over the other side about half a mile distant, and about a mile farther forward he went off the road again. He told it at Penicuik first, where he stopped to bait his horses. After he had fed his horses, he took out one and rode on to Bankhouse, where he asked a coachman if he had seen a person like the prisoner (describing him) pass that way? He said he had; called on James Main, factor at Weatherstone, and asked him to go to the toll-house at Weatherstone, and see if such a person was there: he did so, and came back and told the witness that there was; on which he went to Bankhouse and got two men to assist him; who returned to the place and "gripped" the prisoner. James Gavenloch, James Hill, and Main, were with the witness; found on prisoner a pistol, witness's watch, and 5s.; the pistol was loaded. The prisoner was then carried to Bankhouse, and examined before Mr Thomson, Justice of Peace, by whom he was delivered over to the custody of a constable. The prisoner then called himself John Campbell; the witness was robbed near Crookstone Mill, and delivered up his money and watch under the fear that he would be shot if he had not complied.

James Gavenloch, servant at Bankhouse, knows John Maccom; remembers his coming to him about ten o'clock on *Monday*, in the beginning of October, and asking his assistance to secure a man by whom he had been robbed; he described the man as being dressed in white trowsers and a blue coat, clipped away from the waist downward, what is called "swallow-tailed" in that country side, and said he had taken a silver watch and 5s. 6d. from him. Witness and his fellow-servant went with Maccom to Weatherston toll-house, where they found the prisoner, and took a pistol from his trowsers, and a silver watch which, was tied to

Digitized by Google

to the top of his trowsers—[Shown pistol and watch, which he distinctly identified.] The prisoner was taken in a cart to Bank-house, and examined before Mr Thomson, who got the watch and pistol. Witness took the shot from the prisoner. Mr Thomson sent for Scott, the constable, to whom he understood the prisoner was given in charge.

William Scott, weaver and constable, was sent for by Mr Thomson, and got the prisoner in custody, and brought him to Edinburgh. Shown pistol and watch; the same which he delivered in the Sheriff-clerk's office to Mr Davidson.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed; when the Jury were addressed by the Solicitor-General for the Crown, and very shortly in behalf of the prisoner by George Tait, Esq.; after which the Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence with his usual candour. The Jury were directed to return their verdict on Wednesday at one o'clock; which they did accordingly, all in one voice finding the pannel *guilty* of the crimes libelled. The Court then pronounced sentence, ordaining the prisoner to be hanged at the west end of the tolbooth of this city, on Wednesday the 19th of January next.

Wednesday, the 9th December, the Court heard pleadings in the case of Gavin Hotson, servant to John and Robert Plenderleath, farmers in Boreland, against William Burton, tenant in Ladyurd. The circumstances were as follow—Gavin Hotson, with his fellow-servant, were driving their carts, 3d July last, upon a private road from the farm of Boreland, when they were met by Burton on horseback, who, coming in contact with the wheel of Hotson's cart, his horse was startled, and sprung off the road into an adjoining field; he immediately returned, took the name of Hotson's cart, and in consequence of the accident, presented a petition to the Justices, stating, that there was room enough to pass if Hotson had had the civility to remove his carts to one side of the road, and take the one half, as required by act of Parliament, and that he and his horse were both turned over a precipice, and that he narrowly escaped being killed on the spot.—On this representation, two of the Justices of the Peace for Peebleshire, granted warrant to apprehend Hotson, who was brought before them, and fined in the sum of 20s. damages, and committed to the jail of Peebles for two months, and thereafter till the fine should be paid. Against this decision, Hotson appealed by petition to the Court, stating, that he is innocent of the offence charged, inasmuch as the road being extremely narrow, it was impossible to give Burton the half of it, or have gone farther aside, without overturning his cart, and that, besides, Mr Burton had no right to go along the road, which is private, and that he did so merely to avoid the toll of Falla; also that the Justices greatly exceeded their powers. It was pleaded, that the action ought to have been at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal, and not on the petition of a private individual. The Court, after hearing Counsel for both parties, suspended the letters *simpliciter*, and found Burton liable in the expences before that Court; thus deciding, that the Justices had exceeded their powers, and were not warranted in the proceedings which had taken place.

Counsel for Hotson, John Mure, Esq.; Agent, J. Ellis, W. S.—Counsel for Burton, J. Wolf Murray, Esq.; Agent, J. Murray, Esq.

Robert Fergusson, who was condemned at last Inverness Court for the murder of Captain C. Munro, late of the 42d foot, was executed at Inverness on the 19th of November, having received a respite for 14 days on account of the election for members of Parliament. He addressed the multitude in a very impressive manner in Gaelic, and died very penitent.

The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant remissions to Peter Drummond, James Stewart, and William M'Arthur, in custody at Glasgow, under sentence of death, upon the condition of transportation—Drummond for life; Stewart for 14 years; and M'Arthur for seven years. He has also been pleased to grant a remission of the sentence of transportation of Mary Kyle, *alias* Rodgers, and Margaret Lang, two female convicts in custody at Glasgow.

ST ANDREW'S DAY.

FREE MASONS' HALL.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland, according to ancient usage, assembled in Free Masons' Hall, on Monday the 30th of November, for the purpose of electing their office-bearers for the ensuing year, and for celebrating the anniversary of St Andrew, the tutelar saint of Scotland, when the following were unanimously chosen, viz.—

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Grand Master Mason and Patron of the Order.

The Right Honourable and Most Worshipful Lord Viscount Duncan, Acting Grand Master under his Royal Highness.

The Right Honourable and Right Worship-

Digitized by Google

shipful Lord Kinnaird, Depute Grand Master.

William Inglis, Esq. of Middleton, Substitute Grand Master.

Sir James Gardiner Baird, of Saughtonhall, Bart. Senior Grand Warden.

Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, of Cousland, Bart. Junior Grand Warden.

Sir John Hay, of Hayston and Smithston, Bart. Grand Treasurer.

Alexander Lawrie, Esq. Grand Secretary.

The Rev. Dr John Lee, Grand Chaplain.

James Bartram, Esq. Grand Clerk.

William Cunningham, Esq. Grand Jeweller.

At this meeting, the Grand Lodge also made choice of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, of Ardgouan, Bart. to be Provincial Grand Master for the shires of Renfrew and Dumbarton.

The election being finished, and the Most Worshipful the Lord Viscount Duncan having taken the chair, the evening was passed with that perfect harmony and hilarity so conspicuous in this ancient and honourable order. A respectable number of the Edinburgh lodges, and of representatives from the country, attended upon this occasion.

Since the last masonic anniversary, there has been added to Free Masons' Hall, a large and elegant additional room; and we congratulate the masons of Scotland on their being now in possession of every suitable accommodation.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

On the 23d of November the following noblemen and gentlemen were chosen office-bearers of this Society, viz.

Sir James Hall, President.

Lord Meadowbank, Lord Webb Seymour, } Vice-Presidents.

Professor Playfair, Secretary.

James Bonar, Esq. Treasurer.

Thomas Allan, Esq. Keeper of the Museum and Library.

PHYSICAL CLASS.

Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. President.

Dr Hope, Secretary,

Dr James Gregory, Lord Hermand, Professor Dugald Stewart, Alex. Keith, Esq. James Russel, Esq. Dr Rutherford, } Counsellors.

LITERARY CLASS.

Henry M'Kenzie, Esq. President.

Thomas Thomson, Esq. Secretary.

A. Allison, Lord Robertson, Professor Home, Principal Baird, Sir H. Moncrieff, Lord Woodhouselee, } Counsellors.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

On the 3d December the following Gentlemen were chosen office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz.

Dr James Hamilton, jun. President,
Dr James Home, Vice-President,
Dr Andrew Duncan, sen. Dr Thomas Charles Hope, } Censors,
Dr Thomas Spens, Treasurer,
Dr Alexander Monro, jun. Secretary,
Dr Alexander Wylie, Librarian,
Dr Andrew Duncan, jun. Fiscal—and
Alexander Boswell, W. S. Clerk.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL PRESIDENTS.

George Sanders, Esq. M. D. Barbadoes
Thomas Putnam M'Cade, Esq. M. D. Dublin
Thomas Williams, Esq. Barbadoes
Alexander Hanley, Esq. Nevis.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL PRESIDENTS.

Peter Sandberg, Esq. St Croix
John Davy, Esq. Cornwall
Richard Bright, Esq. Bristol
William Crane, Esq. Boston, Lincolnshire.

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The following Gentlemen have been elected office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz.

Robert Jameson, Esq. F. R. S. E. Professor of Natural History, Edinburgh, President.

Dr Wright, Dr M'Knight, Dr John Barclay, Dr Thomas Thomson, Vice-Presidents.

Patrick Walker, Esq. Treasurer.

Patrick Neill, Esq. Secretary.

Mr Sime, Painter of Objects in Natural History.

Dr John Thomson, Dr Tennant, Dr Wylie, John Campbell, Esq. Dr Farquharson, R. Stevenson, Esq. Dr John Gordon, Colonel Imrie, Council.

SPE-

Digitized by Google

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL PRESIDENTS.

Roderic M'Leod, Esq.
Andrew Rutherford, Esq.
Thomas Maitland, Esq.
Henry S. Vans, Esq.
Thomas Corrie, Esq.
Thomas Lawson, Secretary and Librarian.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

On the 8th of December the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected office-bearers, viz:

The Marquis of Huntley, Preses.
Lord Duncan, Treasurer.
Robert Baird, Esq.
General Campbell, of Monzie,
Sir George Warrander,
} Counsellors.

CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICE-BEARERS—1813.

Sir James Hall, Bart.—President.
Dr Duncan, senior,
Sir G. Mackenzie, Bart.
Earl of Leven,
Lord Torphichen,
} Vice-Presidents.
Mr Thomas Dickson,
Mr Patrick Neill,
} Secretaries.
Mr Andrew Dickson—Treasurer.

COUNSELLORS.

Professional.

Mr Edward Sang.
Mr John Fletcher.
Mr John Hay.
Mr Alexander Henderson.
Mr George Whitit.
Mr James Smith, Ormiston.

Amateur.

James Smith, Esq. Leith.
Alexander Keith, Esq.
Henry Jardine, Esq.
James Herriot, Esq.
John Thomson. Esq.
George Bell, Esq.

GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR PRIZES.

Professional.

Mr James Macdonald.
Mr Thomas Shade.
Mr James Stewart,

Amateur.

George Bruce, Esq.
Dr James Home.
Dr Daniel Rutherford.

Superintendant of Experiments, &c. Mr John Fletcher.
Painter of Fruits, &c. Mr Patrick Syme.

SCOTTISH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, President.
John Dundas, Esq. first Vice-President
Sir Alexander Seton, second ditto
Alexander Keith, Esq. third ditto
Gilbert Innes, Esq. fourth ditto
John Graham Dalyell, Esq. fifth ditto.
Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron
Sir Peter Murray, Bart.
Robert Dundas, Esq.
Henry Jardine, Esq.
James Bruce Esq.
Sir G. S. Mackenzie, Bart.
Right Hon. Wm Creech, Lord Provost
} Council.
George Burnet, Esq.
Dr Coventry
} Curators.
Lord Glenlee
Dr James Hume
Dr David Brewster
Dr John Jamieson
} Censors.
John Graham Dalyell, Esq. Sup. Natural History.
Robert Scott Moncrieff, jun. Esq. Treasurer and Cashier.
Alexander Smellie, Esq. Secretary.
Rev. Dr Alexander Murray, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.
Dr James Cririe, Latin Secretary.
Mr Alexander Drummond, French Secretary.
Mr John Campbell, Gaelic Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.

[*From the London Gazette.*]

Whitehall, Nov. 10.—The Prince Regent granted the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain and Ireland to Sir Richard Fletcher, Knt. Lieut.-Col. in the Royal Engineers, and Chief Engineer in Spain and Portugal, and his heirs-male.

Whitehall, Nov. 17.—The Prince Regent presented the Rev. George Brewster to the church and parish of Scoonie, in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and county of Fife, vacant by the death of Dr David Swan; and also to present the Rev. John Macwhir to the church and parish of Orr, alias Urr, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and presbytery of Dumfries, vacant by the resignation of Dr Alexander Murray.

Whitehall, Dec. 1.—The Prince Regent granted the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain and Ireland to Roger Hale Sheaffe, Esq. Major-General of his Majesty's forces, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 49th (or Hertfordshire) regiment of foot, and his heirs-male.

Whitehall, Dec. 5.—The Prince Regent granted

Digitized by Google

granted the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain and Ireland to Sir James Shaw, Baronet, of Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr, and Polmadie, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and his heirs-male, with remainder to John Shaw, of Whitehall Place, in the city of Westminster, and of Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr, Esq. nephew of the said Sir James Shaw, and his heirs male.

The Prince Regent has presented the Reverend John Macrae to the church and parish of Barras, in the presbytery of Lewis, and county of Ross, vacant by the translation of the Reverend Donald M'Donald to the church and parish of Urray; and also to present the Reverend John M'Gilbray to the church and parish of Barra, in the presbytery of South Uist, and county of Inverness, vacant by the death of Mr Edmund Macqueen.

Mr John Drysdale, writer in Kirkcaldy, has been appointed Sheriff Clerk of the county of Lanark, in the room of James Cunnison, Esq. resigned.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 28. At Palermo, the Right Honourable Lady Montgomery, of a son.

Nov. 6. At Leeds, the Lady of Colonel Maxwell, of a son.

— The Countess of Clonmell of a daughter.

— At Ayr, Mrs Alexander Murdoch, of a son.

7. Mrs Forbes, younger of Inverernan, of a son.

8. At Stonefield, Mrs Campbell of Stonefield, of a daughter.

9. The Lady of Captain Johnston, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

10. At Montrose, Mrs Dodgson, of a son.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs George Dunlop, of a son.

— At Kilbarchan Manse, on the 16th current, Mrs Douglas, of a son.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell, jun. of Fairfield, of a son.

18. Mrs Ross, of Armage, of a son.

20. The Lady of John Blacket, Esq. of West Smithfield, of a daughter, her first child, after a marriage of 14 years.

— At Houston, Mrs Captain Shaire, of a daughter.

25. At Rose-hill, near Liverpool, the Lady of Major-General Dirom, of Mount Annan, of a son.

— The Lady of Captain Walker, Royal Navy, of a son.

26. At Perth, the Lady of Captain James Ross, of the Caermarthen East Indiaman, of a son.

26. Mrs M. Napier, Castle Street, of a daughter.

29. At Edinburgh Mrs Johnstone, of a son.

Dec. 1. At Sudbury, Suffolk, the Lady of Major Maclachlan, 69th regiment, of a daughter.

4. Mrs R. Penson, Frederick Street, of a son.

7. At Viewfield, near Inverness, Mrs Mackay, wife of Major Mackay, 93d regiment, of a daughter.

9. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major-General the Honourable Alexander Duff, of a son.

— Mrs Forman, Queen Street, of a son.

10. At Alva house, Mrs Johnstone, of Alva, of a daughter.

Lately, At Gibraltar, the Lady of Alexander Farquhar, Esq. of a son.

— At Exmouth, the Lady of Dr Adam Neale, physician to the forces, of a son.

— The Lady of D. J. H. Dickson, M. D. physician of his Majesty's fleet, of a daughter.

— At Twickenham, the Lady of F. G. Carmichael, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 24. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant-Colonel John Graham, of the Cape regiment, eldest son of Robert Graham, Esq. of Fintry, to Johanna, second daughter of Adolphus Cloote, Esq. of Westerwood, in that colony.

Sept. 30. At Paris, the Baron Maurin, General of brigade, to Miss Martin, daughter of the late Martin Martin, Esq. of Lochasay, North Britain, and niece to Mrs MacLeod, of Coldbecks.

Oct. 20. At Gibraltar, Viscount Malpas, eldest son of the Earl of Cholmondeley, to Caroline, second daughter of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor.

Nov. 5. At Inverness, the Rev. Hugh M'Bean of Ardclach, to Miss Ann Fraser, youngest daughter of Alexander Fraser, Esq. merchant, Inverness.

6. At Lesmahago, Mr Robert Gilchrist, Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Brown, daughter of Mr Brown, farmer there.

7. Major N. Cameron, of the 79th or Cameron Highlanders, to Laetitia Pryce, only daughter of the Reverend J. P. Curry, St Brides, Pembrokeshire.

9. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Adolphus Tournour, to Jessie, second daughter of F. Dewar, Esq.

— At Glasgow, Mr George Ure, merchant, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Hugh Brown, merchant.

Nov.

Digitized by Google

Nov. 9. At St Dublin, Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart. to Sophia, daughter of the late Colonel Lyster, of Grange, in the county of Roscommon.

— At Irvine, Mr James Anderson, merchant, Kilmarnock, to Miss Jean Shields, eldest daughter of Mr William Shields, leather merchant, Irvine.

— Rev. Robert Crawford, minister of the associate congregation, Auchinleck, to Miss Helen Grant.

16. At Glasgow, John Geddes, Esq. of Verreville, to Miss Mary Rennie, only daughter of the late James Rennie, Esq. wine-merchant, Leith.

— At Loans, William Deans, Esq. writer, Stewarton, to Jean, third daughter of the late Robert Wilson, Esq. Loans.

17. At Dunfermline, Mr James Anderson, merchant, to Miss Christian Campbell; youngest daughter of the late Robert Campbell, of Meddlestoun Carse.

— At Orangefield, Alexr. Thomson Esq. cashier of the Greenock Bank Company, to Miss Fyffe.

— At Brae, John M'Cubbin, Esq. of Springfield, to Mary, second daughter of James Swan, Esq. of Brae.

— At Kirkcaldy, Mr John Patrick Storie, of Riccartsbarr, drysalter, Glasgow, to Elisa, eldest daughter of Mr John Stocks, Bankhead.

18. At Greenock, Mr W. A. Lindsay, merchant, to Miss Mary Harkness.

— At Ford, John Dykes, Esq. to Jessy, daughter of Simon Fraser, Esq. of Ford.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr John Brodie, late of London, to Mrs Margaret Walker, Fowlis's Close, Edinburgh.

23. At Bath, Archibald Christie, Esq. eldest son of Admiral Christie of Baberton, near Edinburgh, to Maria, only daughter of the late George Reeves, Esq. of Langley.

30. At Edinburgh, Edmund Armitstead, Esq. Stanley Cotton Mills, near Perth, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr John Aitkinson, Witherslack, Westmorland.

— Mr Alexander Milne, merchant Glasgow, to Miss Jane, daughter of Moses Gardner, Esq. surgeon there.

— At Paisley, Mr Robert Mackechnie, surgeon, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Mr John Stirling, merchant.

— At Dumfries, Mr Robert Barber, merchant, to Miss Anne White, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas White, mathematician.

— At Mansfield, James Russel, Esq. writer, Edinburgh, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Clark, minister of Eaglesham.

Dec. 1. At Daviot, Mr John Lumsden, merchant, Aberdeen, to Helen, eldest daughter of the Reverend Robert Shepherd, Daviot.

Dec. 1. At Stonehouse, Mr Thomas Oliver, printer, Edinburgh; to Miss Cecilia, daughter of Mr James Neilson, merchant, Baltimore, America.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr Henry Wright, to Jane, only daughter of William Reid, writer, Edinburgh.

7. At Paisley, Mr William Meanwell, jun. manufacturer, Glasgow, to Miss Janet Fraser, of Fort-William.

— At Paisley, William Birkmyre, Esq. Renfrewshire militia, to Mrs Young, widow of the late Robert Young, Esq. manufacturer there.

8. At Jedburgh, Joseph Pringle, Esq. late his Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Madeira, to Miss J. Somerville, second daughter of the Reverend Dr Somerville.

11. At Bellfield, Mr John Belmain, general agent, Edinburgh, to Jessie, third daughter of the late Alexander Bell, Esq. of Bellfield.

Lately, at St Bride's Church, Dublin, Louisa, daughter of Major-General Fyers, commanding engineer in Ireland, to John Crampton, Esq. of Merion Square.

— At the Manse of Petty, Mr Lachlan M'Kay, 42d Royal Highlanders, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Davis, Esq. Inverness.

DEATHS.

Feb. 9. At Bombay, Lieutenant John Veitch, of the 4th native infantry.

Aug. 26. At Smyrna, whither he had arrived, in attempting to get to England, after a captivity of eight years and three months in a French prison, Captain Thomas Strachan, formerly of the Jane of Berwick.

Sept. 26. At Carthagena, Major-General Andrew Ross. This valuable officer and excellent man, fell a sacrifice to an extreme scrupulous sense of duty, in persisting to visit his sick soldiers in all cases, though his own health had greatly suffered from fatigue in the late expedition.

Oct. 11. At Lisbon, where he had arrived from Spain, in the hope of recovering his health, Captain Francis Livingstone, a son of the late Sir Alexander Livingstone, Bart. of Westquarter and Bedloomic.

22. At Aberdeen, aged 5 years, William; on the 23d, Mary, aged 19 months; and on the 31st, John, also 5 years of age, twin brother of William, children of Mr John Innes of that place, to the deep regret of their disconsolate parents.

28. At

Digitized by Google

28. At Olmedo, in Spain, in consequence of wounds received by him in an action with the French, Lieutenant William Lockhart, of the 16th light dragoons, son of the late Rear-Admiral Lockhart.

Nov. 6. At Edinburgh, Mr R. Brown, writer to the signet.

12. William Ormiston, Esq. of Hagburn.

— At Jedburgh, Captain William Ormiston, late of the Honourable East India Company's service.

— At Leith Mrs Jean Mirrelees, widow of the late Wm. Robertson, Esq. of Canada, and mother to John Ogilvie, Esq. of Montreal.

— At London, Captain Donald Denoon, in his 69th year.

13. John Boyes, Esq. of Walboll.

— At Inveresk, Sir Alex. Purves, of Purves, aged 74.

18. At Drum, Robert Cathcart of Drum, writer to the signet, in the 40th year of his age, and was buried on the 21st of November in the vault at Glencorse church. He married, in October 1797, Anne, eldest daughter of John Cadell of Cockenzie, by whom he left one son, and seven daughters. Diligence and ability had placed Mr Cathcart at the head of his profession, and, for some time before his death, he had become Partner in the House of Archd. Constable & Co. Few individuals have been more generally and justly lamented: indeed, we cannot better express the character of this excellent man, than by giving at length the following paragraph, which appeared in the Caledonian Mercury soon after his death: "If the regret of friends "and acquaintances be generally accounted "a fair standard of departed merit, the "character of Mr Cathcart has a just claim "to lasting esteem; for we may safely af-"firm, that no man's death ever called "forth, from those who knew him, a more "general expression of unfeigned sorrow. "Nor was this universal feeling of sympa-"thy more excited by the extensive useful-"ness of the character, thus suddenly "snatched away, than by the personal "qualities of the man. His plain and un-"ostentatious manners, and the extreme "gentleness of his whole deportment, en-"deared him to every one with whom he "had any intercourse, either of friendship "or of business. He was a firm believer "in the great truths of Christianity; and "his belief, far from being of that specula-"tive kind which lies dead in practice, ani-"mated him in the discharge of all the "great duties of life; and, giving new vi-"gour to the natural instincts of his own "amiable disposition, shone forth in deeds "of active benevolence. Every plan for "the relief of the unfortunate he was ani-"lous to encourage, and was himself ever "foremost either with his personal exertions "or with his purse; insomuch, that his "life was the ornament of his profession. "He possessed a sound and practical un-"derstanding, if we may be allowed the "expression, conversant alike in the details "of business and in the studies of a well-"educated Gentleman. It is proper that "such a character should be made known, "not as an act of vain justice to the dead, "but as a portrait for the living to imitate "and to admire."

Price of Stocks.

1812.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Nov. 30.	216½	4¼ prem.	58⅝
Dec. 7.	216	5⅛ prem.	59
14.	218	7⅛ prem.	61
21.	222		

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.

1812.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Dec. 1.	360	29 00	55	22 00
8.	360	28 00	66	22 00
15.	410	28 00	66	22 00
22.	470	28 00	68	22 00

Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, London.

1812.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Nov. 30.	90 140	48 63	38 48	80 84
Dec. 7.	87 140	46 61	41 51	80 84
14.	85 138	44 59	33 40	78 82
21.	80 130	44 59	33 46	78 82

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1812.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Nov. 27.	57 71	35 45	28 40	35 50
Dec. 4.	58 70	35 46	28 40	35 46
11.	55 69	33 44	27 39	30 41
18.	54 68	31 42	28 40	30 42

Digitized by Google

INDEX for 1812.

ESSAYS, EXTRACTS, &c.

ABERDEEN, review of the history of, 207
Agriculture, &c. of Dumfries-shire, review of, 611
America, view of political society in, 363—Statistical view of the United States of, 575
Anecdotes of the Sicilian Court, 334—of an itinerant preacher of the 15th century, 358—of Dr Johnston, 598—of the late Dr Gilbert Stuart, 669
Anster Fair, a poem, review of, 540
Antiquities of Banffshire, 740—of Sutherlandshire, 928
Artists, jealousy of, 84
d'Artois, Count, biographical sketch of, 107
Balfour, Sir Andrew, memoirs of the late, 409
Bamborough Castle, description of, 811
Banffshire, antiquities of, 740
Beggars' opera written in Edinburgh, 84
Begging, account of an institution to be formed in Edinburgh, for the suppression of, 762
Ben-Nevis, narrative of an excursion to, 341
Biographical sketch of General Mack, 105—of Count d'Artois, 107—of General Mackenzie Fraser, 183—of General Mackinnon, 329—of the late Bishop Horsley, 745—of James Elphinston, 840—of Mr Smeaton the celebrated engineer, 909.
Blairstone house, description of, 403
Bonaparte family, 688
Books, sale catalogues and auctions of, in Scotland, 596
Books, anecdotes of the prices of, 676
Bradley and Craufurd tried for forgery, 115
Brazil, description of the diamond mines of, 582
Bridges carrying on or completed in the Highlands of Scotland, 38
Brydson, Thomas, review of his observations on precedence, 444
Buchanan, Rev. Claudius, extracts from his Christian researches in India, 25, 109
Buenos Ayres, origin of the revolution in, 486, 577
Caithness, improvements carrying on in the county of, 835
Caledonian Horticultural Society, proceedings of the, 282, 653, 893
Caraccas, state of society in the, 417—earthquake at the, 592—description of the city of, 609
Carey's Craig Phadric, &c. review of 777
Charities, on the abuse of, 360
Chateaubriand's travels, extracts from, 97, 101, 102
Chemistry, memoirs of the progress of, 6, 86, 168, 295, 327, 408, 483, 620, 656, 774, 812
Chronological account of remarkable occurrences during the year 1811, 11
City, on the means of preserving the peace of the, 360
Civil List, report of the committee appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the, 899
Clarke's travels, extracts from, 493, 666, 671, 932
Coilsfield house, description of, 483
Confucius the Chinese philosopher, specimens of the maxims of, 356
Constantinople, present state of the Seraglio at, 493—Greek manuscripts at, 671
Crimes and punishments during the last two years, general view of, 915
Currant wine, receipt for making, 838
Dangers and disasters at sea, review of, 691
Dead sea, description of, 101
Diamond mines of Brazil, description of the, 582
Drawings in water colours, observations on Mr Wilson's, 164
Drummond, Wil., of Hawthornden, remarks on the character and writings of, 770
Earthquake at the Caraccas, 592
Edinburgh, thoughts on the improvement of the police of, 84—reflections on the mode of maintaining the police of, 194—institution for relief of incurables at, 279—Lancastrian school of, 441—institution for the suppression of begging in, 762—conduct of the Magistrates of, in times of public distress, 818
Elcho Castle, description of, 651
Elie house, description of, 571
Elphinston James, biographical account of, 840
Epitaphs in the Scots kirk burying ground, Liverpool, 324
Espoz y Mina, the celebrated Guerilla Chief, account of the late Don Francis, 436

Eruption

Digitized by Google

Eruption of the Souffrier mountain in St Vincent, 587
Farming, Scottish, observations on, 931
Fashionable education, effects of, 89
Faults and virtues, on the comparatively small, 337
Finances of Great Britain, general view of the, 737—of Ireland, 738—England, 739—Scotland, ib.
Fine arts, memoirs of the progress of the, 6, 86, 168, 295, 327, 408, 485, 620, 656, 774, 812, 894
Fishing in the Solway, modes of, 688
Fort-William, examination of the college of, 845—catalogue of literary works recommended by, 851—of works printed, 853
Fox, Mr, critical remarks on the most eminent Greek poets by, 30
Fraser, the late Gen. Mackenzie, biographical account of, 183
Friendship, observations on, 9
Gay, Mr, anecdote of, 84
Greek manuscripts at Constantinople, 671
Greek poets, critical remarks on the most eminent, 30
Guerilla, account of a celebrated, 436
Harbours carrying on or completed in the Highlands of Scotland, 38
Highlands of Scotland, roads, bridges, and harbours in the, 38
Highland Society of Scotland, proceedings of the, 4, 113
Hill, Professor, review of his lectures, 284
Holy land, narrative of Dr Clarke's journey through, 932
Horsley, the late Bishop, biographical account of 745
Human form, on the beauty of the, 657, 820
Husbandry, improved systems of, in Scotland, review of, 367
Iceland, review of travels in, 43—present state of literature in, 190, 265
Jerusalem, account of the inhabitants of, 103
Improvements making in the county of Caithness, 835
Inconstancy, observations on, 9
Incurables, institution at Edinburgh for relief of, 279
Inhospitality, on a certain species of, 15
Johnson, Dr anecdotes of, 598
Jones, Sir Harford, his introduction to the king of Persia, 270
Ireland, customs prevailing in, during the reign of Elizabeth, 197
Juggernaut, rites observed at the Indian temple of, 109
Law, remarks on the constitution and procedure of the Scottish courts of, 937
Ladies, account of distinguished French, 33—of Madame du Deffant, ib.—of Madame Geoffrin, 34—of Madame Necker, 35
Lancastrian school, present state of the Edinburgh, 441
Largo house, description of, 163
Lectures on Jewish history, &c. review of, 284
Letter written by her present Majesty when Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, 438
Letters of Horace Walpole, 751
Life and manners, observations on, 9
List of remarkable Scottish trees, 430, 683
Literary Scotsmen, fate of, 499—of Isaac Ritson, ib.—of M'Donald *alias* Mathew Bramble, 500—Logan, ib.—Robert Heron, 502—John M'Diarmid, 503
Literary intelligence, 53, 131, 213, 293, 372, 453, 543, 618, 702, 782, 812, 940
Literature in Portugal, 854
Love letter, original one, 777
Lunatic asylum, progress made in building the Edinburgh, 165
Lundin, description of the house of, 731
M'Donald, Hugh, trial of, for robbery, 249
Macgill's travels, extracts from, 603
M'Intosh, Hugh, tried for robbery and murder, and condemned, 249
Mack, General, biographical sketch of, 105
Mackenzie, Sir George, review of his travels in Iceland, 43—extracts from, 190, 265
Mackinnon, biographical account of the late General, 329
Macneil, Hector, review of his Scottish adventures, 127
Magistrates of Edinburgh, remarks on their conduct during the time of public distress, 818
Manners, life and, observations on, 9
Manufactures, memoirs of the progress of, 6, 86, 168, 295, 327, 408, 485, 620, 656, 774, 812, 894
Manufactures at Paisley, progress and present state of, 755, 822
Marriage, considered as suited to the different professions, 897
Mawe's trav., extracts from, 486, 582
Maxims of Confucius the Chinese philosopher, 356
Memoirs of the late Sir Andrew Balfour, 409
Modern nobility, history of, 422, 504
Moncrieff, Sir H. extracts from a sermon by, 441
Montague, the late Edward Wortley, anecdotes of, 827
Morier's travels, extracts from, 270, 273, 277
Natural history, monthly memoranda in, 7, 85, 167, 283, 406, 484, 574, 652, 735, 812, 892
Natural philosophy, review of Playfair's outlines of, 857
New river near London, description of the, 673
Newspap., Scottish, account of, 898
Newton, character of the late Lord, 36
Observations on Scottish farming, 931
the Observer, No. XXIII, 23—XXIV. 174
Original love-letter, 777
Painting, singular mode of, 8

Digitized by Google

Paintings, observations on the fifth exhibition of, in Edinburgh, 246, 346
Paisley, progress and present state of manufactures at, 755, 822
Palermo, description of, 334
Pamphlets, origin of, 676
Pantomime, general view of the principles of, 925
New Parliament, list of members from Scotland, 815
Persian Court, amusements of the, 273
Persian Diplomacy, 277
Phenomenon in musical sounds, on a, 659
Picts, remarks on Pinkerton's etymology of the, 654
Pitkaithly house, account of, and its mineral waters, 243
Planting, on the advantages derived from, 428
Playfair, Professor, review of his outlines of natural philosophy, 857
Police of Edinburgh, thoughts on the improvements of the, 84—reflections on the mode of maintaining the, 194
Portugal, literature and literary societies in, 854
Railway, description of the one from Kilmarnock to the harbour of Troon, 3—Advantages to be derived from one between Edinburgh and Glasgow, 817
Receipt for making currant wine, 838
Remarkable occurrences during the year 1811, 11
Remarks on the character and writings of Wm Drummond of Hawthornden, 770—on the conduct of the magistrates of Edinburgh in the present time of public distress, 818
Roads carrying on or completed in the Highlands of Scotland, 38
Robberies committed in Edinburgh, trial of John Skelton for, 169—of Macdonald, Macintosh, and Sutherland, 249
Rome, progress made in clearing the ruins of, 761
Rose Selby, history of, 179
Ruins of Sparta, description of the, 97—of Rome, progress made in clearing the, 761
Russia, description of the country from Smolensko to Moscow, 731
Russian government, account of the steps taken by it for the civilization of its subjects, 917
Science, memoirs of the progress of, 6, 86, 168, 295, 327, 408, 485, 620, 656, 774, 812, 894
Scottish adventurers, a novel, review of, 127
Scottish news and daily papers, account of, 898
Scotland, satirical description of, in 1659, 203—view of the political state of, 290—on the topaz of, 432
Self-Indulgence, a novel, review of, 449
Seraglio at Constantinople, present state of the, 493
Singer, Dr, (see agriculture,) &c.
Sinclair, Sir John, review of his improved systems of husbandry, 367
Skelton, John, trial of, for robbery, 169
Smeaton, Mr, the celebrated engineer, biographical account of, 909
Small, James, account of his improvement, in agricultural implements, 260
Solway, modes of fishing in the, 688
Souffrier mountain, eruption of, 587
Sparta, description of the ruins of, 97
Spottiswoode, Dr James, review of the life and death of, 123
Strathmore, account of tumuli in, 425, 489
Stuart, remarks on the prejudices entertained against the House of, 21
Stuart, Dr Gilbert, anecdotes and letters of, 660
St Vincent, volcanic eruption in, 587
Sutherland, Neil, trial of, for robbery, 249
Sutherlandshire, antiquities of, 928
Syrian churches recently found in the heart of India, account of, 25
the Talkative man, 10
Thom, W. review of his history of Aberdeen, 207
Threave Castle, description of, 83
Topaz of Scotland, observations on the, 432
Tour from Valencia to Tarragona, journal of a, 409
Trees, remarkable Scottish, 430, 683
Troy, visit to the plain of, 666
Tumuli, or laws, in Strathmore, account of, 425, 489
Tunis, present state of, 603
Vaccine establishment, report of the national, 571
Varieties, literary and miscellaneous, 7, 84
University of Edinburgh, proceedings relative to electing a Professor of Hebrew in the, 507—Documents in favour of the Rev. Alexander Murray, ib.—of the Rev. David Dickson, 533—of the Rev. Alexander Brunton, 534—State of the votes, 539
Volcanic eruption in the sea, 593
Walpole, Horace, letters of, 751
Wernerian Society, proceedings of the, 16, 123, 206, 282, 326
Whytt, memoirs of the late Dr Robert, 17
Women, character of, 7
Works, new, published in Edinburgh, 53, 131, 213, 293, 372, 453, 543, 619, 702, 782, 862, 940

POE-

Digitized by Google

POETRY.

Address to an owl, 375
Arnot, Hugo, epitaph on the late, 784
Buchanan, Geo. 14 prudential maxims written by, 55
Byron, Lord, extracts from his "Childe Harolde," 376
Campbell, Mr Archibald, on the death of, 135
Dunara, 783
Epitaph on Neil Gow, 544
——— on the late Hugo Arnot, 784
Gow, Neil, epitaph on, 544
Guyan, Sir, a romaunt, 942
Habby's Howe, verses written at, 704
Helga, prologue and epilogue to the tragedy of, 134
Horribilia, 703
Impromptu, 864
Leyden, Dr John, stanzas on the death of, 56—ode on the death of, 136
Lines written on Mr R. A's copy of Gray's poems, 214
—— to Miss Eliza R—, 215
—— to a skeleton, ib.
—— intended for the tombstone of Miss Eliza Gordon Keith, 544
—— on the death of Miss M—g—t St—a—t, 784
Love pastoral, 216
Loughrig Tam, 434
a May morning ode, 622
Monody on the untimely death of a young lady, 374
a Morning hymn, 624
Nelson, a dirge, 864
Ode on the death of Dr John Leyden, 136
—— *a* May morning, 624
Procrastination, 862
Reflections, 215
——— occasioned by a survey of Ancient Greece, 376
Song, "My heart is in Scotland;" 944
Stanzas on the death of Dr John Leyden, 56
——— written on a Summer's morning, 456
Verses written at Habby's Howe, 28th June 1812, 704
the Wanton wife, 296
the Wierd wife, 623
Wilson's poems, extracts from, 454

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Abercromby, General, thanks of the Lords voted to, 137—and of the Commons, 138
Abbott, Right Hon. Charles, elected speaker of the new Parliament, 948-9
Administration, discussions respecting a new one, 545-6-7-8, 551-2-3
America, attempt to dismember the States of, disavowed by ministers, 458, 461
Appeals—Lady Essex and Mary Kerr, *v.* trustees and legatees of the late duke of Roxburgh, judgment affirmed, 218—Wauchope, *v.* Lady Essex and Mary Kerr, judgment affirmed, ib.—Rankin, *v.* Campbell, judgment affirmed, ib.—Lady Essex and Mary Kerr, *v.* Sir J. Innes Kerr, judgment affirmed, ib.—Earl of Elgin, *v.* M'Lean, judgment affirmed, 297
Auchmuty, Sir Samuel, thanks of the Lords voted to, 137—and of the Commons, 138
Bennet, Mr, his motion respecting flogging negatived, 378
Brand, Mr, his motion for a reform in Parliament negatived, 462
Bristol election, troops employed at, 708, 711
Brougham, Mr, his motion respecting Admiralty droits rejected, 140, 225—and on the orders in Council, 299—statement respecting flogging, 378—his motion on the orders in Council withdrawn, 626—opposes the leather tax unsuccessfully, 630, 708.
the Budget brought forward by Mr Vansittart, 627
Burdett, Sir Francis, his address in answer to the Prince Regent's speech rejected, 59—his motion for abolishing flogging in the army negatived, 300—on the state of the nation not seconded, 712
Caithness, petition from the freeholders of, 142
Caledonian Canal, £.50,000 voted to the, 302
Canning, Mr, his motion in favour of the Catholics carried, 620
Catholics of Ireland, petitions in favour of, 459, 460—against, 377, 457, 459—majority in favour of, in the House of Commons, 620
Commons, House of, vote thanks to Lord Minto, Sir S. Auchmuty, General Abercromby, &c. 138—Prohibit distillation from grain, 139—Vote a Household to the Prince Regent, ib. 140, 142—Grant the Navy and Ordnance supplies, ib.—Debate on the Droits of the Admiralty, ib.—On Ecclesiastical Courts, 141—Vote £.1250 to Captain Manby, ib.—Debate on the state of Ireland, 219—On the East India Company's affairs, 220—Vote thanks to Lord Wellington, 220, 460—Appoint a Committee on the civil list expenditure, 220—Debate on relations with America, 221—Vote £.2000 per annum to the Earl of Wellington, 223—and a monument to Gen. Crawfurd, 224—Navy and army estimates discussed, and office of Paymaster of Widows Pensions voted useless, 224-5—Debate on the state of the nation, 225—On the orders in Council, 299, 461, 626, 629—Expel a member, ib.—Debates on flogging of soldiers, 300, 378—Grant £.2,000,000 to Portugal, ib.—Vote £.36,000 to the Princesses

Digitized by Google

301—£.50,000 to the Caledonian Canal: £.20,000 to Highland roads and bridges; and £.5,894 for military roads in Scotland, 382—Statement respecting Lord Melville, 378—Debate on the Catholic question, 460—On the sinecure abolition bill, 461 — Proceedings interrupted by the assassination of Mr Perceval, 462—Debate on the provision for Mr Perceval's family, ib.—Provision settled, 550—Ministers voted incapable, ib.—Debates respecting a new Administration, 551, 552, 553—Majority in favour of the old ministry, 554 — Budget brought forward, 627 — Resolve to consider the Catholic claims, 629 — Debates on the means of preventing the riots, 709, 10, 11—Right Hon. Charles Abbott elected Speaker of the new House of Commons, 948

Distillation from grain prohibited, 139

Donoughmore, Lord, his motion in favour of the Irish Catholics, negatived, 457

East India monopoly, petitions against, 217, 301, 377

Edinburgh Police bill passes the Lords, 549

Fitzwilliam, Earl, his motion for a committee on the state of Ireland negatived, 137

Grattan, Mr, his motion in favour of the Irish Catholics rejected, 460

Henry, Captain, his employment in America disavowed by ministers, 458, 461.

Hunt, Henry, his petition respecting the election for Bristol, 711

Lansdowne, Marquis of, his motion for a committee on the orders in Council negatived, 219

Lincoln jail, committee, appointed to inquire into the abuses in, 630

Lords, House of, vote thanks to Lord Minto, General Abercromby, Sir S. Auchmuty, &c. 137—Debate on the state of Ireland, ib.—Vote thanks to Lord Wellington, 217, 458 — with £.2000 per annum, 218—Debate on the orders in Council, 219—On the failure of an attempt to form a new ministry, 298—Agree to an annuity of £.36,000 to the Princesses, 299—Debates on the Catholic claims, 457, 701—On the employment of Captain Henry in America, 458—Proceedings on the assassination of Mr Perceval, 459—Discussions respecting a new Administration, 545-46-47-48— Debate on the Edinburgh Police bill, 549 — Doors shut against strangers, 550—Debate on the message respecting the disturbed counties, 625—On *Ex-officio* informations, 706—On the peace preservation bill, ib.—Prince Regent goes in state and opens the New Parliament, 945—his speech to the New Parliament, ib.

Manufacturers in Yorkshire petition Parliament, 301

M'Mahon, Colonel, deprived of the office of Paymaster of Widows' Pensions, 224-5—his appointment as secretary to the Prince Regent called in question, 378—his salary to be paid by the Prince, 626

Melville, Lord, statement in the House of Commons respecting, 378

Minto, Lord, thanks of the Lords voted to, 137—and of the Commons, 138

Morpeth, Lord, his motion respecting Ireland negatived, 219

New Parliament, speech of the Prince Regent at the opening of the, 945

Nottingham, statement respecting the riots in, 217—Bill for preventing frame breaking in, 222

Orders in Council, petitions against, 377, 378, 458—A committee to consider their effects agreed to by the House of Commons, 461—revoked by Parliament, 549, 550, 629

Parliament opened by commission, 57—prorogued by commission, 708

Parliament, New, opened by the Prince Regent in person, 945—his speech to the, ib.

Peace, proposition for, from France, statements and discussions concerning, 705, 711

Perceval, Right Hon. Spencer, shot in the lobby of the House of Commons, 459, 462—His family provided for by Parliament, 550—A monument voted to, ib.

the Princesses, House of Commons vote £.36,000 to, 301

Prince Regent's speech at the opening of the Parliament, 57—His Household settled by the Commons, 139—Recommends a provision for the family of Mr Perceval, 462—His speech for proroguing Parliament, 707—For opening the new Parliament, 945

Queen's Council, their report to Parliament on the state of his Majesty's health, 59

Riots in England, statement respecting, 461 — message to the Lords respecting, 625—to the Commons, 630—Committees appointed to inquire into, 626, 630—Debates on the means of preventing, 706, 709-10-11—Report of the secret committee concerning, 709

Stanley, Lord, his motion for a committee on the orders in Council agreed to, 461

Turton, Sir T. his motion for a committee on the state of the nation rejected, 225 226

Unlawful oaths, bill for preventing, 461

Walsh, Benjamin, expelled the House of Commons, 299

Wellesley, Marquis, his motion on the Catholic question lost by a majority of ONE, 705

Wellington, Lord, thanks of the

Digitized by Google

the Lords voted to, 217, 458—and of the Commons, 220, 460—Created an Earl —218—£.2000 per annum voted to, 224—Thanks of the new House of Commons voted to, 950

Whitebread, Mr, his motion on American relations negatived, 222

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

America, North, — Adjustment of the affair of the Chesapeake, 64 — Correspondence respecting the orders in Council, 65—the President frigate and British sloop Little Belt, 66—the occupation of Florida, ib.—warlike measures of Congress, 310, 463—message of the President, accusing Britain of an attempt to dismember the States of, 384—Proceedings of Congress on ditto, 386—Relations with France and Britain, 554—Declares war against Britain, and prepares to prosecute it, 631—Ruinous effects of the war on the commerce of both belligerents, 718—Canada invaded by, 719—Political dissentions and riots at Baltimore, ib.—American army in Canada surrender to the British, 796, 868 — Lower Canada threatened, 868 — Another American army defeated in Canada, 951

America, South—Conspiracy in Mexico discovered and punished, 68—peace concluded between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, 149—declaration of independence of Carthagena, 227—new rupture on the river Plate, 463—revolution in Mexico succeeding, 785, 868—counter-revolution in the Caraccas, 785, 868—peace restored on the river Plate, and with Brazil, 786 — conspiracy at Buenos Ayres discovered, and conspirators shot, 867

Auchmuty, Sir Samuel, his dispatch announcing the conquest of Batavia, 60

Badajoz, in Spain, stormed and taken by the allies under Wellington, 579.

Ballasteros, the Spanish General, refuses to act under Marquis Wellington, 955

Baltimore, riots at, 719

Batavia conquered by the British under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, 80.

Beet root cultivated in France in place of sugar, 68

Belette, loss of the, 958

Bellingham, John, assassinates Mr Perceval in the House of Commons, 387—tried, condemned, and executed for, 388, 389

Berlin and Milan decrees annulled by France, 390

Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, his speech to the King, and attachment to the interests of Sweden, 144-5—interview with the Emperor Alexander, 718

Blake, the Spanish General, shut up in Valencia, and surrenders with an army of 20,000 men to the French under Suchet, 148

Bonaparte prepares for war with Russia, 310—Leaves Paris to join his army, 364—Declares war against Alexander, and crosses the Russian frontiers at the head of his army, 554—Advances to Witepsk, while the Russians retreat to Smolensko, 639—Defeats the Russians at Smolensko and Valentina, 717 — and at Moskwa, 798—Enters Moscow with his army, 794—evacuates Moscow, and retreats on Poland, 873, 956.

British troops serving in Spain, list of, 955

Brock, Major-General, killed in an action with the Americans in Canada,

Burgos, castle of, gallantly defended against the British, 791, 874

Canada invaded by an American army, 719—which surrenders to the British troops, 756, 868—second American army defeated in, 195

Captures, list of, from the London Gazette, 69, 467, 959—of a French frigate and store ship, 311—of a French line of battle ship, &c. 464—of the Guerriere frigate, 879

Caraccas, counter-revolution in, 785

Carthagena, in South America, declares its independence, 227

Cathcart, Lord, his conference with the Emperor Alexander at Abo, 718

Chesapeake American frigate, compensation made for the attack upon the, 64

Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain, stormed and taken by the allies under Wellington, 145

Conspiracy at Paris, 878

Correspondence on the subject of peace between Great Britain and France, 555

D'Antraigues, Count and Countess of, murdered by their servant, 640

Defence, loss of the, 69

Destruction of three French frigates and a brig, 465—of a Danish fleet, 720

Domingo, St. new revolution in, 786

Drummond, Sir William, discovers the tomb of Hannibal, 71

Dublin alleged conspiracy in, 72, 230

Earthquakes, slight ones felt in England, 71

Fingal, Earl of, forcibly removed from the Chair of the Catholic Committee, 72

Fire, dreadful one at Serampore, Bengal, 715

France, Conscriptions of, 67, 879—takes possession of Swedish Pomerania, 145—apparent difference between, and Russia, ib.—report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Emperor, 302—exposition of the Minister of War, 305—Provisions

Digitized by Google

Provisions of, for enforcing the Continental system, ib. 306—preparations for war with Russia, 310—war declared against Russia, 554—makes overtures of Peace to Britain, 555—conspiracy at Paris, 878—*See Bonaparte.*
George, St, loss of the, 69,
Grey and Grenville, Lords, refuse to take part in the Administration, 229.
Guerriere frigate captured by the American frigate Constitution, 879
Hannibal's Tomb discovered by Sir W. Drummond, 71
Henry, Captain, documents respecting his alleged employment by Britain to promote divisions in the States of America, 384
Hero, &c. lost off the Texel, 68.
Hill, General, his successful exhibition against Almaraz, 464
Java, judicial and commercial regulations in, 866
Indies, East, capture of Batavia, 60—final reduction of Java, 143 — dreadful fire at Serampore, 715—capture of Macassar and Timour islands, 865—and of Palambang, in Sumatra, ib.—Mutiny at Travancore prevented, ib.
Indies, West, new revolution in St Domingo, 786
Ireland, Catholic committee in Dublin dismissed by the Police magistrates, 72—alleged conspiracy in Dublin, ib. 230—Catholic delegates tried and found guilty, and fined one merk, 150—verdict in a case of libel in, 230—Catholics of, resolve to petition Parliament, 470
the King, examination of his physicians, 70—sustains a violent attack of his disorder, 558
Laurel frigate, loss of, 150
Loss of the Hero and Grasshopper, 68 — of the St George and Defence, 69—of the Laurel and Manilla frigates, 150—of the Belette sloop of war, 958—of the Sentinel gun-brig and 20 merchantmen, 959
Macquarrie island, discovery of, 867
Madrid taken by the allies under Wellington, 712—retaken by the French, 878
Manilla frigate, loss of the, 150
Mexico, conspiracy in, discovered and punished, 68—success of the revolution in, 785, 868
Ministry, unsuccessful attempts to form a new, 228—resign in consequence of the death of Mr Perceval, 390—failure of a negociation to form a new, and reinstatement of the old, 467, 468
Moscow burned by the Russians, 794, 795—ten of the incendiaries tried and executed by order of Bonaparte, 874
Moskwa, dreadful battle of, 798, 871
Murder, dreadful one of a whole family in London, 70—of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, 387—of the Countess and Count D'Antraigues, 646
Mutiny at Travancore, East Indies, prevented and punished, 865
Naval atchievements, gallant ones, 465, 720
New South Wales, continued prosperity of, 867
Orders in Council, correspondence between the British and American minister respecting the, 65—statement of the French government on the, 302—recation of, 468
Park, Mr Mungo, account of his death, 640
Parliament dissolved by Proclamation, 796
Peace offered by the French government to Britain and refused, 555
Pensions to wounded officers and soldiers, augmentation of, 960
Perceval, Right Hon. Spencer, assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, 387—his murderer tried and found guilty, 388—and executed, 389
Plot, alleged one of the British government to dismember the United States of America, 384
Poland, re-establishment of the kingdom of, 638
Population of Great Britain, 150
the Prince Regent's letter to the Duke of York, and the answer of Lords Grey and Grenville, 228 — threatening letters sent to, 470
Riots in England, 312, 469
Russia, apparent difference between and France, 145—Preparations for war with France, 310—Invaded by the French, 554 — makes peace with Turkey, 555—Proclamation of the Emperor, on the invasion of, 640—on the taking of Moscow, 872—battles of Smolensko and Valentina, 717—the Russians successful on the Dwina, ib.—battle of Moskwa, 792, 871—Moscow burnt by the Russians, 794, 795—Moscow evacuated by the French 873—*See Bonaparte.*
the Russian fleet arrives in England, 958
Salamanca, victory of, 634,
Sentinel gun brig, loss of the, 959
Serampore, missionary printing office at, burned, 715
Shipwrecks, 68, 130, 958, 959
Sicily, the king of, abdicates the throne in favour of his son, 228—revolution in the government of, 716
Spain, operations of the Guerilla troops of, 67—Ciudad Rodrigo taken by storm by the allies, 145—Valentia surrendered to the French, 148—Cortes appoint a new regency, 149—the French defeated in an attempt to take Tariffa, ib.—siege of Badajoz and storming of Fort Picurina, 307—Peniscola treacherously surrendered to the French, 310—Budajoz taken by storm by the allies, 379—Marmont blockades Ciudad Rodrigo, but retreats on the approach of Wellington, 384—a division of French cavalry defeated by Sir S Cott

Digitized by Google

Cotton, 384—capture of Almaraz by Gen. Hill, 464—retreat of Marmont, and advance of the allies, who storm and carry the forts of Salamanca, 557—brilliant victory over the French near Salamanca, 634—capture of Madrid and retreat of Joseph, 712—surrender of Astorga; and Toro, Zamora, and Bilboa, evacuated by the French, 714—siege of Cadiz raised by the French, ib.—General Maitland, with a force of about 20,000 men, lands at Alicant, ib.—defeat of the Spanish General O'Donnel, ib.—exploits on the coasts of, 786—storming of Fort St Michael, and unsuccessful attack on Burgos, 791—capture of Seville by the British, 792—siege of Burgos raised, and retreat of the British, 874—further retreat of Wellington into Portugal, 952—arrest of General Ballasteros, 955—List of British troops serving in, ib.

Spanish Guerillas, incursion of a corps of into France, 67

St George, loss of the, 69

Sweden, King of, resumes the government, 114—Speech of the Prince Royal on the occasion, ib.—of the King to the diet of, 386—of ditto, at the closing of the diet; measures of, purely defensive, 718

Threatening letters sent to the Prince Regent, 470

Wellington, Lord, takes Ciudad Rodrigo by storm, 145 takes fort Picunia, 307—and Badajoz, 379—gains a decisive victory over Marmont near Salamanca, 634—created a Marquis, 638—enters Madrid, 712—lays siege to Burgos, 791—but abandons it after several unsuccessful attacks, 874—Retreats into Portugal followed by a powerful French army, 952

SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.

Accident, melancholy one in Ireland, 883

Adam, Dr. inscription on his tomb-stone, 478

Address of the Magistrates of Edinburgh to the Prince Regent, 396

St Andrew's day, celebration of, in Edinburgh, 963

Appeals determined by the House of Lords, 802

Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, office-bearers of, 563

Bank of Scotland, office-bearers of, 314

Bartholomew, C. tried for embezzlement, 233

British Linen Company, office-bearers of, 236

Brown, Thomas, tried and banished for shop-breaking and theft, 231

Cairn o' Mount, extraordinary occurrence on, 314

Caledonian Hunt, office-bearers of, 965

Cessio Bonorum, decision in the Court of Session respecting, 234

Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh, office-bearers of, 643

Circuit intelligence, 391, 797

City Chamberlain, his appointment for life declared illegal, 152

Clandestine marriages, trial of two men for celebrating, 391—of George Lyon for ditto, 798

Clergy of Scotland have no right of exemption from taxes, 722

Combination, case of, in the Justiciary Court, 559

Comet, a new one seen at Glasgow, &c. 75

Court of Session, question respecting the City Chamberlain, 152—Ministers manses, ib.—Salmon fishings, 233—*Cessio Bonorum*, 234—Augmentation of Stipends, ib.—Solicitors in the, 641—Breach of promise of marriage, 721

Court of Exchequer, case in, the Magistrates of Edinburgh, *v.* collectors of taxes, &c. for the county, 561—Deny the right of exemption from taxes of the clergy, 722

Cowan, James, tried for culpable homicide, 391

Cranstoun, Thomas, banished for theft, 961

Dispensary, office-bearers of the Edinburgh, 236

Drummond, Peter, condemned for house-breaking, 802—sentence changed to transportation, 963

Dundas, Right Hon. William, elected member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh, 314, 803

Edinburgh Bible Society, office-bearers of, 563

Edinburgh High School examined, 643

Elections, contested ones in Scotland, 882

Elrick, James, banished for theft, 798

Execution of Hugh M'Donald, Neil Sutherland, and Hugh M'Intosh, for robberies committed in Edinburgh, 394

Explosion in Edinburgh, 75—at Roslin, 642

Fenton R. banished for sheep-stealing, 392

Ferguson, Robert, tried for murder, and condemned, 797—and executed, 963

Ferguson, John, banished for cow-stealing, 392

Fiars of Edinburghshire for 1811, 236

Fire, dreadful one in Glasgow, 642—and at Dalkeith, 802

Fraser, Hugh, tried for theft, 392

French prisoners, two persons tried for aiding one to escape, 393

General Assembly, proceedings of, 47

Gibson, Jean, tried for child-murder, 393

———, Joseph, condemned for highway robbery, 961

Digitized by Google

Gilchrist, John, tried for assault, 801
Gordon, Peter, tried and found guilty of deforcing revenue officers, —question of relevancy referred to the High Court of Justiciary, 799—objection to the libel sustained and pannel discharged, 961
Gow, Nathaniel, prosecuted for breach of promise of marriage, 721
Grant, James, tried for rape, and acquitted, 798
———, Angus, banished for deforcing revenue officers, 392
Gray, Gilbert, banished for theft, 392
———, John, banished for shop breaking, 394
Guthrie, John, banished for theft, 392
Helga, plot of a new tragedy called, 153
Highland Society, office-bearers of, 164
High Constables of Edinburgh, office-bearers of, 315
Hog, John, tried and banished for stealing, 73
———, Mary, prosecutes Nethaniel Gow for breach of promise of marriage, 721
Horticultural Society, office-bearers of, 695
Hoskins, P. tried for murdering his son, 392
Joyce, Alexander, banished for theft, 799
Justiciary, High Court of, trial of John Hog, 73—of Alexander O'Kane, 151—of Thomas Brown, 231—of Morison Kilgour, and John Scott, 232—of G. Bartholomew, 233—case of combination in, 559—trial of Alexander Thomson, 722—of Thomas Turner, and Thomas Cranstoun, 961—of Joseph Gibson, ib.—of William Burton, 963
Kennedy, Helen, tried for murder, 391
Kilgour, Morison, tried for murder, 232
Local Militia, numbers enrolled for Scotland, 562
Lyon, George, tried for celebrating unlawful marriages and acquitted, 798
Magdalene Asylum, office-bearers of, 154
Magistrates of Edinburgh, 803, 884, 885
M'Arthur, William, condemned for house breaking, 801—sentence changed to transportation, 963
M'Donald, Hugh, executed for robbery, 394
———, Moses, tried and condemned for shop-breaking, 394
M'Intosh, Hugh, executed for robbery and murder, 394
M'Kay, James, banished for theft, 394
M'Nair, Thomas, executed at Falkirk, 75
Medical Society, Royal, office-bearers of, 964
Merchant Company, office-bearers of, 804
Ministers' manses, question respecting, 152
Murder of Captain Charles Munro, 563
Observatory, projected new one at Edinburgh, 642
O'Kane, Alexander, tried and executed for Robbery, 151
Park, John, banished for shop-breaking, 394
Paterson, James, case in the General Assembly concerning, 474
Peers, election of the Scots representative, 881.
Physicians, Royal College of, office-bearers of, 964
Physical Society, Royal, office-bearers, 964
Pirnie, Francis, banished for theft, 799
Playfair, Dr. case in the General Assembly concerning, 472
Police, Edinburgh Court of, closed, 562
Presbytery of Edinburgh, proceedings of, 723
Races, Edinburgh, account of, 642
Rennie, Robert, banished for cow-stealing, 393
Riots in Edinburgh, 74, 723
Rosiln, explosion of a powder mill at, 642
Royal Bank of Scotland, office-bearers of, 236
—— Society, office-bearers of, 964
Salmon Fishings, important decision of the court of Session respecting, 233
Scottish Antiquarian Society, office-bearers of, 965
Scott, John, tried for murder, 232
the Sir Simon Clark, captured by the Americans, 883
Snow, extraordinary preservation of a woman buried among, 314
Solicitors in Supreme Courts, how qualified, 641
Speculative Society, office-bearers of, 965
Stewart, James, tried and condemned for house-breaking, 801
Stewart, Thomas, tried and condemned for house-breaking, 393—sentence changed to transportation, 963
Stipend, question respecting augmentation of, 234
Suicide committed in Dunfermline jail, 75
Sunday schools, proposed plan of one in Edinburgh, 313
Sutherland, Neil, executed for robbery, 394
Thomson, William, banished for shop-breaking and theft, 393
———, Alexander, trial of, 722
Tides, high ones, &c. 882
Tragedy, plot of a new one, 153
Turner, Thomas, banished for theft, 961
University of Edinburgh, degress conferred by, 563, 804
Walker, Alexander, banished for horse-stealing, 798
Weir, David, banished for sheep-stealing, 391
Wernerian Natural History, office-bearers of, 964

PRE-

Digitized by Google

PREFERMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

PREFERMENTS.
Abercromby, 236
Ainslie, 564
Anderson, 884
Anstruther, 397
Apsley, 725
Arbuthnot, 235
Auchmuty, ib.
Basghot, 477
Baillie, 884
Banks, 314, 564, 803
Barrie, 564, 803
Bathurst, 564, ib. 725
Bayley, 235, 884
Beaufort, 397
Beckwith, 477
Bentinck, 724
Beresford, 477, 724
Bertie, 884
Bethune, 725
Black, 397
Blane, 884
Bloomfield, 235, ib.
Bonham, 564
Boog, 397
Boothby, 884
Bowen, ib.
Boyle, ib.
Bradshaw, 724
Bradyll, 235
Brenton, 884
Brewster, 965
Brock, 803
Brogden, ib.
Brown, 643
Bruce, 884
Buccleugh, 235, 477
Buchan, 884
Buckinghamshire, 314, 477, 725
Campbell, 214, 397, 477
Castlereagh, 235, 314, 725
Cathcart, 154, 643
Chetwynd, 396
Cholmondeley, 235
Clancarty, 803
Clarence, 76
Clarke, 564
Close, 884
Cochrane, 477
Cole, 477
Colville, ib.
Congreve, 235, 884
Cotton, 724
Courtown, 396
Craddock, 235
Curdie, 314
Davidson, 477
Davy, 235, 397
Domett, 314, 803
Douglas, 76, 643, 884, ib.
Downie, 725
Drummond, 236
Drysdale, 966
Dudley, 884
Dundas, 314, 803
Dunlop, 563
Eglinton, 477
Eyre, 397
Falkiner, 884
Farquharson, 314, 396
Fitzgerald, 803
Fletcher, 396, 965
Flint, 477
Galbraith, 884
George, ib.
German Legion, officers of, to have permanent rank in the British army, 725
Gibb, 397
Gilchrist, ib.
Gilles, 235
Gordon, 477, 884
Graham, 235
Grant, 643
Gray, ib.
Hall, 314
Hammond, 235
Harewood, 724
Harness, 884
Harrowby, 564
Harrington, 235
Headford, ib.
Heathfield, ib.
Hertford, ib. 396
Hill, ib. 397, 477
Hislop, 236
Hobhouse, 884
Home, ib.
Honey, 477
Hood, ib.
Hope, 314, 803
Howard, 235
Hulse, 724
Hunter, 884
Jackson, 76, 884
Jekyl, 564
Jeffreys, 724
Jocelyn, 314, 724
Irvine, 725
Kaye, 884
Kempt, ib.
Kennedy, 477, 564, 884
Keppel, 235
Knighton, 884
Law, 564
Leeks, 884
Leigh, 235
Leith, 884
Leslie, 397
Liston, 314
Logan, 643
Lovaine, 314
Lowther, 314, 725
Lumley, 314
Macculloch, 477
Mackinnon, ib.
Mackintosh, 884
Mackmahon, 235, 314
Macrae, 956
Macwhir, ib.
M'Arthur, 803
M'Bean, 314, 884
M'Gachen, 643
M'Giloray, 956
M'Lean, 397, 643
Malcolm, 643
Mathieson, 725
Meade, 235
Melbourne, ib.
Melville, 314, 803
Military promotions, 76, 154, 235
Miller, 643
Mitchell, 236
Moir, 884
Moira, 564
Montrose, 314, 396
Muir, 154
Mulgrave, 725
Murray, 235, 643
Nagle, 884
Napier, 235, 314
Nassau, 235
Naval promotions, 725
Nepean, 236
Newcastle, 314, 564
Northampton, 725
Ormond, 314
Ormsby, 884
Osborn, 803
Oughterson, 314
Owen, 884
Paget, 397, 564, ib. 803
Payne, 884
Perceval, 314
Percy, 235
Petersham, ib.
Phipps, 803
Promotions, Naval, 725
———, *Military*, 76, 154, 235, 724
Rae, 235
Richmond, 314, 396
Robertson, 477
Robinson, 314, 803, ib.
Rolland, 643
Russel, 884
Ryder, 314
Sands, 564
Shaw, 643, 956
Sheaffe, 956
Shiels, 477
Sidmouth, 396, 564
Simeon, 235
Simson, 236, 563
Smith, 154, 235
Sparke, 477
Spencer, 397
Stafford, 396
Stanhope, 235
Stanwix, ib.
Stephens, ib.
Stewart, 724
Stirling, 397
Stuart, 803
Sullivan, 314, 725
Taylor, 154, 235, 884
Teignmouth, 314, 725
Thornton, 643
Toler, 397
Turner, 235, 724
Tylden, 477
Tyrrwhitt, 477, 564
Vansittart, 564, 725, 803
Vivian, 235
Wale, 235
Wallace, 314, 725
Walpole, 314, 643
Warrender, 803
Wauchope, 235, 642
Wellesley, 76, 235, 396, 643
Wellington, 235, 725, ib.
Winchester, 235, 314
Winyard, 643
Wood, 236, 477
Woodford, 803
Yarmouth, 235, 314
Yorke, 314, 803

BIRTHS.

Digitized by Google

BIRTHS.

Ainslie, 237
Allan, 77, 397
Ancram, 478
Arbuthnot, 885
Asaph, St. 398
Baillie, 237, 478
Baird, 885
Balfour, 398, 726
Baugh, 237
Bedford, 644
Bell, 315, 478, 726
Biggar, 804
Black, 315
Blackburn, 77
Blacket, 966
Booth, 397
Branden, 237
Brewster, 644
Brodie, 726
Brown, 315
Bruce, ib.
Buchan, 885
Buchanan, 155, 564
Burn, 804
Cadell, 478
Caledon, 726
Callander, 644
Campbell, 76, ib. 237, ib. 478, ib. ib. 644, 725, 885, 966, ib.
Carmichael, 567, 966
Carnegie, 478
Castlestewart, 804
Child, ib.
Chisholm, 885
Clephane, 726
Clerk, 644
Clonmell, 966
Collins, 154
Cork, 237
Craigie, 644, 885
Crauford, 804
Cumine, 644
Dalhousie, 398
Dallas, 804
Dalyell, 725
Dalzell, 726
Dennistoun, 76
Dickson, 966
Dinning, 237
Dirom, 966
Dodgson, ib.
Douglas, 237, 726, 804, 885, 966
Downshire, 725
Drinkwater, 315
Drummond, 154, 804
Dudgeon, 804
Duff, 76, 966
Duncan, 315, 644
Dunlop, 966
Elibank, 726
Ellenborough, 237
Elliot, 478
Erskine, 315, 885
Ewart, 726
Farquhar, 315, 966
Ferguson, 237, 564, 644
Finlay, 644
Forbes, 76, 725, 804, 966
Fordyce, 237
Forman, 966
Fortescue, 726
Foulis, 725
Fraser, 315, 644, 726, 885
Fullarton, 644
Galloway, 155
Galway, 804
Gerald, 644
Gibson, 397
Gillen, 644
Gordon, 77, 237, ib. 315, 564, 726, 804, 885
Graham, 154, 237
Grant, 397, 726, ib.
Greig, 398
Grey, 237
Grimston, 398
Halkett, 564
Haldan, 644
Hamilton, 76, 77, 154, 398, 804
Hepburne, 564
Hinchinbrooke, 76
Hodgson, 564
Hogarth, 725
Hope, 644, 804
Horsbrugh, 155
Howson, 565
Hunter, 155
Inglis, 478
Johnstone, 155, 966, ib. ib.
Jones, 644
Kerr, 155, 478, 804
Kilgour, 885
Laing, 76
Lawrie, 565
Lawson, 237
Leeds, 478
Leith, 237
Levinge, 304
Lindsay, 154, 478, 885
Livingston, 478
Lockhart, 398, 645
Logan, 564, 644
Long, 237
Loudon, ib.
Lunn, 154
Lyall, 154, 237, 804
Lyon, 315
Macdonald, 885
Macdonell, 397
Macgregor, 237, 885
Mack, 725
Mackay, 966
Mackenzie, 77, 237, 478, 644, 726
Macknight, 315
Maclachlan, 966
Maclagan, 397
Macleay, 804
Macleod, 237, 725
Macpherson, 644
Marjoribanks, 155
Mason, 315
Maxwell, 155, 237, 478, 966
M'Conell, 398
M'Culloch, 564, 644
M'Dowall, 644
M'Gillivray, 478
M'Intosh, 478, 726
M'Kinnon, 478
M'Lean, 885
Meade, 564
Menzies, 398, 564
Miller, 77, 885
Milton, 155
Mitchell, 885
Molle, 564
Monck, 76
Montgomery, 726, 966
Moody, 237
Moray, 398
Mundell, 564
Munro, 644
Murdoch, 966
Mure, 726
Murray, 155, 237, 315, 644, 804
Napier, 966
Neale, 966
Newcastle, 804
Nicol, 804
Ogilvy, 644, 885
Oswald, 885
Oxford, 77
Paterson, 315
Patrick, 478
Penson, 966
Peterkin, 804
Pollington, 76
Popham, 478
Prevost, 77
Primrose, 398
Pringle, 564, 804
Quin, 478
Ramsay, 644
Reid, 154, 315
Reveley, 315
Reynardson, 478
Riddell, 76, 478
Rigg, 885
Rind, 564
Ritchie, 726
Robertson, 885
Ross, 155, 478, 966, ib.
Roxburgh, 237
Rumbold, ib.
Scott, 76, 77, 725
Shairpe, 966
Shannon, 885
Shaw, 398
Sinclair, 804
Skene, 237
Smith, 397, 644
Sommers, 726
Spalding, 398
Speir, 237
Spottiswoode, 885
St Asaph, 398
Steuart, 77
Stewart, 237, 478
Stuart, 397
Swan, ib.
Swinton, 644
Talbot, 804
Tatham, 237
Taylor, 77, 564
Tennent, 154
Thomson, 725, ib.
Tod, 237
Torry, 885
Tytler, 564
Vandeleur, 804
Ure, 397
Walker, 726, 966
Wallace, 564
Wardrop, 885
Watson, 315
Webster, 237
Wedderburn, 155
Weir, 644
Williamson, 237, 315
Wilson, 397, 885
Wishart, 564, 885
Wood, 315
Wright, 804
Young, 478, 885

MARRIAGES.

Aberdour, 479
Adam, 645
Aitkin, 645
Allan, 726
Allison, 398
Amos, 726
Anderson, 967, ib.
Armitstead, 967
Ashbrook, 566
Bailey, 645

Baird,

Digitized by Google

Baird, 155
Balfour, 565
Balmain, 967
Barber, ib.
Barrie, 805
Baxter, 805, 885
Berwick, 237
Birkmyre, 967
Bisset, 238
Black, 479
Blair, 805
Bonnycastle, 726
Borthwick, 566
Boyce, 805
Boyd, 886
Brodie, 967
Bryce, 726
Brydges, 398
Buchanan, 77, 565
Burgess, 77, 727
Cameron, 966
Campbell, 479, 565, ib. 886
Carmolt, 398
Carmichael, 315
Carnegy, 726
Chalmers, 208, 726
Christie, 967
Clark, 727
Cochrane, 77
Colquhoun, 316
Craig, 77, 726
Cr[illegible]ton, 967
Crawford, ib.
Croft, 886
Cunison, 77
Cunningham, 316, 886
Currie, 238
Curror, 237
Dalmahoy, 478
Dalrymple, 566
Davidson, 155, 565, 805
Davison, 886
Davy, 398
Dawson, 238
Deans, 967
Delvin, 565
Denniston, 566
Dickson, ib.
Donaldson, 155
Douglas, 645, 727
Dow, 645, 805
Drummond, 398
Drysdale, 316, 805
Duff, 316
Dunlop, 398
Dupre, 399
Dyer, 316
Dykes, 967
Elder, 566
Eliot, 316, 645
Ellis, 478
Erskine, 726
Esplin, 645
Euston, 644
Farquhar, 155
Farquharson, 805
Fernie, 886
Fisher, 77
Foote, 479
Forbes, 316
Forrester, 565
Forsyth, 77
Fraser, 316, 398
Fullarton, 316
Gaison, 479
Galbreath, 565
Gardner, 645
Geddes, 967
Gibb, 645
Gilchrist, 886, 966
Gillies, 238
Glassford, 479
Glen, 565
Gordon, 237, 565
Graham, 727, 966
Green, 885, 886
Greenhill, 565
Griffiths, 805
Grimes, 155
Guthrie, ib.
Halket, 77
Hall, 886
Hamilton, 565
Hardie, 316
Harding, 645
Hay, 398 479. 566
Henderson, 645, 727
Henning, 77
Hesse, 804
Hogg, 805
Home, 399
Hood, 566
Horn, 316
Horton, 886
Hunter, 398, 726
Hutchison, 805, 885
Hutton, 155
Jack, 645
Jaffray, 398
Jeffrey, 77, 883
Jeffries, 886
Ilchester, 237
Inglis, 726
Inversity, 237
John, St. 565
Johnstone, 726, 805
Kay, 727
Kennedy, 238
Kincaid, 805
Kirkwood, 478
Knox, 565
Lang, 645, ib.
Learmonth, 316
Lees, 967
Lindsay, 398, 967
Little, 726
Longmore, 77
Lumsden, 885, 967
Macalister, 238
Macbean, 238, 966
Maccleish, 316
Macdonald, 155, 237
Macewan, 967
Mackechnie, ib.
Mackenzie, 77, 238, 398, 565, 726, 885, ib.
Mackinnon, 77
Macredie, 237
Malpas, 966
Marr, 77
Martin, 398
Maurin, 966
Maxwell, 315
M'Bride, 886
M'Callum, 479
M'Cubbin, 967
M'Culloch, 566
M'Dougal, 398
M'Farlane, 727
M'Gregor, 886
M'Intosh, 566
M'Kay, 967
M'Kinlay, 399
M'Laren, 316
M'Lean, 398, 479, 805
M'Leod, 478
M'Meeking, 77
M'Minn, ib.
M'Nab, 316
M'Niven, ib.
M'Phune, 155
M'Quarie, 565
Meadows, 237
Mein, 645
Mellish, 726
Melville, 805
Millar, 565, 885
Milne, 967
Mitchell, 805
Montgomery, 398
Moore, 315
Morris, 565, 645
Mountjoy, 645
Mudie, 237
Muir, 77
Murdoch, 644
Napier, 316, 885
Nelson, 77, 566
Newport, 398
Nicholson, 565
Ogilvy, 805
Oliver, 967
Onslow, 565.
Orr, 155.
Oswald, 515
Palmerstone, 77
Panton, 238
Parke, 727
Parker, 885
Paterson, 566, 727
Phillips, 885
Phipps, 805
Pitcairn, 805
Porteous, 155, 479
Porter, 885
Pringle, 967
Purvis, 315
Raeburn, 805
Rait, 565
Read, 479, 726
Reddie, 727
Reid, 155
Rennie, 237
Richard, 885
Rivers, 478
Robertson, 238, 479
Ross, 155, 727
Russel, 478, 967
Rutherford, 727
Ruthy, 645
Scott, 77, 398, ib. 565
Selby, 805
Selwyn, 565
Shannon, 237
Shaw, 566
Smith, 478, 726
Somerville, 316, 479
Sommers, 398
Souter, 886
Steele, 885
Stevenson, 645, 726
Stewart, 316, 565, ib. 645, 726
St John, 565
Stirling, 155
Storie, 967
Strachan, 479
Struther, 77
Stuart, 886
Sullivan, 77
Sutherland, 565
Symington, 77
Sword, 805
Tawse, 398
Taylor, 645, ib.
Templeton, 805
Tennent, 398
Thomson, 565, 727, 967
Thorburn, 566
Tournour, 966
Tullis, 238
Veitch, 316
Ure, 966
Waldegrave, 645
Walpole, ib.

Ward-

Digitized by Google

Wardlaw, 645
Wardrope, 565
Waring, 886
Watt, 644
Watson, 237, 645, 726, 805
Wauchope, 804
Webster, 155
Wellwood, 459
Weight, 967
Whichcote, 399
Whitmore, 238
Willoughby, 398
Wilson, 805
Winterbottom, 77
Wiseman, 804
Wright, 316
Wyllie, 645
Young, 565, 566

DEATHS.

Aberdeen, 317
Adamson, 158
Ainslie, 238, 647, 727
Aird, 31
Airly, 409
Aitken, 157
Alcock, 320
Alexander, 318
Allan, 319, 479
Anderson, 155, 238, 317, ib. 480, ib. 728, 805, 806
Archibald, 317
Arnaud, 320
Arthur, 238
Ashburnham, 400
Aylesford, 887
Baillie, 239, 886, 887
Balfour, 155, 158, 319
Ballantine, 647
Balmain, 316
Ballingall, 318
Banks, 480
Bannatyne, 319
Bannerman, 479, 567
Barclay, 319, 479, 807
Barlas, 79
Bartlett, 807
Bathe, 156
Bayley, 646
Beghie, 806
Bell, 807, 888
Bellmour, 238
Bennet, 806
Bethune, 239
Beveridge, 156
Beverley, 158
Black, 647, 807
Blackadder, 888
Blair, 647, 806
Blake, 78
de Blaquiere, 805
Bodham, 648
Bogle, 319
Boog, 806
Borthwick, 887
Boswell, 317, 807
Bouverie, 79
Bowie, ib.
Bowles, 806
Boyd, 480, 627
Boyce, 968
Boyd, 480, 647
Brook, 157
Brodie, 158, 238
Broughton, 479, 728
Brown, 78, 158, 320, ib. 647, 807
Bruce, 239, 567, 728 806
Buccleuch, 86
Buchan, 79
Buchanan, 317, 400, 805
Buckingham, 318
Burke, 399
Burnet, 566, 647
Burton, 318, 399
Caddy, 317
Calder, 80, 806, 886
Callender, 78, 320, 566, ib.
Cameron, 79, 240, 567, ib. 648
Campbell, 155, 156, 157, 238, 239, ib. 240, 317, ib. 319, ib. 320, 399, ib. ib. 567, 568, 646, 647, ib. ib. 648, 727, 888
Candler, 645
Carfrae, 318
Carmichael, 728
Carnegie, 318
Carre, 888
Carswall, 317
Cathcart, 968
Cavendish, 240
Chapman, 158, 320
Charteris, 240
Chatfield, 320
Cheap, 160, 727
Cherry, 159
Chieslie, 239
Chisholm, 728, 807
Christie, 79, 479
Clark, 566, ib.
Clarkson, 158
Clerk, 157, 566
Coats, 888
Cochrane, 400
Cockburn, 158
Codling, 399
Collinson, 399
Colman, 78
Colpitts, 887
Colquhoun, 727
Colville, 888
Comrie, 78
Cooke, 886
Cotton, 24
Cowan, 239, 567
Cowe, 567
Coxhead, 79
Craig, 156, 157
Craigie, 238
Crawford, 156, 157, 239, 480
Crichton, 886
Crocket, 318
Crombie, 157
Cromett, 318
Crooks, 240, 316
Cumberland, 645
Cunninghame, 79, 158, 320, 886
Currie, 646
Cuthbert, 159
Dalgleish, 157
Dalrymple, 643, 806, 807
Daly, 239
Dampier, 567
Davidson, 239
Davies, 727
Dempster, 567
Denoon, 968
Dewar, 647
Dickie, 319
Dickson, 238, ib. 566 567
Digby, 567
Dimmock 158
Dimsdale, 888
Dixon, 646, ib.
Donaldson, 78
Douglas, 566, 567, 647, 728
Dow, 887
Downe, 480
Downes, 320
Drummond, 160, 888
Duff, 158, 399
Dun, 567
Dunbar, 157
Dundas, 320, 646
Eagle, 320
Eden, 159, 728
Edgar, 157
Elder, 238, 806
Elliott, 567
Ellis, 79
Englie 646
Errol, 480
Este, 160
Evelyn, 399
Ewart, 807
Ewing, 647
Falconer, 728
Farquharson, 567
Fechney, 158
Fenwick, 239
Ferguson, 399, 728, 807
Fiddes, 158
Finlay, 728
Fleming, 319, 566
Fletcher, 727
Foote, 399
Forlong, 806
Forrester, 647
Forster, 160
Fortescue, 567
Fotheringham, 318
Foulis, 567
Fraser, 156, ib. 158, 318, ib. 400, 805
Freedland, 399
French, 157
Frew, 239
de Front, 888
Fydell, 399
Fyfe, 807
Gaddis, 240
Gage, 569
Galbraith, 318
Garden, 157
Gardiner, 320
Gardner, 79, ib. 806, 888
Garthshore, 317
Geddis, 480
Geekie, 317
Gerard, 886
Gibson, 78, 240, 566
Gillespie, 727
Gillies, 806
Gilmore, 566
Gladstone, 806
Glas, 238
Glasse, 480
Glen, 806
Goldie, 646
Gordon, 79, 239, 240, 318, 400, 480, 646, 807
Graham, 240, 317, 886
Le Grand, 567
Grant, 77, 79, 158, 317, 399, 479, 645, 807
Gray, 320, 887
Green, 78
Greenlees, 319
Gregory, 98
Greig, 318
Grieve, 319, 646

Gu-

Digitized by Google

Gullifer, 807
Guthrie, 887
Haig, 887
Hairstens, 317
Hall, 79
Hamilton, 157, 316, 319, 399, 400, 479, 480, 807
Hammersley, 888
Hancocke, 160
Hann, 728
Hardie, 240, 646
Harper, 239
Harris, 646
Harrison, 647
Hart, 480
Harvey, 78, 567
Hathorn, 728
Hatton, 807
Hay, 316, 566, 807
Henderson, 79, 316, 480, 447, 888
Hendrig, 160, 240, 319
Hepburn, 887
Hereford, 79
Heriot, 727
Heron, 157
Herries, 320
Hethersett, 479
Hewett, 807.
Hill, 156, 239, 479
Hitchins, 647
Hobart, 888
Holiday, 646
Holkar, 568
Home, 317, 568
Hope, 156
Horsburgh, 567
Horton, 160
Hossie, 805
Houston, 728
Hughes, 157
Huie, 807
Humberstone, 728
Hume, 566, 567
Hunt, 567
Hunter, 318, 645, 387
Huntingfield, 79
Hutchison, 887
Hutton, 158, 159
Hyslop, 317
Jackson, 157
Jameson, 727
Jardine, 80
Jarron, 888
Jeffrey, 646
Imlack, 647
Inglis, 399
Innes, 318, 967
Jocelyn, 647
Johnson, 806
Johnstone, 156, ib. 157, 158, 238, 400, ib. 647, 886
Jones, 79, ib.
Irvine, 78, 399
Keith, 887
Kilton, 78
Kemp, 399
Kennedy, 78, 320, 646
Kerr, 160, 646, ib. 887
King, 239
Kinloch, 646
Kippen, 886
Kirwan, 646
Knight, 156
Laing, 648
Laird, 728
Lamb, 79
Lambert, 646
Landers, 727
Lang, 479
Langham, 566
Langholm, 317
Lanigan, 238
Laurie, 239, 240, 886
Law, 319
Lawson, 887
Learmonth, 646
Leatham, 806
Lees, 567
Legertwood, 157
Leitch, 319
Leslie, 79, 317, 400
Lewis, 567
Leyden, 78
Liardet, 320
Lindsay, 567, 886
Linning, 566
Litston, 648
Little, 156
Littleton, 567
Livingston, 567, 967
Lock, 238
Lockhart, 967
Lockie, 317
Loraine, 806
Lorimer, 80
Lothian, 479
de Loutherbourg, 318
Lowes, 806
Lumsdaine, 159
Lyell, 317
Lyon, 157
Macadam, 479, 887
Macarthur, 239
Macartney, 645
Macaskill, 566
Macfarlane, 318, 644
Mackay, 641
Macleish, ib.
Macleod, 78, 566, 888
Macmikin, 648
Macmillan, 158, 319
Macpherson, 480, 566, 727
Macrae, 727
Mactavish, 317
Macvicar, 156, 807
Maitland, 646
Malcolm, 647, 727
Malone, 567
Mann, 80, 159
Manson, 647
Mark, 156
Marlborough, 79
Marshall, 157, 567
Martin, 399, 567, 887, 888
Massy, 648
Mather, 79
Matheson, 317
Maxwell, 155, 239, 888
May, 78
M'Caa, 159
M'Call, 479
M'Callum, 158
M'Culloch, 887
M'Dermid, 239
M'Donald, 156, 157, 160, 568, 646, 647, 806, 807, 887
M'Ewan, 647
M'Intyre, 319, 645, 808
M'Kay, 887
M'Kenzie, 78, 156, ib. 158, 319, 567, 806, 887
M'Kerrel, 156
M'Killer, 79
M'Lachlan, 479
M'Minn, 805
M'Nair, 157
M'Naught, 239
M'Naughton, 647
M'Neish, 318
M'Tavish, 479
Meath, 688
Meikle, 79
Melvin, 239
Mennel, 80
Merchant, 157
Miller, 805, 806
Milne, 887, ib.
Mingay, 648
Mirrelees, 968
Mitchell, 159, 238, 317, 567, 647
Mochrie, 727
Moffat, 158
Mogg, 648
Molineaux, 568, 646
Molleson, 317
Moncrieff, 159
Monro, 79
Montgomery, 897
Moodie, 480, 646, ib.
Morris, 158
Morrison, 399
Moss, 80
Muir, 240, 319, 728
Munro, 887
Murray, 156
Napier, 648
Nasmyth, 647
Neill, 479
Nesbet, 646
Newbigging, ib.
Nimmo, 259
Niven, 79, 728
O'Conner, 806
Offley, 317
Oliphant, 316
Oliver, 156
Onslow, 479
Orchard, 317
Ormiston, 968, ib.
Orr, 567
Osborn, 647
Parker, 80, 157
Parnell, 727
Paterson, 887
Paton, 157
St Paul, 479
Peacocke, 648
Peddie, 887
Percy, 319, 807
Peterkin, 565, 646
Peyton, 807
Philp, 480
Pillans, 79
Pirrie, 319
Pitcairn, 318
Playfair, 480, 646
Plomer, 400
Plummer, 887
Porteous, 157, ib.
Portsmouth, 158
Potter, 568
Poulett, 319
Powell, 887
Powes, 568
Preston, 647
Pringle, 480, 647
Purnell, 160
Purves, 968
Pyper, 647
Raeburn, 319
Raff, 647
Rait, 158
Ramsay, 239, 646, 807, 887

Ramsay,

Digitized by Google

Ratray, 399, 648
Rawlinson, 317
Redfoord, 399
Reid, 78, 319, 399, ib. 479, 647, ib.
Reikie, 399
Rennie, 567
Rigg, 318
Ritchie, 646
Robertson, 79, ib. 156, ib. 238, 239, ib. 317, 566, 567, ib.
Robinson, 316
Rodger, 888
Rollenburgh, 479
Rose, 807
Ross, 157, 645, 806, 888, 967
Rowley, 78
Rushworth, 805
Russel, 240, 567
Saunders, 567
Scarsdale, 159
Schaw, 239
Schiffer, 320
Scott, 80, 156, 157, 238, ib. 240, 480, ib. ib. 806, 887
Serle, 727
Shand, 156
Sharpe, 806
Shelly, 156
Shepherd, 157
Silver, 806
Simpson, 157
Sinclair, 319, 807, 887
Smith, 156, 157, ib. ib. 239, 240, 317, 399, 805, 888
Smollet, 317
Sommers, 156
Sommerville, 240
Spalding, 646
Spankie, 158
Sparke, 160
Spence, 727
Spencer, 159
Spittal, 806
Squire, 646
Standish, 568
Stanhope, 156, 240
Stark, 239, 566
Stein, 158
Stepney, 160
Steven, 319
Stevenson, 566
Stewart, 159, 239, 317, 647, ib. 648, 728, 806, ib.
Stirling, 155, 157, 646
Stoddart, 648
Strachan, 967
Strange, 567
Stuart, 567, 728
Sturt, 567
Sutherland, 319, 566, 646, 885
Swan, 318, 319, 887
Swanston, 319
Swinney, 807
Sword, 239
Syme, 807
Tait, 319, 567, 646
Tannahill, 159
Taylor, 400, 566, 727, 806, 887
Telfer, 318, 888
Tennent, 318
Thellusson, 156
Thomas, 79
Thomson, 79, 80, 239, 318, 319, 566, 806, 807
Thynne, 806
Todd, 158, ib.
Tooke, 319
Tough, 317
Tower, 80
Trotter, 78
Turnbull, 647, 887
Tweedie, 156
Vallencey, 728
Veitch, 967
Vesey, 320
Ure, 239, 319
Urquhart, 567, 806
Uxbridge, 318
Waldie, 728
Walker, 157, ib. 646, 806
Wallace, 805
Ward, 319
Warden, 647
Wardlaw, 480, 648, 806
Waring, 158
Warren, 567
Warrender, 646
Watson, 158
Waugh, 887
Webb, 807
Webster, 240
Welleans, 480
Welsh, 157
Wemyss, 728
de Wet, 316
Wight, 239
Wignell, 568
Wildenow, 727
Will, 239
Willan, 567
Williams, 646, 647
Williamson, 79, 480, ib. 647, 886
Wilson, 78, 156, 566, 567, 647, 806, 886, 887
de Winter, 568
Woodburn, 647
Wright, 158, 240, 567, 646, 806
Yorke, 158
Young, 317, ib. 318, 480, 646, 806, 807, ib.
Yule, 156

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google